Seventh Series, No. 11

Monday, August 31, 1981
Bhadra 9, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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CONTENTS

[Seventh Series, Volume XIX, Sixth Session 1981/1903 (Saka)]

No. 11, Monday, August 31, 1981/Bhadra 9, 1903 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions:	
*Starred Questions Nos. 201 to 205, 208 and 209	1—33
Written Answers to Questions : Nos. 206, 207 and 211 to 221	
Starred Questions	33—51
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2001 to 2019, 2021 to 2115 and 2117 to 2200	51—318
Re. Adjournment Motion	318—36
Papers laid on the Table	337-38
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Lathi-charge by police on students and police raid on C. P. I. Party Office at Chandigarh on 26th August, 1981	339—58
Shri Ratansinh Rajda	339, 340—44
Shri Yogendra Makwana	339-40, 344-45, 358
Shri Chitta Basu	345—51
Shri Pius Tirkey	351—53
Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee	354—57
Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways), 1981-82— Statement presented	358
Matters under rule 377—	
(i) Alleged crashing of prices of raw jute in West Bengal: Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee	359-60
(ii) Steps to ensure supply of drinking water to Western desert districts of Rajasthan: Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	361
(iii) Need for setting up of industries in the backward district of Islam-pur, West Bengal: Shri Ananda Pathak	362
(iv) Steps to ensure enforcement of existing laws in respect of the workers employed for various constructions for ASIAD 82: Shri Chitta Basu	362—64

*The sign +marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

COLUMNS

(v) Increasing activities of anti-social elements in Banars Hindu University and steps to check them:

Shri Harikesh Bahadur . . . . . 364—65

(vi) Need to provide Kiosks/Stalls/Platforms to hawkers in Delhi selling *paan*, etc:

Shri Kamal Nath 365

(vii) Need to clear Silent Valley Project in view of the reported recent recommendation by a Committee

Shri V. S. Vijayaraghavan . . . . . 366—67

Anti-Apartheid (United Nations Convention) Bill . . . . 367—423

Motion to consider—

Shri Ananda Pathak . . . . . 367—69
Shri Harish Chandra Singh Rawat . . . . . 369—71
Shri Jagpal Singh . . . . . 371—75
Shri Xavier Arakal . . . . . 375—76
Shri Indrajit Gupta . . . . . 376—84
Prof. N. G. Ranga . . . . . 384—88
Shri Jai Pal Singh Kashyap . . . . . 388—93
Shri Mool Chand Daga . . . . . 393—98
Shri N. E. Horo . . . . . 398—400
Shri Chitta Basu . . . . . 401—403
Shri Pius Tirkey . . . . . 403—406
Shri Sunder Singh . . . . . 406—408
Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao . . . . . 408—14

Clauses 2 to 7 and 1 . . . . . 415—20

Motion to pass, as amended

Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao . . . . . 415—20, 423
Shri Ramavatar Shastri . . . . . 420—21
Shri N. K. Shejwalkar 422
Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty . . . . . 422—23

Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill . . . . . 424—31

Motion to consider—

Shri Veerendra Patil . . . . . 424—25
Shri Mohammed Ismail . . . . . 425—29
Shri Manoranjan Bhakta . . . . . 429—31

Half-an-Hour Discussion

Looting of Combination Carrier 'Vallabhbhai Patel' . . . 431—46
Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar . . . . . 431—35
Shri Veerendra Patil . . . . . 435—44, 445—46
Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh . . . . . 444—45

LOK SABHA

Monday, August 31, 1981/Bhadra 9, 1903 (Saka)

he Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

L.A. and T.A. to Employees of ICAR

[+]

*201. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some of the high officials of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have been drawing DA and TA for participating in various Conferences organised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in Delhi or elsewhere which they actually did not attend;

(b) if so, the details with names and designations;

(c) whether any action has been taken/being taken against such officials;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether CBI has been asked to look into it?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). The question does not arise.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: I am surprised to hear the answer from the Hon. Minister. Reports had appeared in 'Hindustan Times' twice on this TA and DA scandal in ICAR and, so far, neither the Government nor the ICAR officials have made any contrary statements denying the existence of this scandal. May I know whether the Minister had seen the reports in the 'Hindustan Times' and what measures are going to be taken and whether it is a fact that two Under Secretaries had been suspended by ICAR Director and, if so, what were the charges against them and for what reasons have they been suspended?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The Hon. Member has enquired whether any officials of ICAR charged TA and DA for attending certain meetings which actually they did not attend and the reply I have given is that there is no such case. No officer charged TA and DA falsely for attending a meeting. There are certain charges against some officials for not properly adjusting the advances which were given to them for the purpose of payment of TA and DA to non-officials for attending certain meetings. Now on enquiry by the ICAR itself, it was found that there was some embezzlement suspected in certain cases that certain officials had not paid TA and DA to certain non-officials on the ground that those non-officials did not attend the meeting. But the officials had shown as though the non-officials had attended the meeting, perhaps forged their signatures and pocketed the money. The enquiry is going on in that case. It is still under investigation. Therefore, you would agree that details cannot be given at this stage. But, the fact re-

mains that two officials have already been suspended.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : What for the officials been suspended?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: On charges of embezzlement of Government money which was not actually paid to certain non-officials but was shown as paid to them.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Now, this is a clear case of embezzlement of Government money.

MR. SPEAKER : Is there any doubt left?

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Sir, he has made, I should say, a cunning reply. May I ask hon. Minister whether there is a system of ad hoc payment in cash made to the officers who were organising the conferences and later on, this cash payment had to be adjusted with the T.A., D.A. Bill which they had to submit? I understand that some of the T.A., D.A. Bills are pending although they were submitted, even two years after the Conference had taken place. This itself shows that the payment of cash as advances to the officers and getting their T.A., D.A. Bill adjusted after some time led to the likely embezzlement of funds. What action is Government taking to avoid such a payment of cash in advance?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Sir, this matter relates to the period from 1977-1981 and it was we who detected that certain adjustment accounts were still outstanding. Although the Audit has been pointing out that this money is still outstanding against the people who were given advances—the officials—unless the officials who took the money as advances gave the accounts of the money, it would not be possible to know whether this money was still with them or it had been misappropriated. They had been preparing the bills and submitting them to the I.C.A.R. But, in fact, the charges of embezzlement and misappropriation are not in respect of the money which was kept by them over a length of period. That also should not have happened, I agree with the hon. Member. The charge actually can be congnisable when these funds or certain moneys have been wrongly paid and pocketed by the people who had shown the wrong payments. Now, we have detected this irregularity or scandal or whatever you may call it and we are proceeding against these people. An enquiry is being held by the C.B.I. We have entrusted the enquiry to the C.B.I. now. Also I have asked the ICAR to be more careful in future and to ask the officials who take advances for arranging the conferences to submit all their accounts within a specific period so that there is no possibility in future of these accounts continuing to be unadjusted and unaccounted for for a long period.

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद: क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 6 बरस तक आडिट के ऑबजेक्शन होने के बावजूद भी किन किन अफसरों ने इस बात को छिपया कि यह गड़बड़ हो रही है ?

राव बिरेन्द्र सिंह : जनाब, मैंने पहले ही अर्ज कर दिया कि सारी बात की छानबीन कर रहे हैं। यह मामला तो 1977 से चल रहा था, इस सरकार को तो आये अभी पिछले साल से अब तक उतना पीरियड नहीं हुआ, हमने तो इसको पकड़ा है। इस खराबी की हम तो जांच करा रहे हैं, सी बी आई को सौंपा है सारी चीज को और जहां पता लगेगा कि कुछ अफसरों ने छिपाने की कोशिश की है तो उनके खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही करेंगे। अंडर सेक्रेटरी के रैंक के एक अफसर को हमने इसी बात पर ससपेंड कर दिया। हम तो ऐक्शन ले रहे हैं। आपको तो इस बात पर खुशी होनी चाहिये।

Prices of Wheat

+

*202. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

WILL the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the market prices of wheat in different States in each of the last three years in the month of July and also the prices prevailing currently; and

(b) by how much the prices are up or down these days and reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) A statement giving the wholesale prices of wheat at the end of July at selected centres since 1978 is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) The prices have shown an increase over the years mainly due to an increase in the procurement and issue prices of wheat, increase in transport cost due to upward revision in prices of diesel oil, increase in input prices, general inflationary conditions in the economy and hoarding by traders etc.

Statement

(Rs. per quintal)

State/Centre	Variety	July-end 1978	1979	1980	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
Punjab					
Abohar	Mexican	112.50	115.00	117.00	130.00
Barnala	"	112.50	115.00	117.00	130.00
Amritsar	"	116.00	117.00	119.00	138.00
Haryana					
Karnal	"	112.50	115.00	125.00	136.00
Sonepat	"	113.00	115.00	123.00	138.00
Uttar Pradesh					
Hapur	"	114.00	119.00	122.00	140.00
Bahraich	"	115.00	115.00	135.00	135.00
Kanpur	"	115.00	120.00	148.00	155.00
Saharanpur	"	112.50	115.00	122.00	135.00
Rajasthan					
Sriganga nagar	"	115.40	116.00	122.00	160.00
Madhya pradesh					
Sagar	308	135.00	138.00	170.00	220.00
Indore	..	125.00	135.00	150.00	185.00
Jabalpur	Local	125.00	140.00	190.00	180.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Maharashtra					
Bombay	Mexican	147.50	147.50	172.50	207.50
Amravati	"	128.00	140.00	159.00	208.00
Bihar					
Sasaram	"	120.00	133.00	154.00	165.00
Gujarat					
Ahmedabad	Dandkhani	185.00	200.00	185.00	245.00
Patan	"	126.75	146.50	162.75	189.00
Karnataka					
Bangalore	Bansi	185.00	190.00	204.00	247.00
Tamil Nadu					
Madras	"	138.00	165.00	168.00	215.00
West Bengal					
Contai	Sonalika	130.00	147.00	145.00	205.00
Delhi					
Delhi	Kalyan	119.00	124.00	133.00	162.00

श्री सूरज भान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, किस आधार पर ये कुछ सिलेक्टिड प्लेसिज छांटी गई हैं, मुझे उसकी जानकारी नहीं है । लेकिन उन सिलेक्टिड प्लेसिज में इस साल कीमत 245 रुपये तक पहुंच गई है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : किस प्लेस पर ?

श्री सूरज भान : स्टेटमेंट में लिखा है कि अहमदाबाद में कीमत 245 रुपये है । यह मिनिस्टर साहब का जवाब है ।

एक्चुअल पोजीशन है कि देश के मुख्तालिफ हिस्सों में कीमत 300 रुपये क्विंटल तक है । लेकिन जो कारण दिये गये हैं, वे कारण भी बिल्कुल गलत है । केवल वही कारण नहीं है, तो मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताये हैं । मैं गवर्नमेंट से पूछना चाहता हूं कि स्टेट्स ने उसके सामने अपनी जो रेक्वारमेंट पेश की है, क्या वह रेक्वारमेंट पूरी की गई है । खास तौर पर मैं पंजाब और हरियाणा के बारे में पूछना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि रेक्वारमेंट से कम गेहूं दी गई है, इसलिये तो कीमतें नहीं बढ़ी है ।

राव विरेन्द्र सिंह : पंजाब और हरियाणा में तो कीमत ज्यादा नहीं है, जहां का सवाल माननीय सदस्य उठा रहे हैं । पंजाब और हरियाणा में तो गेहूं बहुत पैदार होता है । वहां से हम प्रोक्युरमेंट करते हैं । जब मैंने और सारे कारणों के साथ वगैरह वगैरह लगा दिया, तो जितने कारण माननीय सदस्य के जेहन में हैं, वे सारे उसमें आ जाते हैं ।

श्री सूरज भान : रेक्वायरमेंट कितनी थी और कितनी भेजी गई ।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : रेक्वायरमेंट तो स्टेट की बहुत होती है। रेक्वायरमेंट के मुताबिक हम सारा व्हीट नहीं दे सकते हैं, क्योंकि हमको देखना पड़ता है कि हमारे पास जखीरा कितना है। आप मानेंगे, और मैं भी मानता हूं, कि अभी तक जितना पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम है, वह सारे देश की पापुलेशन के लिये नहीं बना है। वह तो ज्यादातर अरबन पापुलेशन की देखभाल करने के लिये ही चल रहा है। अभी तक देहात में हर एक आदमी के लिये प्रबंध नहीं हो पाया है। जहां कहीं गहूं पैदा होता है, वहां लोग खुले बाजार से या किसानों से गेहूं खरीद कर अपना काम चला लेते हैं। लेकिन जहां तक हम कर सके, हम पिछले साल की निस्बत अब की बार स्टेटस को ज्यादा एलोकेशन कर रहे हैं। आप जानते हैं कि सूखा पड़ने की बजह से 1979–80 में देश में हमारा इस्यू बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गया है। पहले गेहूं की जो खपत थी, उसकी निस्बत तिगुनी और चौगुनी हो गई है। 1980 के दौरान लगभग 9 मिलियन टन गेहूं डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करना पड़ा, जबकि उससे पहले पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम और मिलों की खपत 5 और 6 मिलियन टन के करीब होती थी सब मिला कर हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि कीमतों को नीचे रखें। आप जानते हैं कि पिछले दिनों इसी अगस्त में दिल्ली में कीमतें काफी गिरी हैं। जहां कहीं गेहूं पैदा होता है, वहां पर कीमतें और चीजों की निस्बत ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ी हैं। दूर के इलाकों में ज्यादा कीमतें बढ़ी हैं।

श्री सूरज भान : मंत्री महोदय ने यह बताया कि प्रोक्योरमेंट प्राइस बढ़ी इसलिये गेहूं का भाव बढ़ा है, यह बिल्कुल सौ फीसदी गलत है। हकीकत यह है कि प्रोक्योरमेंट प्राइस कम की है इसलिये कीमत बढ़ी है। अगर आप प्राक्योरमेंट प्राइस किसान को अच्छी दे देते तो आप को अमेरिका के किसानों को 200 रुपये से ज्यादा देने की जरूरत नहीं होती। 130 रुपये आप ने देना चाहा, 160 उस को दिया नहीं, इस लिये किसान ने अपना गेहूं नहीं दिया। क्या आप यह मानेंगे कि अगर आप की प्रोक्योरमेंट प्राइस 160 होती गेहूं की तो गेहूं ज्यादा पैदा हुआ है यह आप मानते हैं, फिर आप को अपने मार्केट में गेहूं ज्यादा मिल जाता और आप को अमेरिका से मंगाने की जरूरत न पड़ती, क्या आप इसको कंसीड करते हैं।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : माननीय सदस्य अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि प्रोक्योरमेंट प्राइस जब इनकी सरकार थी उस वक्त 115 रुपये थी और दो साल के अन्दर हमने 115 रुपये से 130 रुपये कर दी है, इतनी बढ़ोत्तरी प्रोक्योरमेंट प्राइस में पहले कभी नहीं हुई। तो यह बात बिल्कुल मानने के काबिल नहीं है।.... (**व्यबधान**)

श्री सतोश अग्रवाल : राव साहब, आप को यह भी मालूम है कि हमारी सरकार थी तो एक पैसे का गेहूं बाहर से नहीं मंगाया और जो आप ने रूस से गेहूं उधार लिया था वह हमने चुकाया।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : आप की सरकार को मंगाने की जरूरत इसलिये नहीं पड़ी कि इस सरकार का जमा किया हुआ भंडार इतना था कि आप खूब बरबाद कर सकते थे और आपने कर दिया....

श्री सतोश अग्रवाल : अगर आप का भंडार इतना था तो फिर आपने 15 लाख टन का रूस का कर्जा क्यों नहीं चुकाया ? वह हमने आप का कर्जा चुकाया।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : हमने 17–18 मिलियन टन का भंडार आप के लिये बरबाद करने के लिये छोड़ दिया था।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : सभा पटल पर रखे विवरण से पता लगा कि 78 से हर साल जुलाई के महीने में गेहूं का दाम बढ़ता रहा है और इन्होंने कहा है कि इसका मुख्य कारण है–

increase in the procurement price of wheat.

तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इन्होंने जो बढ़ोतरी की है इसके बावजूद भी क्या यह रेम्युनरेटिव प्राइस है किसानों के लिये ? यदि रेम्युनरेटिव प्राइस है तो फिर किसान क्यों इनको प्रोक्योरमेंट का गेहूं नहीं दे रहा है फिर क्यों इन को लाचार होकर अमेरिका से गेहूं मंगाना पड़ रहा है ।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : किसान को खुली इजाजत है कि चाहे तो प्रोक्योरेमेंट प्राइस के भाव के ऊपर अपने गेहूं को बेच दे और यह रेम्युनरेटिव प्राइस समझ कर ही तय की गई है लेकिन यह मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस कहलाती है जो सरकार तय करती है । अगर व्यापारियों की हेराफेरी से मंडियों में कीमत इससे नीचे जाय तो सरकार इस भाव के ऊपर मंडियों से किसान का गेहूं खरीद ले और यह प्राइस बिल्कुल सोच समझ कर तय की गई है ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मंत्री जी से मैं एक ही सवाल पूछूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश के ये जिले जो दिल्ली के नजदीक लग रहे हैं । वहां पर आज भी किसान का गेहूं जो मंडियों में जाता है वह 92, 98 और 100 रुपये में जाता है । दिल्ली या बम्बई में कीमत क्या है, किसान को उसका नफा नहीं मिलता, बिचौलियों को मिलता है । यह भी याद रखें कि जिस वक्त इन का दिल और दिमाग इकट्ठा था उस वक्त हरयाने के किसानों को कितना मिला था जब ये मुख्य मंत्री थे लेकिन आज कृषि मंत्री का दिल तो है किसान में, लेकिन दमाग है पूंजीवाद में, इसी कारण हिन्दुस्तान के किसान को जो गेहूं का दाम मिलना चाहिये वह नहीं मिल रहा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कारण है कि सपोर्ट प्राइस होने के बावजूद भी उन किसानों को उस की पूरी कीमत नहीं मिली और दूसरी तरफ आप की सस्ती दूकान होते हुये भी खरीदारों को 400 और 500 रुपये क्विंटल तक खरीदना पड़ा ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : अगर कहीं भी हिन्दुस्तान के किसान को 130 रुपये से कम कीमत मिली है गेहूं की तो वह बिल्कुल गलत हुआ है और वह सरकार की नीति के खिलाफ है । अगर हमें ऐसी बात का पता बागड़ी जी बता देते कहीं वक्त पर या अब कहीं यह कीमत 130 रुपये से नीचे गेहूं की हो तो मैं इंतजाम करने के लिए तैयार हूं कल से ही । आप बता दें कहां कहां 130 रुपये के ऊपर खरीद का बन्दोबस्त नहीं है, वहां हम बन्दोबस्त करा दें । इस से नीचे हम भाव नहीं गिरने देंगे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 130 रुपये समर्थक न्यूनतम मूल्य था लेकिन वह अधिकतम मूल्य हो गया । किसान को 130 रुपये से ज्यादा कहीं भी सरकार ने नहीं दिया । आज स्थिति यह है कि कल मैं रांची में था तो वहां 2 रुपये 20 पैसे किलो गेहूं बाजार में बिक रहा था जबकि उचित दर की दूकान पर गेहूं 170 रुपये है । नतीजा यह है कि उचित दर की दूकान के मालिक उस गेहूं को चोरबाजारी में बेच रहे हैं और उचित दर की दूकान से जिन्हे गेहूं मिलना चाहिए उन्हे गेहूं नहीं मिल रहा है । यह जो दोनों कीमतों में इतना अंतर है उसके कारण उपभोक्ता परेशान है और किसान को आपने कम कीमत दी, किसान

भी दुःखी हैं तो यह कौन सी गेहूं की नीति है इस पर खाद्य मंत्री जी प्रकाश डालें ।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : सरकार की गेहूं की नीति बिल्कुल साफ है (व्यवधान) अगर वाजपेयी जी की समझ में न आए तो मेरी बड़ी मुश्किल है, कैसे समझाऊं वे इतने पढ़े लिखे आदमी है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप मोटिंग क्यों नहीं कर लेते ।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : सरकार जो गेहूं एक निर्धारित कीमत पर इश्यु करती है उसका मकसद यह होता है कि बाजार में कीमतें ज्यादा बढ़ने न पायें । जहां कहीं कीमतें ज्यादा बढ़ती है तो पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम से सरकार ज्यादा गेहूं देती है ताकि लोग उससे अपनी गुजर कर सकें और मण्डी पर दबाव कम रहे । लेकिन मण्डी में तो व्यापारियों को भी बेचने की इजाजत है और खुले बाजार में बहुत सी किस्म का गेहूं ऐसा होता है जिसको पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम से न लेकर खुले बाजार से लेते है कुछ धनी आदमी वाजपेयी जी जैसे, वे कह सकते है कि हमें जरूरत नहीं है, अमरीका से मंगाया हुआ गेहूं हम नहीं खायेंगे न किसी को खाने देंगे लेकिन आम आदमी को तो खाना होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सारे देश में गेहूं का एक भाव रखने की नीति हम नहीं चला रहे हैं और न यह संभव नजर आता है लेकिन पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के जरिए से गेहूं और दूसरी जरूरी चीजों का वितरण करके उनकी कीमतें हम नीचे रख सकें—यही सरकार की नीति है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरे सवाल का जवाब कहां आया ? अध्यक्ष जी, आपने पूरी कहानी सुनी, मैंने पूछा था कि 130 रुपए न्यूनतम मूल्य था वह अधिकतम मूल्य कैसे हो गया ? इसका उन्होंने जवाब ही नहीं दिया ।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : आप नहीं समझ सकते कि न्यूनतम मूल्य क्या होता है । वाजपेयी जी, यह न्यूनतम मूल्य खरीदने के लिए है, इश्यु के लिए नहीं है । किसान से खरीदने के लिए यह न्यूनतम मूल्य है, मण्डी का न्यूनतम भाव नहीं है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : 130 रुपए का भाव इसलिए तय किया गया था कि अगर उससे नीचे दाम गिरेंगे तो सरकार खरीदेगी लेकिन व्यवहार में ऐसा नहीं हुआ, यह अधिकतम मूल्य हो गया और किसान ने उस भाव पर बेचने से इनकार कर दिया इसीलिए आप प्रोक्योरमेंट नहीं कर सके ।

श्री राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : 130 अधिकतम मूल्य कैसे हो गया ? 130 तो न्यूनतम मूल्य है खरीदने के लिए । उसका मतलब यह भी है कि 130 से ऊपर सरकार नहीं खरीदेगी इस तरह से आप इसको अधिकतम कह सकते हैं । सरकार ने जो तय किया वह यह कि 130 से नीचे हम गेहूं को बिकने नहीं देंगे । अगर इससे नीचे भाव जाते हैं तो सरकार खरीदेगी लेकिन अगर 130 से ऊपर भाव जाते हैं तो सरकार नहीं खरीदेगी । हमारा फैसला 130 पर खरीदने का है, इससे ज्यादा पर खरीदने का नहीं है ।

श्री मलिक एम० एम०ए० खां : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहूंगा कि सन् 1980 में सहकारी भंडारों में कुल कितना गेहूं आपको मिला और

सन् 1977 में जबकि आपने सरकार छोड़ी थी और जनता पार्टी को सरकार मिली थी तब आपने कितना भंडार छोड़ा था ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मैं पहले बता चुका हूं कि भंडार तो बहुत भरा हुआ था लेकिन क्या करें । . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री जनीसर्रहमान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके जरिए मोहतरिम वजीर साहब का ध्यान दिए गए स्टेटमेंट की ओर दिलाते हुए एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं । इस स्टेटमेंट में जो प्राइसेस आई हैं, वह 1981 की आई हैं और कर्नाटक में 247 रु० प्रति क्विंटल है । 1978-81 तक बराबर इन्क्रिसिंग ट्रैंड है और जैसा आपने बतलाया है कि डीजल तथा अन्य चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं, तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि इन सब चीजों का ख्याल करते हुए यदि किसानों के लिए स्पोर्ट प्राइस बढ़ा दे तो इससे क्या आपको प्रोक्योरमेंट में आसानी नहीं होगी और क्या आप इस तरह से इम्पोर्ट बन्द नहीं कर पायेंगे ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : स्वीकर साहब, अगले साल के लिए जब सरकार कीमत तय करेगी, तब इन सब बातों का ध्यान रखेगी, जो आनरेबिल मैम्बर ने इस वक्त बताई हैं । गेहूं के मामले में शायद आनरेबिल मैम्बर्स को पता होगा कि गेहूं की कीमतें दूसरे चीजों के मुकाबले में पिछले साल से कम बढ़ी हैं । गेहूं का इन्डैक्स नम्बर जुलाई, 1980 से इस जुलाई तक 10.8 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है, जबकि बाकी कामोडिटीज का इन्डैक्स जो प्राप्त है पिछले साल जून से इस साल जून तक 12.5 परसेंट बढ़ा है । गेहूं की कीमतें दूसरी कीमतों की निस्बत कम बढ़ी है ।

Dairy Project in Tripura

*203. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Dairy Project in Tripura;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the details of the project report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The salient features of the Dairy Project Report for Tripura are as follows:—

(i) Estimated outlay.... Rs. 56.04 lakhs.

(ii) 80 producers' dairy cooperatives societies to be established.

(iii) Provision of technical inputs for increasing milk production to be made to the cooperative societies.

(iv) Increasing milk production by 8100 litres per day in project area.

(v) Expanding the capacity of the Dairy Plant from 10,000 litres per day to 15,000 litres per day.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: I would like to know whether the scheme includes advancing of loans for the purchase of milk cows for the farmers. If so, what is the total amount allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): No, Sir. It does not include provision for cattle to be supplied to farmers.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: When will the project be completed and ready for operation?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Within five years it would be completed.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि नेशनल डेयरी डेवेलपमेंट कारपोरेशन का आपरेशन फ्लड–2 की जो योजना थी, जिसमें हमारे देश के जिलों को शामिल किया गया था, उसके बारे में क्या प्रगति हो रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इससे संबंधित नहीं है, आप दूसरा क्वेश्चन दीजिये ।

Non-availability of Urea to small Farmers

*204. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the small farmers are not getting urea according to their requirements at controlled rates; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to make it easily available for the small farmers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) No such report has been received from any State Government.

(b) In order to ensure adequate and timely availability of Urea and other fertilizers to all categories of farmers, the Government have taken the following measures:—

(i) Progressive augmentation of availability of urea through domestic production as well as imports.

(ii) Delivery of fertilisers upto Block Headquarters at Government cost all over the country.

(iii) Maintenance by the Government of buffer stocks of fertilisers at more than 650 centres in the consuming areas all over the country.

(iv) Encouraging the opening of more fertiliser sale points, specially, in the interior areas.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the total quantity of urea or fertiliser containing nitrogen required during this year and what is the quantity produced in this country and what is the quantity imported from outside?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Our target for this year is 66 lakh tonnes of all the fertilisers. And the question is with regard to urea. We have already taken care of the Kharif crop. Most of the Urea that is required for this crop has been supplied and even now we have sufficient stocks of imported Urea with us. It is 13.99 lakh tonnes. There is no shortage of Urea at all for this crop in the country.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: Further, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether small farmers, marginal farmers and tribal farmers get subsidy for the purchase of these fertilisers? I would also like to know from the hon. Minister which is the Ministry which provides this subsidy; and is this allotment sufficient to meet the requirement of these cultivators?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, there is no subsidy on urea or nitrogenous fertilisers for small and marginal farmers, subsidy is provided in the case of other fertilisers i.e. Phosphatic and potassic fertilisers to these classes of farmers. Under the Integrated Rural Development schemes, subsidy on all the inputs used by the small and marginal farmer is Rs. 25,000 per Block per annum. Within this Rs. 25,000 the agriculture Department of the State gives the subsidy. I do not think the hon. Member wants to know any further details about this. The point particularly asked by the hon. Member was subsidy on urea; and I have said there is no subsidy on urea.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether it is a fact that due to the recent so-called anti-inflationary measures, in which the prices of urea were increased by Rs. 350|- per tonne and those of diesel were increased by 32 paise per litre, particularly the marginal and small farmers find it difficult to use either diesel or urea, because of its high cost, and wherever they tried to use them, they find it costly and the cost of production of agricultural products goes up. As a result of all this, isn't it a fact that the interests of small farmers and marginal farmers is suffering.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, it has been explained in the House time and again why the Government was forced to increase the price of fertiliser. But all the increase in the cost of fertilisers and diesel is taken into account while fixing the minimum support price of farmer's produce.

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी: माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि देश में कुल किसानों का कितने प्रतिशत मार्जिनल और छोटे किसान हैं ? 1980-81 में उन्हें कितना प्रतिशत यूरिया, फास्फेट और पोटेश खाद दी गई तथा उस पर कितनी सब्सिडी दी गई ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, I would not be able to give figures with regard to the total subsidy given to small and marginal farmers, but as I said on all accounts a total sum of Rs. 25,000 per block is theref for subsidy and there are 5,011 blocks in the country. With regard to the number of small and marginal farmers, to my mind their number goes to about 70 per cent, but the land owned by small and marginal farmers is around 25 per cent of the total area.

पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में खाद्य तेल की कमी

*205. **श्री मनो राम बागड़ी** : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में खाद्य तेलों की कमी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कमी पूरी करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण तथा सिंचाई तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) और (ख) . उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र प्रमुख तिलहन उत्पादक क्षेत्र नहीं है, अतः उसे अपनी खाद्य तेलों की अधिकांश आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिये बाहरी स्रोतों पर निर्भर करना पड़ता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार इस क्षेत्र के विभिन्न राज्यों को उनकी उचित आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये आयातित खाद्य तेलों का आवंटन करती रही है। साथ ही यह उन्हें इन तेलों को उठाने तथा सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से उनका वितरण करने में यथोचित सहायता भी देती रही है।

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, उस के अन्दर इस तरीके का जवाब है कि देश को जो जानकारी मिलनी चाहिये थी, उस तरीके की जानकारी नहीं मिल पाई है कि देश में खाने के तेल की कितनी कमी है और उस का उत्पादन कर के कमी की पूर्ति के लिये कुछ किया गया या नहीं। जो सवाल होते हैं, उसके जवाब जो दफ्तर आमतौर पर बनाया करते हैं, उनमें इस तरीके की जानकारी देश को मिलनी चाहिये। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि यह जो विदेशों से आप खाने का तेल मंगाते हैं, वह सारे देश के अन्दर कितनी मात्रा में आप मंगाते हैं, खाने के तेल की देश में कितनी कमी है जिस की वजह से आप उतनी मात्रा में तेल मंगाते हैं और कितना पैसा विदेशों को विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में जाता है। मंत्री जी, आप तो सिविल सप्लाइज के अलावा कृषि मंत्री

भी हैं, मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ऐसे उपाय कर रही है कि इस देश में जो किसान उत्पादन करता है तिलहन के अलावा और चीजों को, क्या उनसे भी खाने का तेल बनाया जाये जैसे गन्ने से रस निकालने के बाद जो चीज बचती है, उससे तेल निकाला जाये और उससे तेल की जो कमी है, उसकी पूर्ति की जाये? क्या आप के वैज्ञानिक इस बारे में कुछ सोच रहे हैं और कोई कदम उठा रहे हैं ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, तेल बाहर से मंगाना, किस कीमत पर मंगाना और कितना मंगाया जाता है, इसका जवाब वैसे देना आमतौर पर पब्लिक इंट्रेस्ट में नहीं होता है क्योंकि उससे बाहर के देशों में कीमतें बढ़ जाती है । दूसरी बात यह है कि कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री के जरिये से यह आता है और स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन इसके लिये सारा काम करता है लेकिन सवाल आपने मुझ से किया है, जितनी मुझे जानकारी है, मैं बताने के लिये तैयार हूं । करीब 10 लाख टन खाने का तेल एक साल में आयात होता है और इसके ऊपर कितनी रकम खर्च होती है, अट्टा सट्टा कर के बता सकता हूं । मुझे ठीक पता नहीं है और बेहतर तो यह होता कि मैं न बताता ? हो सकता है कि कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री इस को पब्लिक इंट्रेस्ट में न समझे लेकिन आमतौर पर कोई 600 करोड़ रुपये, 700 करोड़ रुपये के करीब इसके ऊपर खर्च होता है, बाहर से खाने का तेल मंगाने पर । इससे ज्यादा डिटेल्स मेरे पास नहीं है और मैं समझता हूं कि आनरेबिल मेम्बर मुझ से यह नहीं पूछेंगे कि किस देश से कितना तेल आता है ।

जहां तक नार्थ ईस्टर्न रीजन का ताल्लुक है, वहां पर खाने के तेल की कोई कमी नहीं छोड़ते हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मणिपुर में है ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : यह सारे नार्थ ईस्टर्न रीजन की बात है, जिसमें आसाम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर, मिजोरम, मेघालय, नागालैंड, सिक्किम और त्रिपुरा, यह सारा इलाका शामिल है । इसके लिये हमने नवम्बर से अगस्त तक—नवम्बर के शुरू से अक्तूबर के आखिर तक एक आयल ईयर गिना जाता है—मैं हमने 21 हजार 495 टन तेल अलोकेट किया लेकिन उसमें से उठाया गया 10 हजार 560 टन । इतना तेल उन्होंने एस० टी० सी० के गोदामों से लिया । ज्यादा तेल उठाने में कुछ दिक्कतें हो सकती है जिनको हम हल करने की कोशिश कर रहें है ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : जब हमारे देश में तेल की कमी है तो अपने देश में तेल की कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरसों, मूंगफली, नारियल के ज्यादा उत्पादन करने और जैसा मैंने कहा गन्ने की बची खोई से तेल निकालने का क्या कोई उपाय कर रहे हैं ? अगर कर रहें हैं तो कब तक देश इस मामले में अपने आप में निर्भर हो जाएगा ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : इस मामले में सरकार पूरी तरह सजग है । हम तेल के बीजों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की भी पूरी कोशिश कर रहें हैं । राइस ब्रान और दूसरी चीजों से खाने का तेल निकाला जा सके इसके लिए हमारी योजनाएं हैं और स्पेशल प्रोजेक्ट हैं । मूंगफली और सोयाबीन के कुछ प्रोजेक्ट, खास तौर पर प्रधान मंत्री जी के स्टेट्स से बात करने के बाद कुछ स्टेटों में बहुत कामयाब हुए हैं । गुजरात और मध्यप्रदेश में इनकी कल्टीवेशन बढ़ायी जा रही है । मूंगफली और सोयाबीन के प्रोजेक्ट्स की दूसरी स्टेटों ने भी मांग

की है । नार्थ ईस्टर्न रीजन में जो भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इस मामले में इन्ट्रेस्ट लेगी, उसमें तेलों के बीजों की उपज बढ़ाने के लिए भारत सरकार पूरी इमदाद देगी ।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The Minister in his reply has said that the North-Eastern Region is not a major producer of edible oil. It has been said that about 10 lakh tonnes of edible oil we import from outside the country and most of this oil is distributed from the Bombay Port. In the North-Eastern Region, there is a shortage of edible oil. I want to know whether the Minister will take up the matter with the Commerce Ministry so that the imported oil can be directly diverted to Calcutta Port, so that this oil can reach the North-Eastern Region at the time of shortage and can be distributed through the public distribution system.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The matter is already under the active consideration of the Ministry of Civil Supplies and the Ministry of Commerce. The STC has already set up one of its main depots for the North-Eastern Region at Gauhati. Apart from that, since it was known that there is a difficulty in lifting oil from Calcutta Port because of very long distance involved for most of the interior area in the North-Eastern Region, therefore, it has already been decided that from First of August last the States have been allowed reimbursement of the charges on road transport, if they lift from Siliguri. Now that will solve the difficulty of the States.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बिहार में 410 वर्गमील भूमि ऐसी उपलब्ध है जो कि तिलहन के उत्पादन के लिए बहुत ही उपयुक्त है और वहां के बहुत बड़ी संख्या में किसानों के एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने यहां आकर के उनको इस बात की जानकारी भी दी थी ? क्या मंत्री महोदय एक सर्वेक्षण खेती योजना के अन्तर्गत या किसी विशेष योजना के अन्तर्गत इसको लेने का विचार रखते हैं ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, माननीय सदस्या और दूसरे कई माननीय सदस्यों ने प्रधान मंत्री जी से इस मामले में बातचीत की थी . . . ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : आपसे भी बातचीत की थी ।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : जी हां, मुझसे भी की थी, उसके बारे में हम कार्य कर रहे हैं । तिलहन ही नहीं, बल्कि दलहन की ज्यादा उपज के लिए कृषि मंत्रालय और आई० सी० ए० आर० तजवीज बना रहे हैं कि इस क्षेत्र में तिलहन और दलहन की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए कौन-कौन से उपाय किए जा सकते हैं ।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह सही है कि उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों में जो तेल उनको आवंटित किया जाता है वह राज्य सरकारें स्वयं नहीं उठातीं, बल्कि प्राइवेट एजेंसियों को ठेका दिया जाता है और वह तेल पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के माध्यम से वितरित न होकर ब्लैक के अन्दर बिक जाता है ।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मैं मानता हूं कि यह होता है जो नहीं होना चाहिए और यह शिकायत नार्थ-ईस्टर्न रीजन में खास-तौर से थी और इसकी जांच सी० बी० आई० द्वारा की जा रही है और हमने बार-बार स्टेटस से आग्रह किया है कि जहां तक हो सके अपना काम वह स्टेट एकाउंट पर प्राइवेट एजेंसी से न कराएं—ऐसा कई बार कहा गया है।

Britannia Industries Limited

*208. PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total allotment of 'Maida' to Britannia Industries Ltd;

(b) their total turn-over per month;

(c) is there any restriction on their production; and

(d) whether their installed capacity is under utilized?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Of the four units of the Britannia Industries Limited in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, the Delhi unit is reported by the Delhi Administration to have been given an allotment of 22,536 bags of maida per month. Information about allotment, if any of maida made to the other units is being collected and will be laid on the Table when received.

(b) The average turn-over of bread in Delhi unit is reported to be 2,505 tonnes (or two lakh loaves of 400 grams each) per month. Information about the company's total out-turn in its other units is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

(c) Biscuits and bread being reserved for exclusive development in the small scale sector, there is restriction on the expansion of production capacity in the organised sector including Britannia Industries Limited also.

(d) Precise information with regard to utilisation of the capacity of the various units of this company is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Mr. Speaker, you are aware that there is great scarcity of bread in the market in Delhi and outside. Bread prices have been soaring in recent months. I do not know whether the hon. Minister is aware of it. My question was very specific. I wanted to know the total allotment of *Maida* to Britannia Industries and its units and whether their production is proportionate to the allotted quantity or not. That information even after 20 days of research has not been supplied.

And then, in reply to my second question, the answer says—"bread in Delhi unit is reported to be 2,505 tonnes". About this information also, the Minister is rather unsure or uncertain because he says "it is reported to be". Therefore, in the light of this, I would like to know again from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the total *Maida* allotted to the different units of Britannia is finding its way to the black market and they are deliberately slowing down their production to create artificial scarcity and push up the prices.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: As you are aware, this question relates to a private company. Government does not have readily all the information in respect of such private companies. Moreover, the licensing and supervision over production and its capacity is exercised by the Ministry of Industrial Development. I have also stated that the Industry Ministry have now decided that further production of things like bread and biscuits will be only in the small-scale sector. Therefore, the question of expansion does not arise, according to the present policy of the Industry Ministry. I have said that information is being collected from various places like Bombay, Madras, etc. About Delhi, we can only give whatever information is supplied by the Delhi Administration, because the distribution to the various units is done by the State Governments and Administrations concerned. We have nothing to do with it directly.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: The Minister has tried to pass on the buck

to the Industry Ministry. But so far as my information goes, the allotment of maida to these units, whether private or public sector units, is done by his department. I would like to know specifically whether he is aware of the fact that a certain amount of maida has been allotted and whether the production of bread etc. has been proportionate to the allotment? The Minister has said in his reply to part (c):

> "Biscuits and bread being reserved for exclusive development in the small-scale sector, there is restriction on the expansion of production capacity in the organised sector including Britannia Industries"

If this is a fact, I would like to know how much maida has been allotted to the small-scale units in the private sector.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I still maintain that allocation of maida from the mills is not done by the Ministry of Agriculture. This is the job of the States concerned and Administrations concerned in the case of Union Territories. We only allocate wheat for mills and that is also done through the Sates.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: That falls in the domain of the Civil Supplies Department.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Allocation of wheat is done by the Agriculture Ministry. What I have stated is true. If the hon. member knows more than me, it is no use his putting questions to me for information.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I seek your protection, Sir. I put a specific queshion as to how much maida has been supplied to the Private small-scale units. That has not been answered.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The question was in respect of Britannia and not small-scale units. As I have said, the information will have to be collected from all the States and Administrations concerned. Wheat is supplied to the roller flour mills and the States concerned do the distribution of maida to various units within their jurisdiction.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: The fact remains that consumers cannot get bread at reasonable price. My question relates to the policy of the Government. The Minister has said that small-scale units will produce bread, buns, etc. That cannot meet the demands of the consumers. You have to expand the production capacity of Modern Bakeries Ltd., which is a public sector concern. In Cochin there is a factory of Modern Bakeries and if that can be expanded it can meet the demands of the poor people there. Considering these facts and the fact that the small-scale sector cannot meet the demand of the public, will the Minister concede my request to expand the existing facilities available at Modern Bakeries India Ltd.?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We shall consider the request of the hon. Member. As I said, the policy with regard to expansion of large units has already been decided by the Ministry of Industry. The production now is intended to be taken up through small scale industry's sector. There is no Government control over the distribution of maida. Whether it is a small unit or a large scale unit, they have to fend for themselves. The roller flour mills produce maida which is mostly consumed by the bakery units. The Government does not in fact, distribute maida to any unit.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This question pertains to Britannia Industries Ltd. only and Members while putting supplementaries, were going beyond the scope of the question. The allotment of maida is done by the Agriculture Ministry through the State machinery. If there is any misuse or abuse in the utilisation of the allotted quantity, it is the responsibi-

lity of the Ministry to inquire into that and take necessary action. Has the quantity of maida allotted to Britannia Industries Ltd. been misused by them? If so, will the hon. Minister agree to conduct an inquiry into that?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The capacity of Britannia is larger as compared to Modern Bakeries Ltd. The capacity of Modern Bakeries is 80,000 loaves per day while that of Britannia is 2.20 lakh loaves per day in Delhi itself. Naturally the consumption of maida by Britannia will be the largest. As regards misuse, we have been noting the suggestions of the hon. Members. We shall take it up with the Delhi Administration in order to see what can be done.

Expansion of Rajasthan desert

*209. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to reports that the area of Rajasthan desert is expanding gradually towards the east and touching parts of Haryana, Delhi and Western Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the required scientific data has been collected and the reasons for such an expansion of the desert have been ascertained; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government to arrest the expansion of the Rajasthan desert?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Studies conducted at Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur do not support the popular view that Rajasthan desert is expanding gradually towards the east and touching parts of Haryana, Delhi and Western Uttar Pradesh. But because of increase of human and animal population pressure in the desert regions, use of tractors in agriculture cultivation of marginal and sub-marginal lands including the dunes, overgrazing of pastures and rodent activities has created an ecological imbalance. On account of the latter factors the desert conditions within the arid areas have deteriorated. This has been further substantiated from the analysis of satellite imageries.

(c) Some of the important steps which are being taken to contain the desert are as follows:—

(i) Realising the importance of the problem the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has established the Central Arid Zone Research Institute at Jodhpur which is undertaking intensive research to work out the scientific technology for increasing the agricultural production in the arid areas of the country.

During the last two and a half decades the Central Arid Zone Research Institute has developed a number of technologies not only to check the desert conditions, but also to reclaim and ameliorate it, so as to raise the productivity and restore the fertility of these lands.

The Institute has developed technology for sand dune stabilization. This technology has already been demonstrated successfully over 1000 hectare of shifting sand, which were threatening the towns of Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Sardar Sahar, Sikar and Barmer etc.

Pasture and range management research has also been taken up for developing the desert areas and increaseing the productivity of arid land. As a result of these studies, important grasses and trees for arid areas have bee nidentified, their

production, techniques evolved and recommended for adoptation by the cultivators and the nomadic graziers. Among the species, *Panicum turgidum. Panicum antidotale; Cenchrus—ciliaris, Acacia tortilis and Prosopis juliflora* have been encouraging results.

(ii) The Ministry of Rural Reconstruction is also implementing a Drought Prone Area Programme and Desert Development Programmes which includes the programmes of Development of Irrigation, Soil Conservation, Afforestation and Pasture Development etc. The former programme is in operation from 1970-71 and the latter from 1978.

Under the Drought Prone Area Programme, the irrigation, soil conservation, afforestation and pasture development programmes have covered 0.50 lakhs, 20 lakhs and 0.75 lakhs hectares respectively.

Under the Desert Development Programme, sand dune stabilization work has been taken up about 2000 hectares, pastures development on about 4000 hectares and plantation on about 12000 hectares upto the 1979-80.

(iii) The present programme of the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur, envisages intensification of its research studies on desertification, range management, silvi-pastoral systems, arid zone horticulture and desert-agronomy with a view to refine the technology for increasing agricultural productivity of arid and desert land.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या यह सही है कि डैजर्ट डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम एवं डी० पी० ए० पी० के अन्तर्गत जो राशि हर साल अलाट की जाती है वह रेगिस्तान की जागेन्टिक प्रोबलम को देखते हुए अपर्याप्त है और उसके कारण अभी जो परिणाम आपने अपने जवाब के सी (II) में बताये हैं, और मौके पर न तो नेशनल हाई वे 15 के दोनों तरफ़ पेड़ हैं और न डिफेंस रोड के दोनों तरफ पेड़ लगे हैं, और टीबा के स्थीरीकरण का कार्य भी सिर्फ 1,000 हैक्टर में हुआ है जबकि मेरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र बाड़मेर 76,000 वर्ग किलोमीटर में है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विकराल समस्या को राष्ट्रीय समस्या मानकर उसको हल करने के लिये अपनी ओर से अधिक राशि का प्रावधान कर रेगिस्तान क्षेत्र के विस्तार को रोकने में और विकास में सहयोग देगी ? यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार ?

श्री बालेश्वर राम : यह बात सही है कि जो प्रोब्लम है डैजर्ट डेवलपमेंट की वह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है, मैं मानता हूं और इतनी बड़ी समस्या है कि इसको एक साथ हल नहीं कर सकते। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने जितना प्रोवीजन छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये दिया है उस सारे पैसे को हम खर्च कर रहे हैं, खासकर राजस्थान समस्या पर विशेष ध्यान दे रहे हैं। उसमें काफी तरक्की भी हुई है। और पिछली बार जब मैं राजस्थान गया था तो वहां उन्होंने ऐक्स्ट्रा पैसा भी मांगा वह हमने दिया। लेकिन यह बात सही है कि यह समस्या बहुत बड़ी है और इसको बहुत जल्दी में हल नहीं कर सकते।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन : क्या यह सही है कि सैन्ट्रल ऐरिड जोन रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, जोधपुर ने अभी तक रिसर्च वर्क का रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों के बहुत कम क्षेत्र में विस्तार करके रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र को बढ़ने से रोकने में कोई सक्रिय कार्य नहीं किया? यदि हां, तो उनके कार्य को रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र में अधिक विस्तार न करने के लिये

केन्द्र क्या विशेष कदम उठाने जा रहा है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण तथा सिंचाई तथा नागरिक पूर्ति राज्य मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : इस मामले में जोधपुर में बहुत कुछ रिसर्च हो रही है । सैंट्रल एरिड-जोन रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट जोधपुर यह देख रही है कि कौन-कौन से फलों के पौधे रेगिस्तान में कामयाब हो सकते हैं । इस बात की भी खोज कर रही है कि कहां-कहां रेगिस्तान को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिये दरख्त लगाने की जरूरत है । सबसे बड़ी जरूरत रेगिस्तान को बढ़ाने से रोकने की इरिगेशन की है । राजस्थान में जितने भी सिंचाई के प्रोजेक्ट हैं, उन पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा हैं ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*206. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central control or supervision is exercised on the use of inter-State-waters to ensure optimum uilisation and equitable distribution of such waters in accordance with the pacts and settlemens, if any;

(b) if so, the details of such Central Control;

(c) whether any survey has been or is being made to identify backward areas from irrigation point of view; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). The involvement of the Central Government in regard to control or supervision on the inter-State works is limited to such areas for which the agreement of the concerned States has been obtained or to such areas for which specific directions have been given by the Water Disputes Tribunals set up under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act. Central Government has also recently passed legislation constituting Betwa River Board and Brahmaputra Board for specific purposes as laid down in the relevant Acts after consulting the concerned State Governments. Central Government is also associated in the implementation of certain inter-State projects through Control Boards where the States have agreed to the involvement of the Central Government.

(c) and (d). Proposals for additional irrigation facilities are being made by the State Governments for inclusion in the Five Year Plans. These are being scrutinised at the Centre by the Ministry of Irrigation and Planning Commission in regard to inter-se priorities keeping in view the financial constraints. Areas where the irrigation facilities have been compartively less including tribal areas and drought prone areas do receive priority. As regards drought prone areas which are generally backward in irrigation, 99 districts in 13 States have been identified as drought prone. State Governments have to propose schemes for removing regional imbalance with regard to development of irrigation and such schemes will continue to be given higher priority in relation to schemes benefiting areas already having larger percentage of irrigation.

Prices of Edible Oil

*207. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether edible oil have revealed a contraseasonal upsurge in prices scaling an all time high;

(b) if so, whether the edible oil prices which normally decrease with the onset of the monsoon and the commencement of the sowing opera-

tions have been rising without any let up;

(c) if so, whether the announcement made by the Prime Minister that about 5 lakh tonnes of oil will be imported during the next four or five years has made no impact on the prices;

(d) if so, whether the gap between the demand and the supply of edible oils exceeded 13 lakh tonnes while Government have arranged to import 10 lakhs tonnes only;

(e) whether the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra have not helped in making available the edible oils as they have been doing in the past; and

(f) if so, the main reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (f). There had been a general rise in the prices of edible oils during the last few months. The monthly wholesale price index for Edible Oils which stood at 252.5 in the beginning of April, 1981 rose to 277.1 in the beginning of August 1981. This has been mainly due to shortfall in the indigenous production of oilseeds during the last few crops. However, in the past few days, there has been some mederation in the edible oil prices reported from important markets of the country.

The demand-supply gap in edible oils is being met, as before, through import of edible oils. As announced by the Prime Minister, about 5 lakh tonnes of oils are to be imported during these four or five months but for which step, prices of edible oils in the country would have gone up even further. The demand-supply gap of edible oils during the current Oil-Year is estimated to be 11-12 lakh tonnes and the arrangements for imports to meet this gap are continuing. In deciding on the actual quantum of imports, Government would take various factors into account like the indigenous production of edible oils, the requirements as assessed from time to time, internal and international price trend of such oils, availability of foreign exchange and other related factors.

The Union Government has been periodically reviewing the edible oil supply situation in close cooperation with the State Governments, including the Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra.

राज्यों द्वारा जल प्रदूषणनिवारण तथा नियंत्रण अधिनियम, 1974 केअन्तर्गत बोर्ड की स्थापना

* 211. श्री गुल चन्द डागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने राज्यों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जल प्रदुषण को रोकने के लिए बनाये गये जल (प्रदुषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 के अन्तर्गत बोर्डों की स्थापना की है ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत नियम कब तक बनाएगी ;

(ग) संघ शासित प्रदेशों के विशेष संदर्भ सहित ऐसे कौन-कौन से राज्य हैं, जिन्होंने जल प्रदुषण को रोकने के लिए उपाय किये हैं, और कितने व्यक्तियों पर मकदमे चलाए गए तथा कितने व्यक्तियों को सजा दी गई है ; और

(घ) क्या यह अधिनियम केवल स्टेचु बूक पर है और इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अब तक कोई ठोस कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है ?

संसदीय कार्यतथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) 15 राज्य ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बनाये जाने वाले अपेक्षित नियमों को पहले ही अधिसूचित कर दिया गया है ।

(ग) जल (प्रदुषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण अधिनियम 1974 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के बारे में जल प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण के उपाय जल प्रदुषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण के केन्द्रीय बोर्ड द्वारा तथा जिन राज्यों में केन्द्रीय अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत राज्य बोर्डों की स्थापना की गई है, उन राज्यों में यह उपाय राज्य बोर्ड द्वारा किए जा रहे हैं। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार मार्च, 1981 तक इन बोर्डों राया चलाए गये मुकदमों तथा दोषसिद्धि के मामलों की संख्या क्रमशः 247 तथा 12 है ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

Setting up of fishing Harbour at Neendakara and Vizhinjam

*212. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have any proposal to help the Government of Kerala to set up fishing harbour at Neendakara and Vizhinjam;

(b) whether the State Government has submitted any proposal in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, the proposals are under examination.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Neendakara Fisheries Harbour: This proposal is estimated to cost Rs. 415.36 lakhs comprising Rs. 370 lakhs on harbour and Rs. 45.36 lakhs on shore establishment. It is designed to provide facilities for 1480 mechanised fishing vessels. The main components of the harbour are inner breakwater, wharf, shore facilities and dredging.

Vizhinjam Fisheries Harbour: This project is estimated to cost Rs. 3275.15 lakhs in Stage II, comprising Rs. 700 lakhs on fishing harbour, Rs. 425.15 lakhs on shore establishment and an estimated investment of Rs. 2150 lakhs on fishing vessels. It is designed for deep drought fishing vessels. It consists mainly of breakwater, quay, slip-way, dredging and shore facilities.

Population growth in cities

*213. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether urban congestion has assumed serious proportions and several cities have crossed saturation point and sanitation and drinking water supply have posed serious problems in the cities; and

(b) if so, what measures Government propose to take to check uncontrolled and unplanned metropolitan growth?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Most cities are becoming congested due to inadequate housing, sanitation and water supply.

(b) A centrally sponsored scheme has been introduced for the integrated development of 231 small and medium towns in the country, to reduce the rate of migration to metropolitan and large cities. Besides, projects are in progress in a number of metropolitan cities, for provision of various facilities in the sectors of housing, slum improvement/up-gradation, sewerage, water supply and

traffic improvement with the assistance of World Bank and other international agencies in some of these cities. Action is also being taken to disperse various activities away from the central areas of the cities.

विशाल गंगऊ बान्ध

*214. श्री राम नाथ दुबे : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश के बीच प्रस्तावित विशाल गंगऊ बांध के लिए तैयार की गई योजना के बारे में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा केन्द्र सरकार के दबाव के बावजूद विशाल गंगऊ बान्ध के लिए न तो सर्वेक्षण ही किया जा रहा है और न उसका निर्माण आरम्भ किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार प्रस्तावित योजना के विपरीत गंगऊ बांध के नीचे बने बरियार बांध के बायें किनारे से एक नहर निकाल रही है जिससे उत्तर प्रदेश में केन नदी का पानी नहर में आना बन्द हो जाएगा ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण तथा सिंचाई तथा तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) और (ख), उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने 1-8-1972 और 13-1-1977 के करारों में बृहत्तर गंगऊ बांध को एक संयुक्त कार्य के रूप में प्रारम्भ करने पर सहमति प्रकट की थी, जिसके लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को सर्वेक्षण, अन्वेषण करने थे और परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करनी थी । मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा अभी तक परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार नहीं की गई है । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा सितम्बर, 1980 में इस बात को केन्द्रीय सरकार के ध्यान में लाएँ जाने के बाद, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस मामले को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के साथ उठाया था । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अब सूचित किया है कि सर्वेक्षण और अन्वेषण कार्यों में काफी प्रगति हो चुकी है और परियोजना रिपोर्ट को यथाशीघ्र अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जाएगा ।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्रियों के बीच 1977 में हुए करार में उत्तर प्रदेश ने वर्तमान बेरियारपुर हेड वर्क्स से एक वाम तट नहर निकालने के मध्य प्रदेश के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार किया था । यह स्कीम भी योजना आयोग द्वारा मार्च, 1978 में स्वीकृत की जा चुकी है और इस समय निर्माणाधीन है ।

Diversion of Imported Edible Oil by Vanaspati Industry

*215. DR. A. U. AZMI:
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Vanaspati Industry siphones the imported adible oils given to it for the manufacture of Vanaspati Ghee at concessional rates so as to produce the ghee at reasonable price, but the same is being used for adulteration into the mustard oil, used by halwais and vendors, bakeries;

(b) whether the imported oil sold through ration shops is finding its way into the blackmarket as it is not popular with the general public;

(c) whether its sale is proposed to be restricted like that of the controlled cloth; and

(d) if so, what steps are envisaged by the Government to cleanse the Administration and implement its policies?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d). Government has been importing a considerable quantity of edible oils and allocating them each month to vanaspati industry for manufacture of vanaspati and to the State Governments for public distribution. In an operation of this magnitude, the possibility of some leakage as a result of malpractices by a section of the trade cannot be completely ruled out. However, the Central Government has been maintaining strict vigilance in this regard and has also requested the State Governments to exercise a similar vigilance, particularly during the current festival season. As regards imported oils given to vanaspati industry, the vanaspati production is being monitored through periodic returns and by inspections by field officers of the Directorate of Vanaspati. A constant dialogue is also being maintained by the Government with the Vanaspati Associations to review the various aspects of supply of imported oils, production and distribution of vanaspati, etc.

As regards imported edible oils for public distribution, it is not a fact that these oils are not popular with the general public. In fact, considering the overall demand, the State Governments had already been advised to fix a maximum quota not exceeding 2 kg. per family card per month for issue of these oils through the public distribution system. The State Governments have also been told to ensure that these oils do actually reach the consumers for whom they are meant and are not diverted to unauthorised channels. They have further been advised to take strictest action against the anti-social elements among the oil trade under the Essential Commodities Act, Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act and other enactments.

Repayment of Cooperative Loans

*216. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a growing tendency among the borrowers towards non-repayment of cooperative loans;

(b) whether any study has been made towards the borrower's growing attitude towards non-repayment which is having a negative effect on the co-operative movement; and

(c) whether it is proposed to grant incentives to borrowers for prompt repayment and discourage political interference and develop the repayment ethic; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):

(a) to (c). There has been a growing tendency of non-repayment of dues of co-operatives over the years.

2. A number of studies have been made in the past on causes of overdues in co-operative credit institutions. The report of the All-India Rural Credit Review Committee (1969) had, *inter alia*, examined this problem. A Study Team was set up by the Reserve Bank of India specifically on overdues of co-operative credit institutions in 1972. This Study Team Submitted its report in 1974. These studies showed that a number of causes, both internal to the co-operatives and external to them, have led to defaults in payment of co-operative dues. A major cause was found to be lack of will and discipline among cultivators to repay, leading to wilful defaults. Further, defective lending policies of co-operative, indifference of managements in taking prompt action against recalcitrant members and lack of favourable climate for recovery were found to be the contributory factors.

3. The co-operative credit institutions are administratively under the control of the State Governments. Some of the State Governments like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal had introduced schemes of waiver of Penal interest for payment of overdue loans within a stipulated time or for waiving normal interest payable for prompt repayment of loans on due dates. The Government of India does not have any specific proposal to grant incentives to borrowers for prompt repayments of loans due to co-operatives..

4. The Government of India has been pursuing with the State Governments the need for initiating action for recovery of co-operative dues from time to time. In April, 1981, all the Chief Ministers were requested to review performance in collection of dues by the co-operatives and take positive measures to improve the recovery performance particularly in regard to wilful defaults. The need to refrain from taking decisions that have long-term adverse effects on the efficient functioning of the co-operative credit institutions was also stressed in the letter. A copy of the letter is given in the Annexur.

ANNEXURE

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH

MINISTER (A&RR)

Government of India Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation), Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi—110001.

D.O. No. 2413 Minister (A&RR)/81

April 27, 1981.

My dear

You may kindly recall that, while addressing the National Development Council on the 13th February, 1981 the Prime Minister had referred to the need for caution in taking decisions concerning recovery of loans advanced for agricultural production/investment by institutions such as co-operative and commercial banks. Since then, I have had an occasion to look at the progress of collection of loans advanced by cooperatives. The Prime Minister has also received a Memorandum from the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks.

2. I find that there is a very uneven picture with regard to the recovery of cooperative loans. In some States such as Haryana, the recovery is as good as 90 per cent or more in the case of investment credit given by the Cooperative Land Development Banks. There are, however, other States where the recovery is below 50 per cent. This is despite the fact that the loans advanced by the Co-operative Land Development Banks are essentially given for creation of productive assets. As a result of poor recovery, four or five major States of India run the risk of being denied their share of credit provided by the World Bank to the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation.

3. As regards Primary Agricultural Credit Societies which provide short and medium term credit, the position is equally unsatisfactory. More than Rs. 900 crores are due to the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies despite large scale conversions and re-scheduling over the last few years.

4. While in some cases non-payment may be accounted for by adverse seasonal conditions, the main reasons for accummulation of loan dues are connected with wilful default and a poor climate for recovery. It is necessary to tackle these problems, otherwise, larger-scale overdues will prevent even non-defaulting members for having access to institutional credit for their agricultural activities.

5. The cooperative credit institutions are the major instruments providing credit to the agriculturists. If their capacity to meet the increasing needs

of the rural section is impared in any way, the pace of progress in rural areas will itself be jeopardised. It is, therefore, necessary to refrain from taking decisions that have longterm adverse effects on the efficient functioning of the cooperative credit institutions like blanket measures for write off or suspension of recovery or total ban on the use of coercive processes. I hope you will review the performance in collection of dues by the cooperatives in your State and take positive measures, in consultation with the cooperatives and other banking institutions, for improving their recovery performance, particularly the dues from wilful defaulters.

With regards.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/-
(Rao Brindra Singh)

Population of white Tigers

*217. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of white tigers tribe at present in different zoos of the country; and

(b) the efforts being made to increase the population of this rare and elegant animal?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) There are altogther 19 white tigers in the following six zoos in India:

Delhi Zoo

Calcutta Zoo

Kanpur Zoo

Nandan Kanan Zoo, Bhubaneshwar
Hyderabad Zoo

Gauhati Zoo.

(b) The white tiger is a rare occurence in the wild state because it is a freak of nature. Efforts have been, however, made to breed the white tiger in captivity in the zoos mentioned above. The main centre for this purpose is the Delhi Zoo which has provided white tigers to the zoos at Kanpur, Bhubaneshwar and Hyderabad.

Joint Housing project of Gujarat Government

*218. SHRI R. P. GANEKWAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have approved a joint housing project of the Gujarat Government;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) whether it is also proposed to include non-Indians in the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Development of small and medium towns in Sixth Plan

*219. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to develop small and medium towns in the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, State-wise details thereof;

(c) how many towns of West Bengal will be developed under this scheme; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The No. of towns proposed to be developed State-wise is given in the attached statement.

(c) 20.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement ANNEXTURE— I

S. No.	Name of State	No. of Towns proposed to be assisted (231 Towns)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18
2.	Assam	5
3.	Bihar	15
4.	Gujarat	17
5.	Haryana	6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
8.	Karnataka	16
9.	Kerala	8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	16
11.	Maharashtra	22
12.	Manipur	1
13.	Meghalaya	1
14.	Nagaland	1
15.	Orissa	5
16.	Punjab	8
17.	Rajasthan	11
18.	Sikkim	1
19.	Tamil Nadu	28
20.	Tripura	1
21.	Uttar Pradesh	23
22.	West Bengal	20
	TOTAL	225
	Union Territories	
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	1
4.	Goa Daman & Diu	1
5.	Mizoram	1
6.	Pondicherry	1
	GRAND TOTAL	231

Programme for Rural Housing

220. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER:
SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme has been undertaken by Government for the housing of rural population; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Housing is a state subject and the primary responsibility for catering to this need rests with the State Governments. The Sixth Five Year Plan provides for allotment of house sites and also for construction assistance for the rural landless workers under the Minimum Needs Programme. It also contains provision for social housing schemes. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation also finances Rural Housing Schemes sponsored by the State Governments and their agencies. Besides, funds are made available to the State Government from th LIC, GIC and the Scheduled Commercial Banks.

(b) The details of these schemes are given in the attached statement.

Statement

(A) *Rural House Sites-cum-House Construction Scheme for Landless Workers.*

The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages coverage in the matter of provision of house sites of all the 14.5 million estimated eligible rural landless workers families by 1985. 7.7 million families were covered before the commencement of the Plan. The remaining 6.8 million families will be covered during the Plan period—1980—85. The Plan also aims at providing construction assistance to 3.6 million eligible families.

(B) HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPEMENT CORPORATION:

During the Sixth Plan period, the HUDCO is expected to invest Rs. 600 crores for housing. 15 per cent of this provision is to be invested for housing schemes for economically weaker sections of the society in the rural areas. Till 31st July 1981, the HUDCO has sanctioned 101 rural housing schemes with the loan commitment of Rs. 53.96 crores against the project cost of Rs. 129.78 crores for construction of 3,72,851 dwelling units.

(C) *LIC and GIC Funds.*

During 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 44 crores was allocated to the States from the LIC funds of which Rs. 10 crores were reserved for Rural Housing Schemes. From the GIC funds the State Governments were allocated Rs. 16.5 crores which were entirely meant for the Economically Weaker Sections and Rural Housing.

(D) *Scheduled Commercial Banks.*

A sum of Rs. 100 crores has been earmarked from the funds of the scheduled commercial banks for financing housing activities during 1981.

Amount Provided to Construct Houses in Small Towns

*221. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have provided some money to construct houses in Central Sector as well as in the State Sectors in Small towns with certain population to relieve the burden of big cities during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the amount provided for in this scheme in Central as well as in state sectors?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND

HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. However, under Urban Development, Central assistance is provided on a matching basis upto Rs. 40 lakhs for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium towns with a population upto 1 lakh. The components eligible for Central assistance under this Scheme include among other things, acquisition and development of land for residential purposes; and sites and services with or without core housing. In the State Sector, under different Social Housing Schemes there are provisions for house construction for different income categories in rural as well as urban areas irrespective of the size of the population.

(b) For the Sixth Plan, in the Central Sector under urban development, an amount of Rs. 96 crores has been provided for the Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium towns. This amount can be supplemented by the States out of the funds provided in the State Sector for Urban Development for which an amount of Rs. 422.83 crores has been provided in the Sixth Plan.

Selling of Wheat to Private Traders by Punjab MARKFED

2001. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Punjab MARKFED sold one lakh quintals of wheat to a private trader at a time when Prime Minister was making efforts to ensure greater procurement of wheat;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) whether Government have taken up the issue with the Punjab Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). According to the report received from the Punjab Government no wheat out of the produce marketed during current 1981-82 rabi season has been sold by the Punjab MARKFED to any private party. However, it sold 3500 tonnes of Karnal bunt affected wheat purchased in April-May, 1979 to a private company in March-April 1981.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

कृषि कार्यों के लिये दिये गए ऋण को बट्टे खाते में डालने की मांग

2002. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि कार्यों के लिए दिए गए ऋण को बट्टे खाते में डालने के संबंध में कुछ राज्यों से निरंतर मांग की जा रही है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं तथा प्रत्येक द्वारा 1981-82 के लिए कितनी सहायता मांगी गई और इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) (क) और (ख). तमिलनाडु तथा उड़ीसा आदि कुछ सरकारों ने भारत सरकार से गत समय में कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिये वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में लिये ऋणों को बट्टे खाते में डालने का अनुरोध किया था। 1981-82 के लिए इस प्रकार की सहायता को कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। वित्त मंत्री ने 20-6-1980 को पूछे गए प्रश्न सं० 1587 के उत्तर में कहा था कि इस प्रयोजन के लिए कोई केन्द्रीय वित्तीय

सहायता नहीं दी जा सकती है। किसानों को दी जाने वाली राहत के संबंध में कृषि मंत्री ने 26-8-1980 के प्रश्न सं० 886 के उत्तर में भारत सरकार की नीति स्पष्ट कर दी थी।

Setting up of Buffalo Research Institute

2003. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have by now taken any decision to set up a buffalo research institute during the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the desirability of setting up the main Institute in Punjab, as earlier suggested; and

(c) if not, the stage at which the matter stands at present and whether the case of Punjab will be seriously considered in this behalf in view of its milk potential?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has taken a decision to set up a Central Institute for Research on Buffalo during the Sixth Plan.

(b) The desirability of setting up the main Institute in Punjab/Haryana is under consideration of the Government and the exact location of the main campus of the Institute is yet to be finalised. The Indian Council o Agricultural Research has decided to appoint an "Expert Group" to suggest a suitable site for the location of the main campus of the Institute. Final decision would be taken after taking into consideration the recommendations of the "Expert Group".

(c) Does not arise.

Allotment of Suites to Non-MPs in Vitalbhai Patel House

2004. SHRI MATILAL HASDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of non-MPs. allotted suites in Vithalbhai Patel House; and

(b) the reasons for not providing them with quarters in other places?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The non-MPs allotted suites in Vithalbhai Patel House are as follows:—

Govt. officers	5
Staff of the Political Parties in Parliament	11
CGHS Dispensary	1
Institute of Parliamentary Studies	1
Total No.	18

(b) The allotment to the aboe mentioned Government officers, staff of the Political Parties in Parliament etc., has been made in suites in Vithalbhai Patel House which are in the General Pool.

Shipment of Imported Sugar

2005. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when the first shipment of imported sugar is likely to arrive;

(b) whether there is likely to be some delay in the arrival of the shipments;

(c) whether this sugar will be sold as part of levy sugar and partly sold to the traders, if so, at predetermined price or otherwise; and

(d) whether Government have geared up all ncessary arrangements for

the timely clearance of th stocks on arrival at the Indian ports for their onward destinations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The first shipment of imported sugar arrived on 9-8-81 and has been discharged fully at the Tuticorin port.

(b) Shipment to-date has taken place according to the programme drawn. However, taking into account the long distantes involved for ships from their load-ports to travel to various ports in India, some marginal delay cannot be ruled out but barring any unforessen events, the arrival of ships should be well within the time schedule drawn up.

(c) The first instalment of 25,000 tonnes of imported sugar has been released for disposal in the open market in the month of September, 1981. The modality of disposal of the balance would depend on market prices, availability and demand of sugar and such other allited actors to ensure adequate availability of sugar during the festival months at reasonable levels to the consumers.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Amount Approved for Irrigation Projects by I.D.A.

2006. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that International Development Association has recently approved certain sum of money for the development of new Irrigation Projects in India;

(b) the amount sanctioned and the amount earmarked for each State and out of it for the development of Irrigation Projects; and

(c) the details of new Irrigation Projects which are to be established in each State and particularly in Gujarat State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). Two agreements have recently been signed with International Development Association; one for credit assistance of US 140 million dollars for M.P. Medium Irrigation Project on 26th March, 1981 and the second for credit assistance of US 54 million dollars for Karnataka Tanks Project, signed on 26th March, 1981.

The M.P. Medium Irrigation Project is designed to assist the State Government in carrying out the irrigation development in Madhya Pradesh over a five year period (1981—86) through construction of about 30 medium irrigation projects. The estimated cost of the M.P. & Project would be about Rs. 1950 million and it is likely to benefit an area of about 107,000 ha. Under this agreement a line of credit will be available for such on-going and new medium projects as are approved by the Appraisal Committee set up in the Central Water Commission on basis of techno-economic criterion agreed to with I.D.A.

The Karnataka Tanks Project is designed to assist the State Government in carrying out the minor irrigation programmes in Karnataka over a four-year time-slice (1981-82 to 1984-85) through construction of about 160 Tank Irrigation Projects throughout the State. The estimated cost of the Karnataka Tank Project would be Rs. 650 million and it is likely to benefit an area of about 25,000 ha. Under this agreement, a line of credit will be available or such on-going and new tank irrigation projects as are approved by an Appraisal Committee with reference to techno-economic criterion agreed to with IDA.

No agreement has been signed recently with IDA for credit assistance for irrigation projects for Gujarat State. However, under an agreement for credit assistance of US 85 million

dollars for Gujarat Medium irrigation Projects signed on 17th July, 1978, the Government of Gujarat has proposed to take up 30 medium projects for IDA credit assistance which is effective from October, 1978 and would be available upto June, 1984. Under another agreement or credit assistance of US $ 175 million for Gujarat Composite Irrigation Projects which was signed on 12-5-1980, and which would be available upto April, 1986, Gujarat Government have proposed to take up Damanganga, Heran, Karjan and Modernisation of Ukai Kakrapar Projects.

Development of Tribal population alongwith Development of Forest

2007. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry and the States have surveyed the forest areas;

(b) if so, State-wise, the number of villages situated in the forest and the tribal population in the forest village and the number therefor;

(c) whether his Ministry issued guidelines to the States regarding the development of the tribal population alongwith the development of forest and to evolve the plan, programmes and schemes to achieve the co-equal goal;

(d) if so, what are the proposals and under the execution by different States to preserve the forest to protect the tribals from exploitation; and

(e) whether census of the tribal population has been separately conducted by the forest department of the States to add in the Forest Development Department?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) This Ministry has not made survey of the forest areas. As regards the States, the information is being collected from them and will be placed on the Table o the Sabha in due course.

(b) The information is being collected from the States and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The information is being collected from the States and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

National Programme to Combat Rat Menace

2008. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is at present any National Programme to combat the rat menace to food crops and if so, the details of such programme;

(b) the estimated rat-population of 1980-81; and

(c) the estimated number of rates destroyed in the above year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Control and Eradication of pests and diseases of Agricultural Importance, including weed Control in Endemic Areas", central subsidy is released to the States and Union Territories for rodent control also. The central subsidy is admissible to the extent of 25 per cent of the cost of pesticides provided the State Government also releases matching subsidy. In case of Union Territories, the Central subsidy is released at the rate of 50 per cent of the cost of pestisides.

(b) and (c). Such estimates based on comprehensive surveys are not available.

साबी नदी पर मसानी बराज का निर्माण

2009. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हरियाणा सरकार ने राजस्थान के हितों की उपेक्षा करके तथा बिना राजस्थान सरकार से परामर्श किए साबी नदी पर मसानी बराज का निर्माण कार्य शुरू कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राजस्थान में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी इस बराज के निर्माण के फलस्वरूप डूब जाने की संभावना है और उस क्षेत्र का मुआवजा देने का हिसाब लगाने के लिये भारत सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख). हरियाणा सरकार ने साहिबी नदी पर मसानी बराज परियोजना तैयार करके उसका निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया है। यह परियोजना केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा साहिबी नदी के लिए तैयार की गई मास्टर परियोजना का एक भाग है । तत्कालीन कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री द्वारा जून, 1978 में आयोजित एक बैठक में, जिसमें हरियाणा और राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री और दिल्ली के उप राज्यपाल भी सम्मिलित हुए थे; यह मास्टर योजना अनुमोदित की गई थी ।

उसके बाद राजस्थान सरकार ने सुझाव दिया था कि अजमेरीपुरा गांव में बाढ़ आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है और बराज के ताल स्तर को तदनुसार कम किया जा सकता है ।

इस उद्देश्य के लिए केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा अध्ययन किए गए हैं और अजमेरीपुरा परियोजना को अन्तिम रूप देने के लिए उन्हें राजस्थान सरकार को भेज दिया गया है । इस मामले पर इन दोनों राज्यों द्वारा और आगे विचार विमर्श करके इसे तय किया जाना है ।

Complaints about non-availability of Essential Commodities in States Union Territories

2010. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints regarding the non-availability of essential items like cement, sugar and edible oils in the rural areas of various States since 1st April, 1981;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received from each State/Union Territory; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government of ensure regular and adequate supply in these areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) and (b). On the basis of available information, the availability of essential commodities, in general, has been satisfactory except localised shortages of a temporary nature in respect of a few commodities. It may be added that the responsibility of distribution of essential commodities through the public distribution system between the urban and the rural areas is that of the State governments and the Union Territory Administrations.

(c) As and when reports of shortages are received, appropriate remedial measures are taken by the concerned Departments and agencies. The main thrust of the Government policy is to increase the production of essential commodities and improve their movement and distribution. The domestic production of the com-

modities in short supply is being supplemented by imports. The public distribution system is being expanded. The supplies of sugar, imported edible oils and wheat are being stepped up during the festival season. The State Governments have been advised to see that the commodities meant for sale through the public distribution system are properly distributed. The State Governments are vigorously implementing the Essential Commodities Act, the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act and other relevant measures.

Provision of Basic Amenities to Uttam Nagar Colony, Delhi

2011. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in Delhi the Uttam Nagar Colony was established in the year 1954 and was regularised partly after sometime;

(b) the reasons for not approving the lay-out plan of Uttam Nagar, which was prepared originally;

(c) reasons for not providing drinking water facilities and sewerage facilities to such an old colony; and

(d) when these facilities will be provided and on what terms?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Municipal Corporatoin of Delhi has reported that there is no record to show as to when Uttam Nagar Colony came into existence. However, regularisation plan of a portion of this colony was approved by the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi on 30-8-61.

(b) Only that portion of the colony which was substantially built up was regularised in accordance with the policy of the Delhi Administration at that time. The scattered construction and unbuilt area was not considered for regularisation.

(c) and (d). The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has reported that it provides only water supply services in unauthorised colonies and both water supply and sewerage servicese in regularisd colonies on paymnt of development charges by the benficiaries. It has also reported that the water supply scheme for the regularised portion of Uttam Nagar was taken in hand only after receipt of minimum development charges in October, 1980 and the work is expected to be completed by October, 1981. As regards the unauthorised portion of Uttam Nagar, the work of laying water mains can be taken up by the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking after the beneficiaries deposit 25 per cent of the estimated cost in advance as per the policy of the Undertaking. About sewerage facilities, the Undertaking has stated that these cannot be provided in Uttam Nagar as present because of the absence of trunk services nearby. It is not feasible to lay down any time-limit for provision of the same.

Withdrawal of enhanced price of plots at Gurgaon

2012. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 3888 on 15th December, 1980 regarding withdrawal of enhanced price of plots at Gurgaon and state:

(a) whether he had received any reply from Haryana Government in this connection, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, whether he proposes to remind Haryana Government again for expediting their reply; and

(c) what other measures are contemplated to remove the grievances of

the residents for doing justice to them?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The State Government has stated that the enhanced amount is being recovered in accordance with terms and conditions laid doyn in the allotment letter. Since the amount is being recovered on account of enhanced compensation awarded by the Courts and not as levy and in accordance with the terms and conditions in the allotment letter, the question of withdrawing the enhanced amount does not arise.

Land Army for Rural Reconstruction work

2013. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Miinster of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to raise Land Army for rural reconstruction work; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Quesion does not arise.

Second Phase of Rajasthan Canal

2014. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount proposed to be spent on the consruction of the secend phase of the Rajasthan Canal during the current financial year;

(b) the total provision for this completion of the second phase of canal; and

(c) when the whole project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) For the current finacial year the Rajasthan Government has planned an outlay of Rs. 27 crores for Stage-II of Rajasthan Canal Project.

(b) The latest estimated cost of Stage-II of the Project indicated by the State Government to the the Planning Commision in November, 1980 is Rs. 250 crores out of which Rs. 75.93 crores have been spent upto March, 1981.

(c) The State Government has intimated that the project is likely to be completed by March, 1986 subject to the availability of funds.

Number of village roads constructed and repaired in Sundergarh Distt. of Orissa

2015. SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of village roads constructed and repaired in Sundergarh district of Orissa during 1979-80 and 1980-81 under various Rural Reconstruction Programmes;

(b) the total amount allocated to Sundergarh district under these head during those periods;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to spend some more amount of money under Minimum Needs Programme in the tribal areas;

(d) if so, the total amount allocated for Sundergarh district for 1981-82 for the implementation of the Minimum Needs Programme; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Ramiala Irrigation Project

2016. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) when was the Ramiala river irrigation project work in Keonjher district (Orissa) started;

(b) the expected time of its completion;

(c) the total acres of land from Keonjher Dhenkanal and other districts of Orissa can be brought under irrigation on completion of this project; and

(d) the details about the number of villages in different districts which are going to be benefited by the Ramiala Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The work on the Ramiala Irrigation Project was started by the State Government of Orissa towards the end of the Fourth Plan.

(b) The Project is proposed by the State Government to be completed during Sixth Plan Period.

(c) and (d). The project, on completion, would provide irrigation benefit to an area of 11570 hectares, only in Dhenkanal district. Details of villages to be benefited by theis project are not available with the Centre.

ग्रुप हाउसिंग सोसाइटियों को भूमि का आवंटन

2017. श्री भोकू राम जैम : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने ग्रुप हाउसिंग सोसाइटियों को भूमि देने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) ऐसी कितनी सोसाइटियां पंजीकृत हैं और सोसाइटियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें भूमि दी जाएगी ;

(ग) यह भूमि किन स्थानों पर दी जाएगी ; और

(घ) उनके क्षेत्र और कीमत आदि का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) दिल्ली सहकारी समितियों के पंजीकार ने सूचित किया था कि दिल्ली में 588 पंजीकृत सहकारी ग्रुप आवास समितियां हैं।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सहकारी ग्रुप हाउसिंग समितियों से भूमि आवंटन के लिए आवेदन पत्र मांगे हैं और आवेदन पत्र देने की अन्तिम तिथि 31-8-1981 है। जिन समितियों को भूमि का आवंटन किया जा सकता है, उनके नामों का पता केवल इस तिथि के बाद ही चल सकेगा।

(ग) और (घ) जिस कालोनी में ग्रुप आवास समितियों के लिए भूमि उपलब्ध की गई है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए अनुमानित उपलब्ध क्षेत्र और अर्द्ध

विकसित भूमि की लागत नीचे दी गई है :—

1. सी० बी० डी० शाहदरा	50 एकड़, 110 रुपये प्रति वर्ग मीटर
2. पटपड़ गंज	50 एकड़, 110 रुपये प्रति वर्ग मीटर
3. बोडेला	30 एकड़, 110 रुपये प्रति वर्ग मीटर
4. गीता कालोनी	23 एकड़, 110 रुपये प्रति वर्ग मीटर
5. पीतमपुरा	20 एकड़, 135 रुपये प्रति वर्ग मीटर
6. रोहतक रोड	30 एकड़, 135 रुपये प्रति वर्ग मीटर ।

Customs Duty on Edible Oils

2018. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:. Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the edible oil prices have moved up early this month following the promulgation of an Ordinance on 26th July, 1981 raising the effective rate of Customs Duty to 15 per cent; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to meet these manipulations rigging up the price of oil by the traders who shall now have to pay more Customs Duty, on the imported stuff thus cutting down their profits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MONHANTY): (a) The promulgation of the Ordinance raising the rate of customs duty on imports of edible oils did not have any significant impact on the prices of these oils.

The rise in the prices of edible oils at this time may be mainly attributed to fall in the production of oilseeds in the last few crops, and the increase in demand due to festival season. The shortfall in production encouraged speculative forces to operate, contributing to the bullish tendencies in oil prices.

(b) The following steps have been taken by Government to maintain availability and prices of edible oils in the country:—

(1) Continuing imports of adequate quantities of edible oils;

(2) Release of more imported oils for the public distribution system;

(3) Instructions to State Governments to exercise strict vigilance over the public distribution system so as to ensure that the imported oils are sold only through licensed fair price shops, etc. to the card holders for whom they are meant and are not diverted to open market;

(4) Maintenance of steady production of vanaspati;

(5) Observance of voluntary price-restraint by the vanaspati industry, and its periodic monitoring by Government with the industry;

(6) Strict enforcement by the State Governments of the Storage Control Order and other enactments;

(7) Free movement of oilseeds and oils between various parts of the country; and

(8) Curb on illegal trading in oilseeds and oils by the Forward Markets Commission.

It would be noted that a declining trend in the prices of edible oils has started in certain important markets of the country during the last few days.

Multi-State cashewnut project

2019. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has assisted financial grants to various States for the implementation of multi-State cashewnut project;

(b) if so, the total amount given to Orissa for this purpose;

(c) the total hectares of lands in Orissa brought under Cashewnut cultivation in different districts so far; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total amount earmarked for Orissa under Multi-State Cashewnut Project is Rs. 8.63 crores.

(c) and (d). The total area of land brought under cashew cultivation in different districts under this project so far is 4001.03 hectares. The district-wise details are as under:

District	Small Holders Programme	Corporation Programme
	(Area in hectares)	
1. Cuttack . .	72.0	1444.72
2. Puri . . .	63.5	804.45
3. Dhenkanal .	219.5	600.00
4. Ganjam . .	349.0	Nil
5. Mayurbhanj .	43·0	404.86
TOTAL .	747.0	3254.03
GRAND TOTAL: 4001·03		

"हुडको" द्वारा मकानों के निर्माण हेतु राज्यों के लिये योजना तैयार किया जाना

2021. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि "हुडको' ने मकानों के निर्माण हेतु राज्यों के लिये कोई योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) राज्यों के लिये उक्त योजना की कियान्वित हेतु आवंटित धनराशि का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत मकान बनाने के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों और उनके आवास बोर्डों, विकास प्राधिकरण, नगर सुधार न्यासों, नगर निगमों, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रमों आदि जैसी अभिकरणों को ऋणों मंजूरी देता है । ब्यौरे अनुलग्नक I में दिए गए हैं । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT-2725/81]

(ग) 31-7-1981 तक आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम द्वारा स्वीकृत ऋण के राज्यवार ब्यौरे अनुलग्नक-II में दिए गए हैं । [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। [देखिये संख्या LT-2725/81]

Implementation of Central Rural Development Scheme in Haryana

2022. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Central Rural Development Schemes being implemented in Haryana; and

(b) the total amount to be spent for these schemes during 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). Centrally sponsored rural development schemes being implemented in Haryana during 1981-82 and the total amount provided for these schemes in the Central sector are as under:

Scheme/Programme	Amount provided for in the Central sector (1981-82)
	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Integrated Rural Development programme	261.00
(ii) Drought Prone Areas Programme	97.50
(iii) Desert Development Programme	195.00
(iv) National Rural Employment Programme:	
(a) Cash	80.00
(b) Foodgrains	1250 MTs

Vacant posts in Food Corporation of India

2023. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 900 posts are lying vacant in the F.C.I.'s eastern region;

(b) if so, from when; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to fill the vacant posts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) There is no region called Eastern Region of the Food Corporation of India. However, in East Zone which is one of the administrative Zones of the Corporation, there were 3,642 vacancies as on 31-3-1981 against a total number of 21,921 posts.

(b) These vacancies occurred in different offices in the Zone at different points of time.

(c) As the posts are under the Food Corporation of India which is a statutory body, the vacancies are filled up by the Corporation keeping in view the quantum of work, the need for economy, etc.

ग्रामीण तकनीक विकास परिषद् का गठन

2024. श्री बापुन चुम्बलकर : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण को बढ़ाने के लिये ग्रामीण तकनीकी विकास परिषद का गठन किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो परिषद् के सदस्य कौन-कौन हैं ;

(ग) छठी योजना में इस परिषद के लिये कितनी राशि आवंटित की गई है ; और

(घ) परिषद् के कार्य क्या है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) सरकार ग्रामीण प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास हेतु परिषद् गठित करने के लिये कार्यवाही कर रही है ।

(ख) परिषद अभी गठन की अवस्था में है और इसके गठन को अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

(ग) छठी योजना अवधि के लिये इस परिषद् हेतु अंतिम रूप से 90 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है ।

(घ) परिषद् द्वारा निष्पादित किये जाने वाले कार्य विवरण में दिये गये हैं ।

विवरण

ग्रामीण प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास हेतु परिषद् के कार्य

(1) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् तथा इसके सहयोगी निकायों के अन्तर्गत लिये गये क्षेत्रों के अलावा, अन्य सभी क्षेत्रों के लिये विकास के समस्त प्रयासों के समन्वय तथा ग्रामीण प्रौद्योगिकी के संवितरण हेतु राष्ट्रीय नाडल केन्द्र के रूप में कार्य करता है ।

(2) ग्रामीण लोगों द्वारा अनुभव की गई विशिष्ट समस्याओं का पता लगाकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिये उपयुक्त प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास हेतु उत्प्रेरक के रूप में कार्य करना तथा विभिन्न संगठनों द्वारा अनुसंधान तथा विकास प्रयासों के लिये निधियां जुटाना ;

(3) अनुसंधान की वर्तमान संस्थाओं को सुदृढ़ करना अथवा संस्थाओं को विकसित या स्थापित करना ताकि उन मामलों जो पूर्णत: अथवा अधिकांशत: ग्रामीण हित के हैं, से संबंधित राष्ट्रीय स्तर की संस्थाओं को गठित करना ;

(4) सूचना गृह तथा आंकड़े उपलब्ध करने वाले बैंक के रूप में कार्य करना ;

(5) मशीनें, औजारों, उपकरण तथा अतिरिक्त पूंजी के विनिर्माताओं को ग्रामीण प्रौद्योगिकी के बारे में जानकारी देना ताकि निजी, सहकारी तथा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों में तकनीकी रूप से सुधरी मशीनरी आदि का बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन किया जा सके;

(6) सरकारी विभागों, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों तथा जनता के सदस्यों के लिये उपयुक्त प्रौद्योगिकी के हस्तान्तरण हेतु चैनल के रूप में कार्य करना ;

(7) प्रशिक्षकों के लिये प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित अथवा प्रायोजित करना ताकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लाभभोगियों तक सुधरी प्रौद्योगिकी पहुंचाई जा सके;

(8) उपयुक्त प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रयोग के बारे में अनुसंधान अध्ययन, सर्वेक्षण तथा मूल्यांकन करना ।

गंगा नदी के जल से फरक्का बांध में हुआ कटाव

2025. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम बंगाल के कानून मंत्री ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से फरक्का बांध क्षेत्र में गंगा नदी के पानी से हुये कटाव को रोकने के लिये अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जिया-उर-रहमान अंसारी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) फरक्का बराज कम्पलैक्स की सुरक्षा के लिये अपेक्षित सनी वर्क्स का काम परियोजना प्राधिकारियों द्वारा शुरू में लिया गया है । नदी के अन्य भागों में

सुरक्षात्मक उपाय पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार द्वारा किये जाने हैं । केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सड़कों तथा रेलवे जैसे अन्य लाभानुभोगियों द्वारा, ऐसे क्षेत्रों में, जिनमें ऐसे प्रतिष्ठान विद्यमान हैं, कटाव रोधों वर्क्स की लागत को राज्य सरकार के साथ आपस में बांटने में राज्य सरकार को सहायता करने का प्रश्न उठाया था । राज्य सरकार से ऐसे वर्क्स की न्यूनतम लागत और उनके लागत लाभ अनुपात को दिखाने वाली एक संशोधत स्कीम प्रस्तुत करने का अनुरोध किया गया है और वह राज्य सरकार से अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

Pre-investment survey for bio-gas Development of Nagaland

2026. SHRI CHINWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the latest position in regard to the pre-investment survey for bio-gas development of Nagaland?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI): Pre-Investment Survey for Bio-Gas Development in Nagaland sponsored by North-Eastern Council is reported to be nearing completion. Preliminary observations indicate that in Nagaland, there is a scope for setting up about 42 demonstration bio-gas units having capacities ranging from 2 to 8 cubic metres gas production.

दिल्ली में ग्रामीण रोजगार के बारे में सम्मेलन

2027. श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में हाल में ग्रामीण रोजगार के बारे में सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त सम्मेलन में की गई मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं ;

(ग) गांवों के विकास के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(घ) सम्मेलन की सिफारिशों पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (घ). मुख्य सिफारिशें विवरण में दी गई हैं । सम्मेलन में एक प्रस्ताव भी पारित किया गया था जिसमें केन्द्र सरकार से, अन्य बातों के साथ साथ, ग्रामीण रोजगार के लिये उपयुक्त नीति के बारे में सिफारिश करने हेतु एक समिति गठित करने के लिये आग्रह किया गया था । ये सभी सिफारिशें केन्द्र सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

विवरण

"ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पूर्ण रोजगार के लिये नीति" के बारे में सम्मेलन

18 व 19 जुलाई, 1981
(मुख्य सिफारिशें)

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पूर्ण रोजगार के लिये नीति के बारे में राज्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन विज्ञान भवन नई दिल्ली में 18 व 19 जुलाई, 1981 को हुआ था ।

सम्मेलन की कार्यसूची में ये मदें शामिल थीं:—

1. ग्रामीण बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के लिये रोजगार सृजन ।
2. तृतीय क्षेत्र का विकास ।
3. रोजगार सृजन के लिये आधारभूत विकास ।

4. विभिन्न ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत रोजगार सृजन के लिये परिणाणन हेतु मानदंड ।

सम्मेलन में भारत सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों /केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों के विचारार्थ निम्नलिखित सिफारिशें की गई है :—

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम तथा भूतपूर्व काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अधिकांश अकुशल तथा गरीब लोगों के लिये अतिरिक्त रोजगार अवसरों का सृजन करने में एक बहुत ही महत्व-पूर्ण ढंग से योगदान दिया है । इसलिये इस कार्यक्रम का और अधिक विस्तार किया जाना चाहिये तथा इसके अलावा और अधिक निधियां उपलब्ध की जानी चाहिये और खंड स्तर पर तकनीकी एवं पर्यवेक्षण कार्यचारी वर्ग भी सुलभ किया जाना चाहिये । मजदूरी तथा सामग्री घटक के लिये 60:40 के वर्तमान अनुपान की अनुपालन कड़ाई से नहीं की जानी चाहिये इससे कार्य क्रम के अन्पर्गत सृजित परिसंपत्तियां को स्थायीपन मुहैय्या करने में अड़चन पैदा हो सकती है । यह आग्रह भी किया गया, था कि सिमेंट, लोहा तथा इस्पात आदि जैसी कठिनाई से उपलब्ध होने वाली सामग्री के सम्बन्ध में राज्यों को विशेष रूप से इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शुरू की गई परियोजनाओं की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने हेतु विशेष कोटा दिया जाना चाहिए ।

इस बात को बल देते हुए सामने लाया गया कि यह कार्यक्रम मजदूरी की अदायगी खाद्यानों में करने के कारण व्यापक लोकप्रिय बन गया है । इस समय खाद्यान्नों के अपर्याप्त आबंटन के कारण कार्यक्रम पिछड़ा रहा है । इसलिए प्रति व्यक्ति को प्रतिदिन 2 किलोग्राम खाद्यान्नों के आधार पर खाद्यान्नों का और आबंटन किया जाना चाहिए । यह उल्लेख किया गया था कि यदि मजदूरी की सम्पूर्ण अदायगी नकद की जाती है तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप और अधिक मुद्रा स्फीति हो सकती है ।

इस बात पर बहस की गई थी कि कार्यक्रम की समस्त लागत केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वहन की जानी चाहिए। समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम की अनुरूपता बताते हुए राज्यों ने सुझाव दिया कि तकनीकी तथा प्रशासनिक कार्यों के लिए कर्मचारी वर्ग की लागत को राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के परिव्यय में से पूरा किया जाना चाहिए और इस परिव्यय के साढ़े सात प्रतिशत की इस प्रयोजन के लिए अनुमति दी जाए ।

(ख) समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम

समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण देश में करने का भारी स्वागत हुआ था । राज्यों ने बताया कि बैंकों से सहयोग न मिलने के कारण प्रगति में काफी रुकावट पैदा हुई है । यह सुझाव दिया गया कि बैंकों द्वारा ऋण देने के लक्ष्य उसी प्रकार निर्धारित किए जाने चाहिए जिस प्रकार खण्ड विकास एजेंसी द्वारा गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे के परिवारों को अपने अन्तर्गत लाए जाने के लक्ष्य रखे जाते हैं। यह सुनिश्चित करना बैंकिंग क्षेत्र की बराबर जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए कि लक्षित वर्ग के परिवारों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने हेतु पर्याप्त ऋण उपलब्ध किए जाएं ।

ब्याज की विभिन्न दर योजना के अन्तर्गत ऋण के वर्तमान प्रतिशत में प्रत्येक बैंक द्वारा दिए जाने वाले कुल ऋण में 1 प्रतिशत से 2 प्रतिशत तक की वृद्धि की जानी चाहिए । एक वर्ष में एक विकास खण्ड के अन्तर्गत 600 परिवारों को लाये जाने का वर्तमान लक्ष्य अपर्याप्त है और इसे दुगना किया जाना चाहिए । यदि यह नहीं किया जाता है तो ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में गरीबी दूर करने में कई दशक लग जायेंगे। गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर लाए जाने वाले

परिवारों की संख्या में सुझायी गई वृद्धि के साथ साथ प्रति खण्ड निधियों के आवंटन में भी वृद्धि की जानी चाहिए । लक्षित वर्गों द्वारा शुरू की जाने वाली परियोजनाओं को सहायता देने हेतु आधारभूत ढांचे के विकास के लिए निधियों का प्रावधान भी किया जाना चाहिए । इस बात पर बल दिया गया कि परियोजनाओं की आर्थिक सक्षमता स्पष्टरूप से निर्धारित की जानी चाहिए । मुर्गीपालन यूनिट का विशेष उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किया गया और यह सुझाव दिया गया कि यूनिट में कम से कम 200 पक्षी होने चाहिए । आन्ध्र प्रदेश का अनुभव यह है कि एक इकाई में 500 पक्षी होने चाहिए । यह सिफारिश की गई कि 40 रुपये की अंश पूंजी सहायता में 100 रुपये तक वृद्धि की जानी चाहिए ।

लाभभोगियों के चयन को ग्राम परिषद/ग्राम सभाओं की साधारण बैठक में अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना चाहिए । बैंक कर्मचारियों को नीचे के स्तर पर अपने रुख में परिवर्तन करना चाहिए और विकासोन्मुख बनना चाहिए । इस प्रयोजन हेतु इनके लिए पुनर्स्थापन प्रशिक्षण के गहन कार्यक्रम का प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिए ।

यह बताया कि कच्चे माल की अपर्याप्त और असंतोषजनक उपलब्धता के कारण कुटीर माचिस जैसे कुटीर और ग्रामीण उद्योगों की प्रगति में अड़चनें पैदा हो रही हैं । अपेक्षित कच्चे माल की नियमित सप्लाई उचित दरों पर करने के लिए उपयुक्त तंत्र का विकास किया जाना चाहिए । विपणन प्रबन्धों को भी पर्याप्त रूप से सुदृढ़ किया जाना चाहिए । खादी तथा ग्रामीण उद्योगों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डाला गया और इसके कार्य-क्षेत्र को बढ़ाने पर बल दिया गया । उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्रों जिनमें हैण्डलूम, हथकरघा आदि पुश्तैनी रूप से चले आए हैं, की खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा पर्याप्त रूप से देख भाल करनी चाहिए ।

(ग) ग्रामीण युवकों के स्वरोजगार हेतु प्रशिक्षण (ट्राइसेम)

आमतौर पर इस बात की सराहना की गई कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से सम्बद्ध कुशलताओं का विकास करने में ट्राइसेम काफी सहायक सिद्ध हुआ है । लेकिन यह महसूस किया गया कि वर्तमान मासिक छात्रवृत्ति की दर अपर्याप्त है और इसमें वृद्धि करने की आवश्यकता है । यह उल्लेख भी किया गया कि इस योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षित युवकों को रोजगार खोजने की स्वतंत्रता भी होनी चाहिए । प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों में सुधार किया जाना चाहिए और प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं को कुशलताएं विकसित करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण देने हेतु पुनर्जीवित करना चाहिए ताकि प्रशिक्षार्थियों को स्वरोजगार में स्थापित किया जा सके । कृषि सम्बन्धी गतिविधियों अर्थात डेरी, मुर्गीपालन, कोशकीट पालन, कृत्रिम गर्भाधान आदि में प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों की ओर उचित ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए । राज्यों का विचार था कि उन्हें स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं को दृष्टि गत रखते हुए योजना में उपयुक्त संशोधन करने हेतु अनुमति होनी चाहिए ।

यह बात विशेष रूप से ध्यान में लाई गई कि एक तरफ ट्राइसेम तथा विशेष क्षेत्र में शुरू किए जा रहे कार्यक्रमों तथा परियोजनाओं के बीच उचित सम्पर्क विकसित किए जाने चाहिए । यह उल्लेख किया गया कि नई परियोजनाओं तथा कार्यक्रमों के लिए विभिन्न तकनीकी

कुशलताओं वाले व्यक्तियों की आवश्यकता है । अतः उद्योगपतियों तथा परियोजना प्रबंधकों के सहयोग से संबंधित क्षेत्रों में समय से युवकों का चयन करने तथा उनके लिए प्रशिक्षण शुरू किए जाने की आवश्यकता है ।

इस बात पर सहमति हुई कि ग्रामीण उद्योग कार्यक्रम को बढ़ावा देने तथा गैर-कृषि क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत कम से कम 200 परिवारों को लाने के लिये प्रत्येक विकास खंड में एक विस्तार अधिकारी (ग्रामीण उद्योग) होना चाहिये ।

वनरोपण तथा सामाजिक वानिकी कार्यक्रम को एक महत्वाकांक्षी तौर पर तथा वाणिज्यिक पौधरोपण को बड़े पैमाने पर शुरू किया जाना चाहिये ।

तत्काल लक्ष्य यह होना चाहिये कि प्रत्येक परिवार के कम से कम एक सदस्य को रोजगार सुलभ किया जाय । रोजगार अवसरों की व्यवस्था करना भी 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम की मदों में से एक है ।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शिक्षित युवकों को स्वरोजगार के अवसर सुलभ कराने के लिये विशेष अभियान चलाया जाना चाहिये ।

2. तृतीय क्षेत्र का विकास

इसकी उच्च रोजगार संभाव्यता को देखते हुये यह सिफारिश की गई थी कि तृतीय क्षेत्र के विकास तथा विस्तार के लिये यथासंभव सभी प्रयास किये जाने चाहिये । इस क्षेत्र के योजनाबद्ध विकास के लिये राज्यों में एक अलग विभाग के सृजन के लिये यथा संभव प्रयास किये जाने चाहिये अथवा विद्यमान विभाग को ही नोडल दायित्व सौंपा जाय ताकि सभी संबंधित विकासों का तृतीय क्षेत्र के साथ उचित समन्वय स्थापित हो सके । उपयुक्त आधारभूत ढांचे का सृजन किया जाय तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों आदि में अपेक्षित खुदरा व्यापार, वाणिज्य, परिवहन सेवाओं के अवसरों को बढ़ावा देने के लिये सक्षम योजनायें की जानी चाहिये । तृतीय क्षेत्र को निधियां देने के लिये बैंक वित्त सुविधायें सुनिश्चित की जानी चाहिये । परम्परागत कारीगरों की प्रौद्योगिकी को आधुनिक बनाने तथा उनके व्यवसाय की आर्थिक सक्षमता को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से उनकी कुशलताओं में सुधार किया जाना चाहिये ।

3. रोजगार सृजन के लिए आधारभूत ढांचे का विकास

यह सिफारिश की गई कि औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं, पालिटिक्नकों, तकनीकी विद्यालयों, कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों आदि जैसी सभी विद्यमान प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं की गतिविधियों का घनिष्ठता से समन्वय किया जाय तथा उनके पास उपलब्ध गतिविधियों को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में युवकों को तकनीकी कुशलतायें हस्तान्तरित करने के लिये पूर्णरूप से उपयोग में लाया जाय । जैसा कि पहले बताया गया है, प्रशिक्षण के दौरान मुख्य बल स्वरोजगार के लिये होना चाहिये ।

देश में अभी भी कुछ क्षेत्रों आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में विशेषकर उत्तर पूर्वी, पहाड़ी तथा प्रौद्योगिकी के हस्तान्तरण के लिये प्रशिक्षण, आधारभूत ढांचा तथा सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं है । विद्यमान कमी की पूर्ति करने तथा नये प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने के लिये विस्तृत प्रस्ताव तैयार किये जाने चाहिये । यह भी सुनिश्चित किया जाना चाहिये कि प्रत्येक जिले में कम से कम एक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र हो और जहां आवश्यक हो उस स्थान पर विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण महिलाओं के लिये मौके पर अल्प कालीन

पाठ्यक्रम आयोजित करने के लिये प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र की चलती फिरती प्रशिक्षण गाड़ी भी दी जानी चाहिये ।

(ख) विपणन आधारभूत ढांचा

यह बात ध्यान में लाई गई कि ग्रामीण उद्योग कार्यक्रम, उचित आधारभूत ढांचे की सहायता के बिना अधिक प्रगति नहीं कर सकते हैं। प्रत्येक विकास खंड में एक ग्रामीण विपणन केन्द्र सुलभ करने की विद्यमान योजना का समर्थन किया गया। जिला स्तर के लिये, जिला आपूर्ति तथा विपणन सोसायटी का प्रशासन न केवल तैयार वस्तुओं का ही ध्यान रख रहा है बल्कि इसने अधिप्राप्त तथा सप्लाई किये जाने वाले कच्चे माल की भी सिफारिश की थी ।

4. विभिन्न ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत रोजगार सृजन के लिए परिमाणन हेतु मापदंड ।

सम्मेलन में इस बात पर सहमति हुई कि विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत सृजित किये जा रहे रोजगार का परिणाम निर्धारित करने के लिये उचित मानदंड तैयार करने जरूरी हैं ।

उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों तथा जम्मू और काश्मीर का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले मंत्रियों ने भी जोरदार सिफारिश की कि इन क्षेत्रों में समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये विशेष व्यवस्था की जानी चहिये। ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय को भारत सरकार के स्तर पर मजबूत समन्वयकारी भूमिका अदा करनी चाहिये ताकि यदि इन क्षेत्रों में संबंधित समस्यायें आती हैं तो उनके हल के लिये विलम्ब न हो ।

प्रस्ताव

विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी के बढ़ते हुये आयाम पर गहरी चिन्ता प्रकट करते हुये, तथा

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अवसरों के तीव्र विस्तार हेतु तत्काल कार्यवाही तथा शीघ्र विशिष्ट तथा ठोस कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकता महसूस करते हुये;

यह सम्मेलन प्रस्ताव पारित करता है कि ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय द्वारा विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा शुरू किये गये विशेष कार्यक्रमों का अध्ययन करने के लिये एक समिति का गठन किया जाय जो राष्ट्रीय और राज्य स्तर पर अपनाई जाने वाली ग्रामीण रोजगार की उपयुक्त नीति तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सृजन के लिये व्यापक कार्यक्रमों के बारे में सिफारिशें प्रस्तुत करे ।

Construction Activity in Unauthorised Colonies

2028. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of unauthorised colonies regularised in Delhi since 1977;

(b) out of these colonies, in how many cases, the Municipal Corporation has permitted construction activity;

(c) in how many cases construction activity has not been permitted;

(d) the reasons for not permitting construction activity; and

(e) the steps being taken to permit construction activity in cases where this has not been done so far?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Development Authority and Municipal Corporation of Delhi have regularised 238 unauthorised colonies since 1977 as per details in Statement-I and II.

(b) to (e): The building activity has not been permitted pending fixation of development charges and other connected modalities in this behalf. The Delhi Administration has appointed a Technical Committee to finalise these matters.

Statement-I

LIST OF COLONIES REGULARISED BY D.D.A.

1. Mangal Raya Extension-II
2. Tulsi Ram Bagichi, Harijan Colony
3. Noor Nagar
4. Jamia Nagar
5. Nathu Colony
6. Ashok Nagar
7. Durgapuri Extension
8. Sanwal Nagar
9. Guru Nanak Pura Extn.
10. Basti Khajan Extn.
11. Village Maujpur Extn.
12. Kachhi Colony
13. Vijay Colony Part
14. Subhash Mohalla
15. Bhajan Pura
16. North Ghonda K Block
17. Ganwari Extn. Part
18. Ghonda Extn. Part
19. Krishna Nagar
20. Arjun Nagar
21. Harkeshu Nagar (Gautam Vihar)
22. Arvind Nagar
23. Arvind Nagar Block A, V, J, H and C.
24. Jagjit Nagar
25. Jai Prakash Mohalla

Colonies included in MCD's list and approved by DDA as they were included in an area recently declared as Development area.

1. Brahampuri
2. Brahampuri 'X' Block
3. Kartar Nagar
4. Brahampuri Harijan Colony Extn. near Ghonda
5. Chauhan Bangar Part
6. Zafrabad Extension Part.

Statement-II

LIST OF COLONIES REGULARISED BY M.C.D.

S. No.	*Name of Colony*
1.	Saraswati Garden Extn. Part I and II.
2.	Ramesh Nagar Extn.
3.	Mohan Park 31 K Block.
4.	Suraj Nagar.
5.	Shastri Nagar near Sarai Rohilla.
6.	Shastri Nagar C Block.
7.	Shastri Nagar M Block.
8.	Shastri Nagar D Block.
9.	Shastri Nagar F Block.
10.	Shastri Nagar E Block.
11.	Hari Nagar C Block Tower adjacent colonies.
12.	Kanahya Nagar.
13.	Narang Colony Near Trinagar.
14.	Rampura Extn. Colonies.
15.	Shanti Nagar near Trinagar.
16.	Hari Nagar MS Block.
17.	Hari Nagar A, B and C Block.
18.	Nanak Pura.
19.	Janak Park and Extn.
20.	Shanti Nagar near Trinagar.
21.	Onkar Nagar A and B.
22.	Ganesh Pura A and B.
23.	Deva Ram Park.
24.	Shambhu Park.
25.	Shanti Nagar.
26.	Lakhi Nagar.
27.	Sham Nagar.
28.	Sham Nagar Extn.
29.	Vishnu Garden.
30.	Vishnu Garden Extn.
31.	Vishnu Park.
32.	Chand Nagar.
33.	Ravi Nagar.
34.	Navyug Block.
35.	H Block Vishnu Garden.
36.	F Block Vishnu Garden.
37.	Sham Nagar K. Block
38.	Sham Nagar N Block
39.	Vishnu Garden J & N Block
40.	Ravi Nagar Deleted Portion.
41.	Punjabi Garden.
42.	Bhagwan Dass Nagar Extn.

S. No.	Name of Colony
43.	Sharda Puri
44.	EA Block Mansarover Garden.
45.	Partap Nagar.
46.	Anand Vihar.
47.	Manak Vihar.
48.	Uggar Sain Nagar of Bindra Nagar.
49.	Vishnu Garden Extn. No. I.
50.	Vishnu Garden E Block.
51.	Vishnu Garden Extn. No. 3 and 4 (Block A).
52.	Vishnu Garden B-1, B-3, C, E and R.
53.	Vishnu Garden N/W, R/Z, W/E.
54.	Vishnu Garden F Block.
55.	Vishnu Garden West Block.
56.	Vishnu Garden B Block.
57.	Vishnu Garden J Block.
58.	Vishnu Garden Extn. No. V. Block M, J&T, NA, NE, P Extn.
59.	Vishnu Garden Extn. No. 5.
60.	Vishnu Garden N Block.
61.	Vishnu Garden S Block.
62.	Vishnu Garden Block 283.
63.	Vishnu Garden West Block Extn. I and III.
64.	Fateh Nagar.
65.	Asha Park.
66.	Guru Nanak.
67.	Akal Garh.
68.	Ajay Enclave Extn.
69.	Major Bhupinder Singh Nagar Group of Colonies.
70.	Sudershan Park.
71.	Sudershan Park Extn.
72.	Ganesh Nagar.
73.	Mahavir Nagar .
74.	Ganesh Nagar Extn. (Deleted)
75.	Mahavir Nagar Extn. (Deleted)
76.	Krishna Park Najafgarh Road.
77.	Krishna Puri.
78.	Ganesh Pura B at Mahavir Nagar B.
79.	Krishna Park Extn. D at Block.
80.	Krishna Puri (Deleted portion)
81.	Mahavir Nagar (Deleted portion).
82.	Mahavir Nagar Extn. D & K Block.
83.	L Block Mahavir Nagar Extn.
84.	Mukh Ram Park.
85.	Ram Nagar near Tilak Nagar.

S. No	Name of Colony
86.	Hind Nagar.
87.	Sant Nagar near Tilak Nagar.
88.	Mukh Ram Garden.
89.	Mukh Ram Park Extn.
90.	Sant Garden Extn. East.
91.	Chaukhandi Extn.
92.	Ram Nagar Extn.
92.	Mukh Ram Garden.
94.	Vishnu Garden Part-I.
95.	Mukerjee Park Extn.
96.	D-Block Mansarover Garden.
97.	Sardar Nagar.
98.	Punjabi Bagh.
99.	Siri Nagar.
100.	Meenakshi Garden.
101.	Ram Garh.
102.	Rattan Park.
103.	Nirankari Colony (Deleted portion).
104.	Sriniwas Puri Extn.
105.	Adarsh Nagar.
106.	Majlis Park.
107.	Kewal Park.
108.	Gopal Nagar.
109.	Adash Nagar Extn.
110.	Majlis Park Extn.
111.	Kewal park Extn.
112.	Nirankari Colony.
113.	Rameshwar Nagar.
114.	Gupta Colony Extn.
115.	Manohar Park.
116.	Kedar Bagh Rohtak Rd.
117.	Inder Lok.
118.	Anand Nagar Tulsi Ngr.
119.	Anand Nagar Tulsi Ngr.
120.	Lajwanti Garden.
121.	Lajwanti Garden Extn.
122.	Rani Bagh.
123.	Rishi Nagar.
124.	Siri Nagar Extn. (E&H).
125.	Raja Park.
126.	Roop Nagar.
127.	Mahindera Park.
128.	Hari Nagar G Block.
129.	Shiri Nagar.

S.No.	Name of Colony
130.	Shri Nagar Extn.
131.	Virender Nagar.
132.	Virender Nagar Extn.
133.	Fateh Nagar Extn.
134.	Gobind Puri near Kalkaji.
135.	Gobind Puri Extn.
136.	Gobind Puri Deleted portion.
137.	Mohan Park/Rishibh Nagar C-19.

LIST OF UNAUTHORISED COLONIES APPROVED BY MCD IN RNRAL AREAS DURING 1978-81

138.	Palam Enclave
139.	Raj Nagar Part-I
140.	Raj Nagar Part-II
141.	Sadh Nagar Part I
142.	Sadh Nagar Part II
143.	Swatantra Nagar
144.	Narela Mandi Extn.
145.	Indra Colony.

LIST OF REGULARISED COLONIES DURING 1980-81

146.	Pandit Park
147.	Radhey Puri, Kh. Khas
148.	Shiv Pusi
149.	Chander Nagar & Silver Park Kh. Khas
150.	Hazara Park Kh. Khas
151.	Anarkali Part
152.	Golden Park Kh. Khas
153.	Lachman Park "
154.	Indera Park "
155.	Gopal Park "
156.	Ram Nagar "
157	Gian Park "
158.	Krishan Nagar Shahdara
159.	South Nagar Shahdara
160.	Kailash Nagar
161.	Bhola Nath Nagar I
162.	Bhola Nath Nagar II
163.	Gopal Park, Kh. Khas
164.	Gian Park "
165.	Anarkali South "
166.	Chander Park "

S. No.	Name of Colony
167.	New Lytilpur Kh. Khas.
168.	Shalimar Park "
169.	Radhey Puri Extn. I & II
170.	Radhey Puri Plots 1-16
171.	Anarkali & Extn.
172.	Janta Colony Ram Nagar
173.	New Lyallpur Colony Extn.
174.	Anarkali Old.
175.	New Anarkali
176.	Anarkali South Extn.
177.	Pandit Park Extn.
178.	New Krishan Nagar
179.	Saraswati Bhandar
180.	Bagichi Phool Singh
181.	Sham Block
182.	Ghas Mandi
183.	Multani Mohalla
184.	Bhola Nath Nagar Deleted Portion
185.	Goverdhan Behari Colony
186.	Bhola Nath Nagar (East)
187.	Bhola Nath Nagar (West)
188.	North Gandhi Nagar to Kailash Nagar
189.	Dharampura
190.	Raghubar Pura
191.	Sham Park
192.	Ranjit Park
193.	Chand Mohalla & Extn.
194.	Mohalla Ram Nagar
195.	Raghubar Pura (Left out Portion)
196.	Raghubar Pura I & II
197.	Ajit Nagar
198.	Subhash Mohalla
199.	Gian Nagar
200.	Seelam Puri (West)
201.	Jain Mohalla
202.	Singar Pur
203.	Kapoor Basti
204.	Arjan Mohalla
205.	Amar Mohalla
206.	Anand Mohalla
207.	Kailash Nagar (left out portion)

Loan/assistance to private builders project by HUDCO

2029. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) to how many Private Builders, Housing and Urban Development Corporation has given loan assistance during the last three years; and

(b) what are the names of the Builders, the amount of loan for each of them?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

Garages in R. K. Puram, sectors VIII and XII

2030. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that allottees of Government flats in Sectors VIII and XII, R. K. Puram, New Delhi have let out their scooter garages on a mass scale;

(b) whether such misuse of garages is permissible, if not the action Government propose to take to stop this and invoke the penal provisions against the defaulters;

(c) whether it is a fact that in the absence of any lavatories or bath rooms available for the dwellers of these scooter garages, constant nuisance is being caused to other residents of the colony; and

(d) if so, action proposed to be taken to set matters right and remove this nuisance once for all?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Some complaints of subletting of scooter garages in Sectors VIII and IX Rama Krishna Puram have been received.

(b) to (d). Subletting of garages and its use as dwelling units is not permitted as it violates the allotment rules. Defaulting allottees have been issued show cause notices why the allotments should not be cancelled.

Development of Infrastructure facilities for small fishing harbours

2031. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Mintster of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal to develop infrastructure facilities for the small fishing harbours; and

(b) Kerala being an important coastal state with highest sea food exports, what steps are being taken to develop fishing ports so that fishing boats can be taken to sea during monsoon periods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir. Under the existing scheme 50 per cent assistance from Government of India is available for development of fishing harbours/landing and berthing facilities. Such projects normally include infrastructure facilities.

(b) Fishig ports are provided under three broad categories basically to provide shelter to the fishing boats. They also enable hygienic handling of fish, for supply of essential requisites like fuel, water and ice etc.

The fishing ports already sanctioned in Kerala by the Government of India are as follows:

I—Major Port

1. Cochin

II—Minor Ports

1. Vizhinjam (Stage I).
2. Cannanore

III—Landing and berthing facilities for small crafts (basic facilities)

1. Ponnani
2. Baliapatnam.
3. Kasargode
4. Beypore

Recently (in July 1981) two more projects, namely, Neeleshawaram and Munnakkadavu have also been approved.

खाली सरकारी आवास

2032. **श्री राम लाल राही :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में पहली जुलाई, 1980 से अब तक रक्षा विभाग को दिये गये मकानों सहित कितने सरकारी क्वार्टर खाली पड़े हैं और इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने राजस्व की हानि हुई है ;

(ख) इन क्वार्टरों के आबंटन के लिये कितने अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं और इन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने क्वार्टर उप-किराये पर दिये हुये हैं और क्या उनके विभाग में उप-किराये की उचित अनमति दी है और इस पर सरकार को कितनी अधिक धनराशि प्राप्त हुई है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) शून्य

(ख) आवंटन वर्ष के आरम्भ में मंगाये गये आवेदन पत्रों के अनुसार वरिष्ठता के आधार पर आवंटन किया जाता है ।

(ग) सरकारी कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टरों को उप-किराये पर देने की अनुमति नहीं है अतः उप-किराए की अनुमति देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Construction of houses for Harijans State-wise

2033. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses constructed for Harijans and handed over to them in all the states, state-wise, during the last two years;

(b) whether the target of construction of houses of Harijans has been fully achieved; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Purchase of H.A.L. Air Craft

2034. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to purchase eight fixed Wing aircraft manufactured by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Kanpur;

(b) if so, the cost of each aircraft and when these aircrafts are likely to be delivered;

(c) what are the names of the States to whom these aircrafts are likely to be allotted;

(d) whether H.A.L. has made any improvement in the aircrafts, if so,

what are the details of the improvements made and the cost thereof; and

(e) what are the details of the agreement concluded by the department of Agriculture with the H.A.L.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No such decision has been taken.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

(d) No change has been made in the design of these Fixed Wing aircraft, manufactured by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited.

(e) No fresh agreement on acquisition of Fixed Wing aircraft has been entered into with the H.A.L.

Distribution through Fair Price Shops

2035. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of essential commodities being distributed now through fair price shops;

(b) whether all the commodities that were being distributed in 1976 are being distributed now through the fair price shops; and

(c) whether the public distribution system formulated in 1976 is being implemented now or not?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) Based on the supplies arranged and coordinated by the Union Government on an all India basis, foodgrains like wheat, rice as well as levy sugar are distributed through fair price shops. In addition, kerosene oil is also distributed. In some States soft-coke is distributed on the same basis.

(b) In addition to these commodities which were being distributed in 1976, imported edible oil is also distributed on the basis of supplies arranged for and coordinated by the Union Government.

(c) The public distribution system has been fuctioning in the country in one form or the other since long. Although no specific system as such was devised in 1976, it has been continuously strengthened and expanded in response to circumstances.

चीनी की आवश्यकता

2036. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में चीनी का कुल उत्पादन उत्पादन और उसकी आवश्यकता कितनी है ?

[कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : वर्तमान चीनी वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान कुल 51.4 लाख मीटरी टन चीनी का उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है और उसी वर्ष के दौरान लगभग 51 मीटरी टन की आवश्यकता होने का अनुमान है ।

News item 'Indo Soviet Dairy Protocol signed"

2037. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards a news item appearing in the "Business Standard" dated 29 May, 1981 under the caption 'Indo-Soviet dairy protocol signed";

(b) if so, outcome of discussions held by them and decisions arrived; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to send an Indian team to USSR on reciprocal basis, if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of discussion with the Soviet Delegation led by Mr. Sergei F. Antonov, Soviet Minister for Meat and Dairy Industry, the Indo-USSR Protocol on cooperation in the field of Meat and Dairy industry was signed in New Delhi on 21st May, 1981.

(c) No, Sir. However, proposals for exchange of sclientific and technical personnel on a reciprocal basis which are covered by this Protocol will be considered when the Work Plan of Indo-USSR Protocol for cooperation in Agriculture and Animal Sciences in 1982-83 is finalised.

Curve of Western Kosi Canal

2038. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 40 on 17-8-1981 regarding increase of land to be irrigated after completion of Kosi, Gandak irrigation canal and state:

(a) whether a member of Parliament had on 30-7-81 written to him about correcting the southwards curve of the Western Kosi Canal alignment by shifting it northwards, between R.D. 131 and 249.70 against use of substandard bricks and cement; non-completion of the canal in Nepalese territory etc.; and

(b) if so, details thereabout and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The letter from the Hon'ble Member has been received and the points raised the rein are under examination.

Shortage of Drinking Water in Mehrauli, New Delhi

2039. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of drinking water in Mehrauli, New Delhi in general and Ward No. 7 in particular;

(b) whether a large number of complaints are registered with the Enquiry Office of Water Supply Department at Mehrauli re: little supply or non-supply of drinking water everyday; if so; with what results;

(c) whether Water Supply Department have laid feeder pipes of bigger size in replacement of the existing pipes of smaller size to augment supply of water but they have not been connected with the main pipes; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to provide adequate water supply to the residents of Mehrauli?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed that there is shortage of drinking water in Mehrauli but the position these days is much better as compared with last year. Mehrauli is now getting about 3.0 lac gallons of water against 2.5 lac gallons last year.

(b) Normally 3 to 4 complaints in a day are received and the same are attended to immediately.

(c) Wherever bigger size pipes have been laid to replace the existing pipes of smaller diameters, the same have been connected to the existing system and comenissioned.

(d) A scheme to augment water supply to Mehrauli is under execution. The first phase of the scheme has

been completed and additional 50,000 gallons of water per day is being supplied to Mehrauli since May, '81.

Agriculture Pine Project in Madhya Pradesh

2040. SRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Expert Committee has been appointed to go into the Pine Project in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the Committee will consider questions of deforestation in other states;

(c) whether States are required to inform in advance to consult the Department of Environment before any project involving the felling of trees is concerned; and

(d) if not, in what way the Department will exercise control over such issues?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTON (KUMAI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) All large and medium river valley projects are to be referred to the Environmental Appraisal Committee of the Department of Environment by the States and only after their clearance they can be taken up for clearance under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980. Hydel projects of less than one crore and irrigation projects with command area of less than 2000 ha. are termed as minor projects and they need not be referred to Department of Environment.

(d) Under Section 3 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 a Committee has been constituted to advice the Central Government in regard to proposals for deforestation and use of forestry land for non-forestry purpose, received from various State Governments. This Committee takes the advice of the Department of Environment in all cases, where area involved is 20 ha. or more. In cases of smaller area also, the advice of Department of Environment is taken as and when found necessary.

Alternate Use of Plot Situation in Shantiniketa Colony

2041. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a hillock like plot of land reserved for school building behind Street No. 2, in Shantiniketan Colony New Delhi is being utilised as a place for public convenience for the last more than 12 years thus causing a constant health hazard and a breeding ground for all sorts of insects during rainy season, apart from resulting in constant air and environmental pollution;

(b) whether the fencing put up there is no deterrent as it is dismantled by the daily intruders;

(c) whether many Societies asked for this plot but it was not allotted to them; if so, why;

(d) whether there is hardly any potential or viability for opening of a Municipal School in this colony, there being such Schools nearby; and

(e) the measures Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The plot in question is meant for a primary school. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that it is not serving as a place of public convenience. Trees have been planted on the periphery of the plot after dressing it up. It has been fenced by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The fencing is useful and is repaired as and when the same is found dismantled.

(c) and (d). One private educational society (Sadhu Vaswani Mission) requested for the allotment of this plot but this could not be agreed to as the Municipal Corporation is itself going to construct a school building on the site, which is situated near the junction of three colonies, viz. Shanti-Niketan, Moti Bagh and Anand Niketan for the children of domestic servants like chowkidars, Malies, Cooks, Bearers etc., residing in these colonies. The Holy Child Auxilium had also made a request to the DDA for the allotment of this site and the Auxilium was allotted a school site in Vasant Vihar.

(e) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has been requested to expedite the construction of the school building.

D.D.A.'s Out of Turn Promotions

2042. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in an English Daily 'Indian Express' dated 28th July, 1981 at page 3 Col. 5 and 6 under caption "D.D.A.'s out-of-turn promotion";

(b) whether the news item is correctly reported and whether any enquiry has been conducted by the Ministry so far on all points raised in the news item;

(c) what guidelines were formulated for the promotion of Engineers and other staff and whether a copy of the guidelines would be laid on the Table of the House;

(d) how many cases are pending in the Court and since when, has any judgement been pronounced in any case and action taken in the light of court judgement; and

(e) what action has been taken to remove the grievances of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Allotment of Flats by DDA registered under HUDCO, 1979 scheme

2043. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DDA have allotted flats to the persons who had registered themselves under HUDCO—1979 scheme;

(b) if so, the date and number of flats allotted to the persons under Janta, LIG and MIG Categories, category-wise and area-wise upto-date;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether DDA is going to allot the flats under HUDCO scheme in near future; and

(e) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The DDA conducted draw for allocation of flats on the 20th and 30th March, 1981. Catego-

ry-wise and area-wise details of flats allocated are given below:—

Area (Scheme)	No. of flats allocated		
	MIG	LIG	Janta
Vikaspuri	847	744	1592
Rajouri Garden	..	209	416
Avantika	..	..	1062
Ashok Vihar	..	..	115
TOTAL	847	953	3185

Possession has not, however, been handed over due to a Stay order issued by the Delhi High Court.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (e). The Delhi High Court have stayed allotments under this scheme by the DDA. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate as to when future allotments will be made.

Non-availability of Desi Ghee

2044. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR:

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ghee of any brand including DMS is not available in the market, and has completely vanished thereby making its procurement difficult and impossible; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this scarcity, steep rise in prices and what steps have been taken to make available this items of daily consumption?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Curtailment of Fertilizers Import

2045. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fertilisers imported have been substantially curtailed during the current year;

(b) whether this would not adversely affect our demand for fertilizers; and

(c) if so, what measures Government propose to take in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). Fertilizers are imported to bridge the gap between agronomic requirements and domestic production thereof. Arrivals of imported fertilizers during January to July in the current year have been more than in the previous year.

(c) Question does not arise.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों को मध्य प्रदेश में स्थानान्तरित करना

2046. **श्री एम० के० शेजवलकर :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली की बढ़ती हुई आबादी तथा दिल्ली का पाकिस्तान सीमा के निकट होने के कारण केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुछ कार्यालयों को ग्वालियर ले जाने का प्रस्ताव है और क्या इस संबंध में प्राथमिक सर्वेक्षण कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सभी आवश्यक सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराये जाने के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री का एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या इच्छा है और अंतिम निर्णय कब तक लिये जाने की संभावना है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली में भीड़ भाड़ को कम करने के उद्देश्य से यहां के कुछ केन्द्रीय सरकारी कार्यालयों को हटाने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है । उन कार्यालय के नाम तथा जहां इन्हें स्थानान्तरित करना है के बारे में अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार से एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें ग्वालियर को दिल्ली का प्रत्याकर्षण नगर बनाने के लिये कतिपय सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता का सुझाव दिया गया है ।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के सुझावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Starvation Deaths

2047. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths on account of starvation in the country-State-wise figures; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No report about starvation deaths had been received from any State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Issue of Licences to Ration Shops in Delhi Cantt. Circle No. 39

2048. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it came to the notice of the Government that licences issued for ration shops and wheat in the same premises by Circle 39 of the Delhi Food and Supplies Deptt. were misused and on investigation some of the wheat licences were cancelled.

(b) whether after sometime wheat licences were issued again in the same premises knowing fully that ration shops and flour mills were located in those premises thereby violating the clauses of the Wheat Licensing Order; and

(c) if so, what had prompted the Government to issue those licences and what steps are now contemplated to correct its Licencing Policy which seems to be susceptible to pulls pressures and shield has been extended in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY). (a) and (b). No such instance has come to the notice of the Delhi Administration. Authorisation or a fair price shop is not granted to a person who is running a flour mill and no such licence was granted by Delhi Civil Supplies Department. However, a fair price shop licence and a wheat licence were granted to two different persons in a particular premises.

(c) Does not arise.

Roads Constructed under R.E.O. Scheme in Bihar

2049. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) how many roads are being constructed under the R.E.O. Scheme in Bihar;

(b) whether the progress of work is as per the scheduled timings;

(c) whether it is a fact that construction of roads in scheme R.E.O. has been lagging behind the schedule time due to multiple corruption in the Department; and

(d) the reason for delay in the completion of the roads well in time and the steps taken to ensure the timely construction of the roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Fund Required for Road Network

2050. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:
SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the news appeared in Indian Express dated 3rd July, 1981 "Rs. 11000 crores required for road net-work";

(b) if so, how many miles of roads are likely to be completed;

(c) what sources will be channelised to meet this demand; and

(d) what is Government's future plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Working Group on Rural Roads set up by the National Transport Policy Committee of the Planning Commission had estimated that funds to the extent of Rs. 11000 crores at 1978-79 (prices) would be required to connect all villages in the country (as on 31st March 1978) with all weather roads, the estimated length of roads being 8 lakh kms.

(c) and (d). The Planning Commission has decided that considering the constraints on resources, all the villages with population over 1500 and 50 per cent of the villages having population between 1000—1500 be connected with all weather roads by 1990 and that 50 per cent of this target be achieved by 1985. An outlay of Rs. 1165 crores has been provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) for this purpose in the state sector.

Target of Rice, Wheat, Sugar Production

2051. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target of wheat, rice and sugar production during the current rabi season;

(b) the actual production recorded separately; and

(c) the procurement of these items alongwith the corresponding period of last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The target of production of wheat (entirely rabi crop) for 1980-81 was 36.0 million tonnes, for sugar (whole year) 5.1 million tonnes and for rice the target was 51 million tonnes for kharif season and 4 million tonnes for the summer (rabi) season.

(b) Final estimates of production of rice and wheat have not yet become available from all the States. The production of sugar upto 15th August, 1981 is estimated at 5.1 million tonnes.

(c) The progressive procurement of wheat and rice (as on 22nd August 1981) and of levy sugar (as on 15th August, 1981) and the corresponding figures for the last year are as under:

(In lakh tonnes)

	Current Year	Previous Year
Wheat	64.96	58.35
Rice	56.63	37.78
Sugar	27.72	25.05

Statues in Delhi

2052. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to instal more staatues in Delhi to make the city attractive; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government have already taken decision to instal in New Delhi:

(i) Martyr's Memorial

(ii) Statue of Mahatma Gandhi.

The proposal to instal statue of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru in New Delhi is also under consideration.

Command Area Development Authorities

2053. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had set up 50 Command Area Development Authorities in the country in 1972; if so, where they are situated State-wise;

(b) the steps taken to improve the agriculture service infrastructure in the area under its command such as on farm development works, assured and timely supply of irrigation water, supply of inputs and credit and technical advice network of roads, regulated markets and processing industries relevant to the agricultural produce of the area;

(c) whether it is a fact that out of the 50 million hectares of irrigated land, under command of the Authority (all over the country) only 1 million hectares have been covered by field channels only and nothing out of the other objectives is achieved; and

(d) the reasons for the failure of this prestigious project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Command Area Development Authorities were set up from the year 1974 onwards, and, at present, there are 44 Command Area Development Authorities covering 71 irrigation projects in the country. Details are given in the attached Statement.

(b) The Command Area Development Authority, which is set up at the Project level, is expected to initiate or catalyse the development of the infrastructure in the command area, particularly in respect of agricultural

extension, supply of inputs and credit, assured and timely supply of irrigation water, network of roads and regulated markets, etc. While some of the works like land levelling and shaping and the construction of field channels are, generally, the direct responsibility of the Command Area Development Authority, in the case of other infrastructural facilities it acts as a coordinating and catalysing agency by taking an overall view of the needs of the area and taking it up with the concerned organisations and departments which provide the facilities.

(c) The area covered by the Command Area Development Projects in the country is about 15 million hectares of which about 3.6 million hectares have been covered by field channels upto March, 1981. In addition, about 1 million hectares of uneven land have been levelled on scientific lines to make it fit for irrigation. The Training and Visits (T&V) System of agricultural extension has been introduced in many of the command areas and is likely to be extended to others. In some of the better developed projects which have been taken up with external assistance, a good network of roads has come up and the process is continuing. Simflarly, regulated markets have also been provided. Where necessary, the Project Authorities are taking steps to set-up processing industries to take care of the agricultural produce of that area.

(d) In view of the above, the question does not arise.

Statement

Statewise List of Location of Command Area Development Authorities in India

S. No.	State/U.T.	Name of the C.A.D.A.	Designation and Address of the Administrator
1	*Andhra Pradesh*		
		(i) CADA Nagar junasgar Left Canal	Administrator, Nagarjunasagar Left Canal, C.A.D.A., Tekulappali (Camp) Near Khammam (A.P.)
		(ii) CADA Nagarjunasagar Right Canal	Administrator, Nagarjunasagar Right Canal, CADA, Guntur (A.P.)
		(iii) CADA Sareeramasagar	Administrator, Sreeramasagar CAD Project, Jagtaial, Karimnagar (A.P.)
		(iv) CADAL Tungabhadra Project	Administrator, Tungabhadra Project C.A.D.A. Ramnagar, H.L.C. Colony, Aanantpur-515001 (A.P.)
2	*Bihar*		
		(i) Gandak Area Dev, Agency	Chairman & Area Development Commissioner, Gandak CAD Agency, Muzzaffarpur 842001 (Bihar)
		(ii) Kiul-Badua-Chandan C.A.D. Agency	Chairman & A.D.C., Kiul-Badua-Chandan, CAD Agency, Bhagalpur (Bihar).

S. No.	State/U.T.	Name of the C.A.D.A.	Designation and Address of the Administrator
		(iii) Kosi C.A.D. Agency	Chairman & A.D.C., Kosi C.A.D Agency Saharsa (Bihar).
		(iv) Sone C.A.D. Agency	Area Development Commissioner, Sone C.A.D. Agency Patna Commissioner's Office, Patna (Bihar).
3	*Gujarat*		
		(i) CADA Mahi-Kadana	A.D.C., Mahi-Kadana C.A.D. Area, Gita Niwas, Kailash Society, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad (Gujarat).
		(ii) CADA North Gujarat & Saurashtra	A.D.C., North Gujarat & Saurashtra, G.B. 26, Sector 9, Gandhinagar—382009
		(iii) CADA Ukai-Kakrapar Project	A.D.C., Ukai-Kakrapar Project, Office Next to Lourdes, Convent School, Athwa Lines, Surat (Gujarat).
4	*Haryana*		
		(i) CADA Gurgaon . .	Chief Project Officer, CADA, Gurgaon Canal, Gurgaon (Haryana)
		(ii) CADA Narnaul, Mohindergarh	Chief Project Officer, CADA, Narnaul Opp., I.T.I. Mohindergarh (Haryana)
		(iii) CADA Bhiwani . .	Chief Project Officer, CADA, Jui Lift Irrigation Scheme, Mini Sectt., Room No. 69, Bhiwani (Haryana).
		(iv) CADA Rohtak. . .	Chief Project Officer, CADA-Rewari Lift Irrigation Scheme 800, Green Park, Shakti Nagar, near Tehsil Office, Rohtak-125 001 (Haryana).
5	*Jammu and Kashmir*		
		(i) Ravi-Tawi CAD Project .	Area Development Commissioner Ravi Tawi C.A.D. Projectt New Sectt. Jammu (J & K.)
6	*Karnataka*		
		(i) CADA Kaveri Basin Project	Administrator & Chairman, Cauveri Basin Project, Public Office, Mysore (Karnataka)
		(ii) CADA Malaprabha & Ghataprabha Projects	Administrator, Malaprabha & Ghataprabha, Belgaum P.B. No. 112, (Karnataka) 590002.
		(iii) CADA Tungabhadra Project	Chairman & Administrator, CADA Tungabhadra Project, Munirabad 583 233 (Karnataka).

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Name of the C.A.D.A.	Designation and Address of the Administrator
		(iv) CADA Upper Krishna Project	Administrator, CADA Upper Krishna Project, Aiwane-E-Shahi Road, Gulbarga—585102 (Karnataka)
7	*Kerala*		
		(i) CADA Kerala . .	Special Officer & Special Secretary, Govt. of Kerala, Agriculture (CADA). Trivandrum.
8	*Madhya Pradesh*		
		(i) CADA Barna-Halali . .	Commissioner, Bhopal Division, Bhopal (M.P.)
		(ii) Chambal, Ayacut Development Authority.	Commissioner, Chambal Ayacut Development, Gwalior (M.P.)
		(iii) CADA Hasdeo-Kharung & Maniyari	Commissioner, Bilaspur Division, Bilaspur (M.P.)
		(iv) Tawa Ayacut Dev. Authority	Commissioner, Tawa Ayacut Development Near Vitta Market, E-5, Arrera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)
9	*Maharashtra*		
		(i) CADA for Bagh Itiadoh & Pench Projects	Administrator, CADA for Bagh, Itiadoh & Pench Projects, Nagpur (Maharashtra)
		(ii) CADA Bhima-Ghod Projects	Administrator, CADA for Ghod-Bhima Projects, Poona (M.S.)
		(iii) CADA Purna-Jayakwadi Projects	Administrator, CADA for Purna Jayakwadi Projects, MSFC Bldg., Opp. Fire Station Road, Aurangabad (M.S.)
		(iv) CADA Girna & Upper Tapi (Hatnur)	Administrator, CADA Girna & Upper Tapi Project (Hatnur) Jalgaon 425 005. (M.S.)
		(v) CADA for Mula-Kukadi & Mula Projects	Administrator, CADA, Mula-Kudadi & Mula Projects, Ahmednagar—414 001 (M.S.)
		(vi) CADA for Krishna Project	Administrator, CADA for Krishna Project, Satara (M.S.)
10	*Orissa*		
		(i) CADA Hirakud	Project Director, CADA Hirakud Dam Project, Sambalpur (Orissa) 768 001.
		(ii) CADA for Old Mahanadi Delta (Cuttack)	Project Director, CADA, Mahanadi Delta (Cuttack Branch), Cuttack (Orissa) 753009.
		(iii) CADA for Puri Delta .	Project Director, CADA Mahanadi Delta, Puri (Orissa).
		(iv) CADA Salandi	Project Director, CADA Salandi, Bhadrak (Orissa).
11	*Rajasthan*		
		(i) CADA Chambal	Addl. A.D.C., CADA Chambal Project, Civil Lines, Kota (Rajasthan).
		(ii) CADA Rajasthan Canal Project	A.D.C., CADA Rajasthan Canal Project, Bikaner (Rajasthan).

S. No.	State/U.T.	Name of the C.A.D.A.	Designation and Address of the
12.	*Uttar pradesh*		
		(i) CADA Gandak	Commissioner & Administrator CADA Gandak Project, Civil Lines, Gorakpur (U.P.).
		(ii) CADA Ramganga	Commissioner & Administrator, CADA Ramganga, Azad Nagar, Kanpur 208002 (U.P.).
		(iii) CADA Sarda Sahayak	Commissioner & Administrator CADA Sarda Sahayak Project, Room No. 142, 1st floor (South Wing) Jawahar Bhawan, Lucknow-226001 (U.P.).
13.	*West Bengal*		
		(i) CADA Damodar Valley Canal System	Administrator, CADA, DVC System, Kalna Road (Bedamtala) Burdwan (West Bengal).
		(ii) CADA Kangsabati	Administrator, CADA, Kangasabati, Distt. Bankura (West Bengal).
		(iii) CADA, Mayaurkasi	Administrator, CADA, Mayurkashi P.O. Suri, Distt. Birbhum (West Bengal).
14.	*Goa*		
		(i) CADA Salauli	CADA Salauli, Panaji (Goa).

Rice to Uttar Pradesh

2054. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing the quantity of rice (paddy) allotted per month to Uttar Pradesh since March, 1981 for distribution through the public distribution system?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): Government of Uttar Pradesh has been allotted 75,000 tonnes of rice per month since March, 1981 for Public Distribution System.

National Calamity Fund

2055. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a National Calamity Fund;

(b) whether such a proposal had been traced before the Sixth Finance Commission; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Question of establishing a National Fund for financing of relief expenditure in connection with natural calamities was examined by the Sixth Finance Commission. The Commission did not recommend the setting up of such a Fund.

(c) The Sixth Finance Commission were required to examine the feasibility of establishing a National Fund (for financing of relief expenditure) to which the Central and the State Governments might contribute a percent-

age of their revenue receipts. The 6th Finance Commission examined this question in great depth. It observed that, if the Relief Fund was at all to play an effective role, it should be vested with responsibilities for relief in the larger sense of the term so as to include provision of employment, rehabilitation of affected population through assistance in cash or kind, repairs of public properties and buildings or reconstruction of houses. It was obvious that some of the programmes could be financed only on a loan basis. This would mean that the Fund would also have to assume the role of a creditor. Thus, the Fund would get involved in the screening of the proposals from the State Governments and in the assessment of utilisation of funds by the State Governments. Some of the programmes would lead to the establishment of a creditor-debtor relationship between the Fund the State Governments and introduce an additional complication in our federal financial structure. The Fund could not also refrain from advising the State Governments on the scale and appropriateness of relief in various forms. It was doubtful if a fund set up outside the Government would be able to deal successfully with such sensitive issues. Further, in the event of a wide spread natural Calamity, the Central Government would naturally come under strong pressure to provide assistance to the affected States. The availability of the resources in the National Fund would then cease to be relevant in determining the assistance to be extended to the States. Thus, the Commission observed, the concept of a National Fund would break-down completely when the country was struck by serious calamities. At the same time, the State would come to look upon the National Fund at least to the extent of their contribution as legitimately due to them. Thus, there was a risk of the Fund being depleted even in normal years, while, in years of adversity, it might prove wholly inadequate. The determination of contribution of individual States to the Fund would pose both conceptual and practical difficulties and no formula, however skillfully devised, was likely to be accepted as fair by all the States. The concept of a contributory Fund would not, therefore, be relished by the States. Setting up of a National Fund was not acceptable to a majority of the States—viz, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In view of these considerations, the Sixth Finance Commission did not recommend the setting up of a National Fund for Relief of natural calamities.

ग्रामीण भारत में पेयजल की व्यवस्था

2056. **श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में पेय जल की समस्या वाले गांवों के चयन के लिये 1972 में एक सर्वेक्षण किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस समय इस प्रकार के कितने गांव थे और उसके लिये कौन सा मानदण्ड अपनाया गया था ;

(ग) इस समय राजस्थान में इस प्रकार के कितने गांव हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने समस्याग्रस्त गांवों के लिये पेय जल की व्यवस्था करने की कोई योजना तैयार की थी ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उन गांवों की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें पेय जल की सुविधा उपलब्ध करा दी गई है और कितने गांवों में अभी तक भी यह सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं की गई है ; और

(च) जिन गांवों में अभी तक भी पेय जल की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं की गई है वहां पर इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था

करने के लिए सरकार की योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) 1,52,392. अपनाये गये मान दण्ड ये थे :—

(i) जहां पीने के पानी का कोई सुनिश्चित स्रोत उचित दूरी (1.6 किलो मीटर) या 15 मीटर की गहराई तक नहीं है।

(ii) जिन स्रोतों में अधिक मात्रा में लवण, लोहा, फ्लोराइड या दूसरे विषैले तत्व हों जो स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक हों ।

(iii) जिन पानी के स्रोतों से हैजा या नेहस्वा कीटाणुओं से ग्रसित होने का खतरा हो ।

(ग) 1-4-1980 तक 19,803 समस्याग्रस्त गांव ।

(घ) जी हां ।

(ङ) देश में छटी पंचवर्षीय योजना 1-4-1980 के प्रारम्भ में लगभग 1.90 लाख समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों का अनुमान लगाया गया था । राज्य सरकारों से अब तक प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के आधार पर वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान 23.276 समस्याग्रस्त गांवों को लाभांवित किया गया ।

(च) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारों की योजनाओं में समस्याग्रस्त गांवों को स्वच्छ जल मुहैया कराने के लिये 2,007 11 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रावधान है । पांचवीं योजना (1974-75) में दिये गये 429.27 करोड़ रुपये की राशि से यह परिव्यय काफी अधिक है । छठी योजना में शेष समस्याग्रस्त अधिक से अधिक गांवों को लाभांवित करने के लिये कदम उठाये जायेंगे ।

Proposal for Second Tiger Project in Jalpaiguri

2057. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government's proposals for Second Tiger Project in Jalpaiguri are awaiting clearance from the Centre;

(b) if so, the reasons for the inordinate delay for the clearance of the proposals; and

(c) how long will it take for the clearance of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a). Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposal of West Bengal Government was considered adongwith the proposals of other States, by the Steering Committee of Project Tiger in its meeting held on 19th May, 1981. The Steering Committee has made certain recommendations concerning the criteria for selection of additional areas in tiger reserves. The proposals received from the States are being examined accoroingly. It is not possible at this stage to give any definite indication of the time to be taken for a final decision in the matter.

Operation Flood II

2058. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state number of cities that would be covered under Operation Flood II, State-wise and details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): It is proposed to cover 147 cities in the States and 6 cities in Union Territories, under Operation Flood II, as indicated in the statement.

Statement

Number of cities against each State/Union Territory to be covered under Operation Flood II.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	No. of cities	Name of cities
1	Andhra Pradesh	12	1. Hyderabad 2. Visakhapatnam 3. Vijayawada 4. Guntur 5. Warrangal 6. Rajamudry 7. Kakinda 8. Kurnool 9. Eluru 10. Nizamabad 11. Machilipatnam 12. Tenali
2	Assam	1	Gauhati
3	Bihar	11	1. Patna 2. Jamshedpur 3. Dhanbad 4. Ranchi 5. Gaya 6. Bhagalpur 7. Darbhanga 8. Muzaffarpur 9. Bokaro Steel City 10. Monghyr 11. Bihar
4	Gujarat	8	1. Ahmedabad 2. Surat 3. Baroda 4. Rajkot 5. Jamnagar 6. Bhavnagar 7. Nadiad 8. Porbandar
5	Haryana	2	1. Rohtak 2. Ambala
6	Jammu & Kashmir	2	1. Srinagar 2. Jammu

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of cities	Name of cities
7	Karnataka	12	1. Bangalore 2. Hubli-Dharwar 3. Mysore 4. Mangalore 5. Belgaum 6. Gulbarga 7. Bellary 8. Davanagere 9. Kolar Gold Fields 9. Kolar Gold Fields 10. Bijapur 11. Shimoga 12. Bhadravati
8	Kerala	5	1. Cochin 2. Trivandrum 3. Calicut 4. Alleppey 5. Quilon
9	Maharashtra	18	1. Bombay 2. Poona 3. Nagpur 4. Sholapur 5. Ulhasnagar 6. Kolhapur 7. Nasik 8. Thana 9. Sangli 10. Amravati 11. Malegaon 12. Akola 13. Aurangabad 14. Ahmadnagar 15. Dhulia 16. Nanded 17. Jalgaon 18. Bhusawal
10	Madhya Pradesh	11	1. Indore 2. Jabalpur 3. Gwalior 4. Bhopal 5. Durg—Bhilainagar 6. Ujjain 7. Raipur 8. Sagar 9. Bilaspur 10. Ratlam 11. Burhanpur
11	Manipur	1	Imphal
12	Meghalaya	1	Shillong
13	Nagaland	1	Kohima
14	Orissa	5	1. Cuttack 2. Rourkela 3. Berhampur 4. Sambalpur 5. Bhubaneswar

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of cities	Name of cities
15	Punjab	4	1. Amritsar 2. Ludhiana 3. Jullundur 4. Patiala
16	Rajasthan	7	1. Jaipur 2. Jodhpur 3. Ajmer 4. Kota 5. Bikaner 6. Udaipur 7. Alwar
17	Sikkim	1	Gangtok
18	Tamil Nadu	17	1. Madras 2. Coimbatore 3. Madurai 4. Tiruchirapalli 5. Salem 6. Tirunelveli 7. Tuticorin 8. Vellore 9. Erode 10. Tiruppur 11. Nagercoil 12. Thanjavur 13. Nellore 14. Dindigul 15. Kanchipuram 16. Kumbakonam 17. Cuddalore
19	Tripura	1	Agartala
20	Uttar Pradesh	22	1. Kanpur 2. Lucknow 3. Agra 4. Varanasi 5. Allahabad 6. Meerut 7. Barcilly 8. Moradabad 9. Aligarh 10. Gorakhpur 11. Saharanpur 12. Dehradun 13. Jhansi 14. Rampur 15. Shahjahanpur 16. Mathura 17. Firozabad 18. Ghaziabad 19. Muzaffarnagar 20. Farrukhabad 21. Faizabad 22. Mirzapur
21	West Bengal	5	1. Calcutta 2. Asansol 3. Durgapur 4. Burdwan 5. Kharagpur

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of cities	Name of cities
22.	Andaman & Nicobar (UT)	1	Port Blair
23.	Chandigarh (UT)	1	Chandigarh
24.	Delhi (UT)	1	Delhi
25.	Goa, Daman & Diu (UT)	1	Panaji
26.	Mizoram (UT)	1	Aizwal
27.	Pondicherry (UT)	1	Pondicherry
	Total Number: Cities	153	

दिल्ली में अखिल भारतीय स्तर की सहकारी समितियां

2059. **श्री कुंवर राम :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में अखिल भारतीय स्तर की कितनी सहकारी समितियां हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितनी समितियों ने वर्ष 1979-80 की जनरल बाडी मीटिंग दिसम्बर, 1980 तक अर्थात् निर्धारित समयावधि के अन्दर बुलाई थी और कितनी समितियों ने निर्धारित अवधि में बैठक बुलाने में असमर्थता प्रकट की थी ;

(ग) उन समितियों की संख्या कितना है जिन्हें सहकारी समितियों के रजिस्ट्रार ने इसके लिए तीन महीने की अधिकतम अवधि दी; और

(घ) उन समितियों के क्या नाम हैं जिनके मामले में सहकारी समितियों के रजिस्ट्रार ने इस प्रकार की समितियों को तीन महीने की इस अवधि की समाप्ति पर जनरल बाडी मीटिंग बुलाने के अपने वैधानिक उत्तरदायित्व को पूरा किया और उन समितियों के क्या नाम हैं जिनके मामले में रजिस्ट्रार अपना कर्तव्य निभाने में असफल रहा ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) बारह

(ख) दिल्ली सहकारी समिति अधिनियम तथा विनियमों के उपबंधों के अनुसार दिल्ली स्थित राष्ट्रीय स्तर की सहकारी समितियों को 15 फरवरी तक अपनी वार्षिक आम बैठकें बुलानी होती हैं । पांच राष्ट्रीय स्तर की सहकारी समितियों ने 1979-80 की अपनी वार्षिक आम बैठकें निर्धारित अवधि के अन्तर्गत की । छह समितियों ने अपनी बैठकें निर्धारित समय के अन्तर्गत आयोजित करने में असमर्थता व्यक्त की। इन समितियों की बैठक करने की निर्धारित अवधि बढ़ा दी गयी है । एक समिति को जो अप्रेल 1980 में पंजीकृत हुई, अभी अपनी प्रतिनिधि आम सभा की व्यवस्था करनी है ।

(ग) दो ।

(घ) यदि रजिस्ट्रार की राय में बैठक के लिये समय बढ़ाना जरूरी नहीं है या समिति द्वारा बढ़ाई गई अवधि के भीतर इस प्रकार की बैठक नहीं बुलाई जाती है, तो वह आम सभा की बैठक बुला सकता है । 1979-80 के दौरान

रजिस्ट्रार को इन वैध अधिकारों के प्रयोग करने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ी ।

गुजरात के सूखा प्रभावित जिले

2060. **श्री छोटू भाई गामित :** क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में स्थायी रूप से सूखाग्रस्त जिले का नाम और उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) गुजरात में प्रति वर्ष सूखे से प्रभावित होने वाले लोगों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ग) क्या भारत सरकार ने स्थायी रूप से प्रभावित रहने वाले इन जिलों के विकास हेतु कोई वृहद योजना बनाई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जायेगी ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के रूप में चयन किए गए क्षेत्रों को अनुबंध–1 में दर्शाया गया है ।

(ख) 1971–72 से 1974–75 के बीच तथा 1980–81 में सूखे से प्रभावित जनसंख्या को अनुबन्ध-2 पर दिए गए विवरण में दर्शाया गया है ।

(ग) और (घ). सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम अनुबंध-1 में दिए गए क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है । कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य पारिस्थितिक संतुलन बनाना तथा स्थानीय संसाधनों को अधिकाधिक रूप से विकसित करना है ताकि उत्पादन, आय तथा रोजगार को ऊंचा उठाया जा सके । कार्यक्रम की लागत को केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारों के बीच बराबर बराबर बांटा जाता है । आवंटन के मौजूदा प्रतिमान के अनुसार प्रत्येक परियोजना प्रति खण्ड 15 लाख रुपए के आवंटन के लिए पात्र है । तथापि वास्तविक वंटन अनुमोदित कार्यक्रम के आकार तथा व्यय की प्रगति पर निर्भर होता है । चालू वर्ष के दौरान 762.07 लाख रूपए का एक कार्यक्रम पहले ही अनुमोदित किया जा चुका है ।

Statement—I

गुजरात राज्य

गुजरात में सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र

क्रम सं०	जिले का नाम	जिले में खण्डों की कुल संख्या	सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाए गए खण्डों/ तालुकाओं की संख्या	सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत तालुकाओं की संख्या
1	2	3	4	5
1.	अहमदाबाद . .	7	2	धान्धुका, विरामगाम
2.	अमरेली . .	10	4	धारी, खामा, राजुला तथा लाथी ।

1	2	3	4	5
3.	बांसकंठा . .	11	6	वाघनपुर, संतालपुर, धनोरा, दयोदर, थराड तथा वाव ।
4.	भावनगर . .	12	1	गधाड़ा
5.	जामनगर . .	10	2	ओखा मण्डल, कल्याणपुर
6.	कच्छ . .	9	7	भुज, अंजर, भावी, रायड़, मखतराना, अवदासा–नालिया तथा दयापुर–लखपत ।
7.	मेहसाना . .	12	2	सामी तथा हारिज
8.	पंचमहल . .	11	7	भालोद, दो हाड़, क्रिम खेड़ा, सान्तारम पुर, लनावाड़ा, ध्योहरा तथा गोधरा
9.	राजकोट . .	13	2	जसदान तथा बांकनेर
10.	सुरेन्द्र नगर . .	9	8	लिंमड़ी, लखातार, भुली, वाधवा, धारांगधरा, हालवाड, दसादा तथा सयाला ।
	कुल . .	34	41	

Statement—II

1971–72 से 1980–81 के दौरान गुजरात में सूखे से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों की संख्या को दर्शाने वाला विवरण ।

वर्ष	प्रभावित जनसंख्या (लाख में)
1971–72	2.11
1972–73	159.15
1973–74	28.62
1974–75	163.00
1975–79	शून्य
1980–81	60.00

Setting up of Vegetable Oil unity by National Dairy Development Board;

2061. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Dairy Development Board had planned to set up vegetable oil units in the country;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to set up one of those units in West Bengal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir. Under the National Dairy Development Board's Project for restructuring edible oil and oilseeds production and marketing, vegetable oil units will be set up by the participating Cooperative Oilseeds Growers' Federations in six selected States.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to set up one of those units in West Bengal as the project is being confined to major oilseeds growng States only and West Bengal has not been included under this project.

Dairy Development and Animal Husbandry Programme

2062. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the progress with regard to the Dairy Development and Animal Husbandry has been dismal and that the per capita availability of milk in India is less than half the world average;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any assessment with regard to the reasons for the unsatisfactory progress and achievement in the Dairy Development and animal husbandry programme; and

(c) if so, details thereof and the steps contemplated by the Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Though per capita availability of milk in India is less than half the world average, dairy development and animal husbandry have made steady and sustained progress in increasing milk production during the last 15 years or so, registering an increase of 50 per cent in milk production during this period.

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above progress and achievement in Dairy Development and animal husbandry programmes cannot be considered to be unsatisfactory. State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are taking necessary steps to augment the milk production at faster pace through programmes like cross-breeding, increased production of nutritious feed and fodder, preventive measures against diseases and establishment of public sector and cooperative dairies. Central Government is assisting and advising the States/Union Territories in this regard.

मध्य प्रदेश में आवासीय योजना के लिये सरकार या हुडको द्वारा मंजूर की गई धन राशि

2063. श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र सरकार या हुडको द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में विभिन्न आवास योजनाओं के लिए वर्ष 1980-81 और 1981-82 के लिए कितनी-कितनी धन राशि मंजूर की गई है ;

(ख) स्वीकृत आवासीय योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनके कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) श्रेणी-वार कितने आवास उपलब्ध कराने का विचार है ;

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :

(क) 1980-81 तथा 1981-82 (अप्रैल-जुलाई 81) के दौरान हुडको द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश की विभिन्न आवास योजनाओं के लिए स्वीकृत ऋण निम्न प्रकार है :-

1980-81 . . . 4.46 करोड़ रुपये

1981-82 (अप्रैल-जुलाई 81) . . . 1.35 करोड़ रुपये

(ख) ब्यौरे निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

	1980-81	1981-82 (अप्रैल-जुलाई 81)
योजनाओं की संख्या . .	15	5
कुल योजना लागत	5.98 करोड़ रु०	1.84 करोड़ रु०
शहर/कस्बे जिन के लिए योजनाएं स्वीकृत हुई .	9	4

मकानों का वास्तविक निर्माण ऋण ग्रहीता अभिकरणों द्वारा किया जाता है ।

(ग) इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत बनाए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित मकानों के वर्ग वार ब्यौरे निम्नलिखित हैं :—

वर्ग	1980-81 (आवासों की संख्या)	1981-82 (अप्रैल-जुलाई, 81)
आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्ग . .	1875	216
निम्न आय वर्ग . . .	999	224
मध्यम आय वर्ग	417	130
उच्च आय वर्ग . . .	262	184
जोड़	3553	754

Damages to Foodgrain

2064. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of wheat supplied to the FCI for distribution to the various State Godowns or fair price shops have been damaged due to the stock being left open in the rains and sun; if so, the total quantity of wheat so damaged, and the person(s) or agencies responsible for this damage; and

(b) whether it is a fact that dealers of fair price shops and godowns are forced to accept the damaged wheat if so, the steps taken by the Government against the officer(s) responsible for this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE

AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Due to shortage of storage accommodation in pucca godowns, the Food Corporation of India, sometimes, has to resort to CAP storage etc. for a short duration. During 1980-81 a quantity of 1.1 million tonnes of wheat was stored in the open covered with polythene covers. Despite precautions taken, 9171 tonnes (0.83 per cent of the total wheat stored) was damaged and rendered unfit for human consumption due to heavy rains, floods etc.

The stocks affected by water are salvaged and damaged grains segregated. The damaged grains so segregated are categorised by a committee of officers into the following categories and disposed of accordingly:

1. Cattle feed
2. Poultry feed
3. Manurial purposes
4. Industrial use; and
5. Dumping.

(b) It is not a fact that the wheat supplied by Food Corporation of India to State Governments and fair price shops is damaged and unfit for human consumption. Only those stocks which conform to uniform specifications as laid down by the Union Government are only issued to State Governments|Fair Price Shops for distribution to public. Quantity and Quality certificates are obtained from the fair price shop owners or their representatives after they are satisfied with the stocks delivered. They are also provided with signed and sealed "Type Sample" for display at their shops.

Mustard Oil

2065. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the production of mustard oil from 1977 to June 1981 year-wise;

(b) the demand of the country in the same period;

(c) the estimated production of mustard oil during the Sixth plan period; and

(d) whether this quantity would meet the country's demand; if not, how Government would meet the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI PRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY): (a) The figures of production of Mustard Oil for the years 1977-78 to 1980-81 are as under:

Year	Quantity (in lakh tonnes)
1977-78 . .	5·09
1978-79 . .	5·69
1979-80 . .	4·40
1980-81 . .	6·91 (tentative)

(b) Data regarding the specific demand in respect of mustard oil is not being maintained. However, the total demand of all edible oils in the country during the period 1977-78 to 1980-81, as estimated, has been between 34-38 lakh tonnes, against a production of 24-26 lakh tonnes annually.

(c) The estimated production of mustard oil during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period is expected to be of the order of 6—8 lakh tonnes, annually.

(d) While the demand figures for Mustard Oil alone, are not being maintained, the Government have taken several long-term as well as short-term steps to improve overall availability of edible oils in the country. Some of the important measures are:—

1. Encouraging large production of oil seeds including mustard seed, and planned efforts to exploit non-traditional sources so

as to reduce the gap between demand and supply of oils;

2. Continuing import of adequate quantity of edible oils, including rapeseed oil which is akin to mustard oil;

3. Free movement of oilseeds and oils between various parts of the country; and

4. Release of larger quantities of imported rapeseed oil for public distribution system particularly in Eastern Zone.

Slums in Bombay on Central Government Land

2066. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are aware that in Bombay there are slums on (i) State Government Land (ii) Municipal Corporation Land (iii) Private Lands and (iv) Central Government's Lands;

(b) if so, whether amenities are being provided to slum dwellers on all lands except those on Central Government's lands; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Central Government to provide amenities to these Slum dwellers on humanitarian grounds as is being done in other slums in Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The approach of the Government of India is to shift hutment families from the portions of land required by the land owning departments and resettle them at alternate sites. In respect of hutments on portions of land not immediately required by the land owning departments the Government's approach is to permit the Government of Maharashtra to provide basic amenities and facilities on the pattern of the Scheme for Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums. The Govt. of India has forwarded proposals in this regard to the Government of Maharashtra. These are under consideration of the State Government.

दिल्ली में पेय जल की कमी

2067. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के कुछ क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की अभी तक कमी बनी हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनमें से मुख्य क्षेत्र कौन से हैं और क्या उन क्षेत्रों की इस समस्या को दूर करने के लिये सरकार कोई कदम उठा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ;

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली जल पूर्ति तथा मलव्ययन संस्थान 3030 लाख गैलन पानी प्रतिदिन सप्लाई करता है। दिल्ली के नगरीय क्षेत्रों में जल की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता लगभग 55 गैलन प्रतिदिन है जो कि देश के अन्य महानगरों में उपलब्ध स्थिति का अनुकूलतः मुकाबला करती है। तथापि, दिल्ली में जल वितरण में एक रूपता नहीं है। जो क्षेत्र वितरण प्रणाली के सिरे पर अवस्थित हैं अथवा अधिक ऊंचाई पर हैं, ग्रीष्म ऋतु के दौरान कुछ कठिनाइयां अनुभव करते हैं। वितरण प्रणाली का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है।

दिल्ली में जल सप्लाई बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय भी किये जा रहे हैं। शाहदरा में एक नया 100 एम० जी० डी० जलशोधन संयंत्र निर्मित किया जा रहा है जो मुख्यतया दक्षिणी दिल्ली तथा यमुना-पार क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करेगा। रेनीवैल्स पर कार्य भी प्रगति पर है जो 15 एम० जी० डी० जल देगा। जिन क्षेत्रों में पानी की कमी है उनमें नलकूप भी बनाए जा रहे हैं।

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने भी सूचित किया है कि इस समय नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका क्षेत्र में 37 नलकूप चालू हैं तथा अन्य 11 नलकूपों का कार्य प्रगति पर है। पालिका ने अन्य 10 नलकूपों के लगाने के कार्यक्रम को अनुमोदित कर दिया है। नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका क्षेत्रों की अधिकांश कालोनियों में बूस्टिंग प्रबन्धों सहित भूमिगत टैंक निर्मित किए गए, अथवा किया जा रहें हैं ताकि पानी के प्रेशर को बढ़ाया जा सके, सप्लाई के घंटों में वृद्धि हो तथा समान वितरण हो सके।

Export of Wheat and Rice

2068. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sixth Plan envisages the regular export of wheat and rice; and

(b) if so, what steps have so far been taken to ensure the increased production commensuarte with the export target?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The export of rice has been projected at 30 lakh tonnes during the year 1984-85 in the Sixth Five Year Plan. No target for export of wheat is laid down.

(b) The steps being taken to achieve increased production of foodgrains include:—

(i) cultivation of high yielding varieties over larger areas;

(ii) expansion of area under irrigation;

(iii) larger and efficient use of fertilisers;

(iv) increased distribution of quality seeds;

(v) adequate plant protection measures on expanded area;

(vi) greater emphasis on soil and water conservation measures and improved dryland farming practices;

(vii) transfer of technology through the newly reorganised extension system of Training and Visits;

(viii) training of farmers and extension workers in new production technology; and

(ix) intensification of research, etc.

Under weighing by Food Corporation of India

2069. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Food Corporation of India godowns in Delhi and in other areas do not weigh accurately sugar, rice and wheat bags at the time of delivery to the ration dealers and the same contains less sugar, rice and wheat;

(b) whether money is demanded for weighing the sugar bags; and

(c) if so, will the weights and Measures Department be asked to carry out surprise test checks both at the F.C.I. godowns as well as at the

sugar mills from where sugar is supplied to Delhi to unearth the racket and save the fair price shops owners from harassment when their stocks physically weighed are found at great variance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The Food Corporation of India has reported that all deliveries of wheat and rice to Fair Price Shop Owners are normally made on 100 per cent weighment basis on beam scale in the presence of the representatives of the Fair Price Shop Owners and signatures are obtained in the relevant weight check memo. So far as delivery of sugar is concerned, the Corporation receives sugar from the Sugar Mills in standard packed bags containing one quintal of sugar net. These are, therefore, issued on count basis.

(b) In the case of sugar bags 10 per cent of weighment is done on demand by retailers without any charges. In case the retailers insist on 100 per cent weighment of bags, they have to deposit weighment charges for 90 per cent of bags. However, in case of non-standard bags (slack bags) 100 per cent weighment is done at the cost of Corporation.

(c) So far as checking of sugar bags at the factory is concerned, random checking is done by the officers of Food Corporation of India/Directorate of Sugar, Central Excise Authorities etc.

Agricultural output in Goa territory

2070. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the largest segment of population in the territory of Goa consists of agriculturists and yet the territory is generally lacking in irrigation and other facilities for full utilisation of land for agriculture facilities;

(b) what steps Government contemplate to improve the agricultural output and increase food production in the territory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government is making all out efforts to increase agricultural output and food production in the territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. An outlay of Rs. 67.35 crores has been approved by the Planning Commission for the development of Agriculture, Allied Services ,and Irrigation for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) against the actual expenditure of Rs. 31.97 crores in the Fifth Plan (1974-79).

For increasing foodgrains production the main emphasis will continue to be placed on the expansion of area under the High Yielding Varieties Programme supported by the Central Sector Schemes of Establishment of Community Nurseries of Rice, Minikit Demonstrations and Training of Extension personnel and farmers.

Requirement and supply of Foodgrains

2071. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains and edible oil requirement of each State during the period January to July, 1981;

(b) what is the quantity of foodgrain and edible oils supplied to each State during the period;

(c) whether it is a fact that in order to meet the shortfall some of the State Governments had asked for permission of the Centre to make purchase of foodgrains from other

States through agents and whether permission was refused for such purchases; and

(d) if so, the names of the States seeking such permission and the reasons for not giving permission by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). A Statement showing the demand, allotment and supplies of foodgrains is attached. In so far as edible oils are concerned the Ministry of Civil Supplies makes allocation of imported edible oils to various States/Union Territories on a realistic assessment of their requirement based on population, demand, consumption pattern, availability of indigenous edible oils within the State and other relevant factors including the pace of lifting of allcations made earlier. Following quantities of edible oils have been lifted by various States/Union Territories from State Trading Corporation of India Limited during the period January to July, 1981:—

(In metric tonnes)

January, 1981	22258
February, 1981	23115
March, 1981	27414
April, 1981	33257
May, 1981	25012
June, 1981	33157
July, 1981	41863

(c) and (d). No request as such from any State Government for permission of the Central Government for bilateral trade in foodgrains has been received. However, it has come to the notice of the Government of India that certain State Governments have entered into bilateral agreements with other State Governments for supply of foodgrains out of stocks procured under levy on price support operations at negotiated prices. Since such diversion of foodgrains would adversely affect the policy of equitable distribution of surplus foodgrains at fair prices through the Public Distribution System, State Governments have been advised to strictly adhere to the National Food Policy and surrender their surplus stocks if any, to the Central Pool.

Statement

Requirement of Foodgrains by each State and Quantity Supplied to each State during January-July, 1981

(In '000 tonnes)

State	Foodgrains		
	Demand	Allotment	Supplies
Andhra Pradesh	495·20	406·70	300·3
Assam	630·85	421·0	260·9
Bihar	1031·0	730·0	306·8
Gujarat	490·50	215·50	216·90
Haryana	254·62	90·75	50·4
Himachal Pradesh	82·03	126·0	34·1
Jammu & Kashmir	298·72	127·54	121·7
Karnataka	461·50	275·0	269·0
Kerala	1085·0	1001·0	650·7
Madhya Pradesh	1049·05	751·0	285·0
Maharashtra	1267·65	1045·30	800·1
Manipur	64·40	47·50	18·2
Meghalaya	66·60	56·00	41·5
Nagaland	45·0	38·50	25·9
Orissa	345·58	89·20	85·9
Punjab	324·20	161·80	117·0
Rajasthan	700·0	185·22	94·1
Sikkim	25·85	25·85	22·3
Tamilnadu	766·0	555·0	406·1
Tripura	75·50	50·50	32·7
Uttar Pradesh	1680·0	1055·3	530·5
West Bengal	2228·0	1847·54	1027·4
Andaman & Nicobar	10·0	10·0	5·2
Arunachal Pradesh	25·65	24·65	17·6
Chandigarh	26·6	16·7	11·6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0·31	0·32	Neg.
Delhi	737·35	553·0	471·0
Goa, Daman, Diu	50·34	44·64	40·1
Pondicherry	7·45	5·89	2·1
Mizoram	58·50	51·44	22·5

बाढ़ से राहत के लिए गुजरात को दी जाने वाली सहायता में कटौती

2072. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने गत वर्ष राज्य में बाढ़ों के परिणामस्वरूप हुई हानि के लिए लोगों को राहत देने हेतु 18 करोड़ 34 लाख रुपये की राशि की केन्द्रीय सरकार से मांग की थी और यदि हां, तो राज्य को वास्तव में कितनी सहायता राशि दी गई ;

(ख) सहायता राशि में कटौती किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) राज्य की मांग का अनुमान किस तंत्र ने लगाया था ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) गुजरात सरकार ने जून-जुलाई, 1980 में राज्य में आई बाढ़ों से हुई क्षति के लिए राहत, पुनर्वास तथा सार्वजनिक सम्पत्तियों की मरम्मत / पुनः स्थापना हेतु 16041·38 लाख रुपये की मांग की थी। केन्द्रीय दल की रिपोर्ट तथा राहत सम्बन्धी उच्च स्तरीय समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर भारत सरकार ने, 1980–81 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सहायता के तौर पर राहत, पुनर्वास मरम्मत तथा सार्वजनिक निर्माण कार्यों की पुनःस्थापना के विभिन्न मदों पर 1897·545 लाख रुपये के अधिकतम व्यय की मंजूरी दी थी।

अधिकतम व्यय की स्वीकृत रकम में से भारत सरकार ने 1980–81 के दौरान गैर-योजना अनुदान के रूप में 829·80 लाख रुपये निर्मुक्त किये थे।

(ख) सातवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार, बाढ़ों से प्रभावित राज्य को केन्द्रीय सहायता सीमान्त धन राशि से अधिक कुल व्यय के 75 प्रतिशत तक गैर-योजना अनुदान के रूप में दी जाती है तथा शेष 25 प्रतिशत राज्य सरकार द्वारा वहन की जानी है। तदनुसार, राज्य सरकार द्वारा बताये गये व्यय के आधार पर तथा उस सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सीमान्त धनराशि को ध्यान में रखते हुए, गुजरात को 1980–81 के दौरान गैर-योजना अनुदान के रूप में 829.80 लाख रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई थी।

(ग) राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर, एक केन्द्रीय दल ने, जिसमें कृषि मंत्रालय, वित्त मंत्रालय, सिंचाई मंत्रालय तथा स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के प्रतिनिधि थे स्थिति का मौके पर अनुमान लगाने के लिए 9 सितम्बर से 11 सितम्बर 1980 तक बाढ़ से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया था। राज्य सरकार ने ज्ञापन के रूप में अपनी मांग प्रस्तुत की तथा केन्द्रीय दल ने क्षेत्रीय दौरों के अतिरिक्त राज्य स्तर और जिला स्तर के अधिकारियों के साथ व्यापक विचार-विमर्श करके क्षति की मात्रा व विभिन्न उद्देश्यों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन किया तदुपरान्त योजना आयोग के एक सदस्य की अध्यक्षता में राहत सम्बन्धी एक उच्च स्तरीय समिति द्वारा केन्द्रीय दल की रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया गया। इसकी अन्तिम रूप से जांच वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा की गई जिसने व्यय की अधिकतम सीमा की मंजूरी दी।

Technical Expertise for Brackish water fish Development

2073. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign Government has agreed to provide technical

expertise for the brackish water fish development in Orissa State; and

(b) if so, name of the foreign collaboration the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). Government of Norway through Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) has agreed to assist undertaking of some surveys for a traditional fishery project in Balasore district in Orissa. There is no component consisting of brackish water aquaculture in the existing Project.

Lack of Civic Amenities in Towns and Cities

2074. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cities and towns in India are showing marked decline in the matter of social amenities;

(b) whether Government would consider development of middle levelled towns in the country, specially the capitals of erstwhile Indian States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The precise and reliable details about the extent of decline in the social amenities are not available. However, it is a fact that essential civic amenities and services have not been keeping pace with the growth of population in most cities and towns.

(b) Urban Development is the State subject and funds for development of towns including the capital towns of erstwhile Indian States are to be provided in the Stateplans. However, the Government of India has introduced a centrally sponsored scheme for integrated development of small and medium towns under which 231 towns will be developed upto the end of 6th Plan. It is open to the State Government to forward project reports of the capital towns of erstwhile Indian States which fulfil the criteria indicated in the guidelines of the scheme.

(c) The details of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme are given in the attached statement.

Statement

The details of the scheme are as under:—

(i) The scheme would cover towns with a population of 1 lakh and below on the basis of 1971 census.

(ii) Preference will be given to the District Head Quarters or the Sub-Divisional towns or Mandi towns or other important growth centres.

(iii) The level of expenditure per town on the basis of approved schemes will be around Rs. 1 crore, out of which Central loan assistance upto Rs. 40 lakhs will be released during the plan period for the schemes conforming to the guidelines, and the balance amount would be provided by the State Government and the implementing agencies.

(iv) Components eligible for assistance on a matching basis are:—

(a) Land Acquisition and Development for Residential Commercial and Industrial schemes. Residential schemes will include sites and devices with or without core housing.

(b) Traffic and Transportation.

(c) Development of mandis/markets, industrial estates and

other service and processing facilities for benefit of agricultural and rural development in the hinterland.

(d) In addition to this, the State Government should include under their component, schemes relating to slum improvement, urban renewal, water supply and sanitation, preventive medical facilities, parks and playgrounds etc.

(v) It has been emphasised that local bodies of the town should be encouraged and assisted to participate in the prepearation and implementation of the programme.

(vi) The Central assistance is provided in the form of a loan repayable in 25 years with a moratorium of 5 years at the interest rate of 6-1/4 per cent.

Seven-day workshop on Housing

2075. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that seven-day workshop on Housing models was held in New Delhi on 4th August, 1981;

(b) if so, whether Central Ministers have stressed that priority for rural housing should be initiated;

(c) whether it is a fact hat Government have decided to provide sites to all those families by 1985;

(d) what is the total number of eligible rural families receiving housing assistance from Centre; and

(e) how many of them have been provided assistance and by what time the rest will be provided?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) has estimated that the number of eligible families needing housing assistance under the House Sites-cum-House Construction Scheme for Rural Landless Workers would be around 14.5 million by 1985. This scheme is in the State sector and is being implemented as a part of Minimum Needs Programme. No Central assistance is being given for this scheme exclusively as the Central assistance to States is given in the form of block loans and block grants without being tied to any particular scheme.

(e) The Sixth Plan envisages allotment of house-sites to 6.8 million families thereby covering all 14.5 million families by 1985; 7.7 million families having already been allotted house-sites by March, 1980. The house construction assistance is proposed to be given to 3.6 million families in addition to 0.56 million families already covered before commencement of the Plan. The remaining families will be provided construction assistance during the next plan.

Quantity of Rice, Wheat and Sugar to Kerala

2076. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS:
PROF. P. J. KURIEN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat, rice and sugar allotted to Kerala during the year upto July, 1981, monthwise;

(b) whether it is a fact that ration distribution in Kerala has suffered

during the lean months due to unsteady supply by the Centre; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) : Wheat . . . . . 8,000 tonnes per month
Rice . . . . . 135,000 tonnes per month
Sugar . . . . . 10,459·9 tonnes for January, 81 and 10,496·1 tonnes from February, 81 to July, 81 per month.

(b) and (c). It is not a fact that ration distribution in Kerala has suffered during the lean monhs due to unsteady supply. The total availability the bove period upto July, 1981, was more than the quantity allotted and of wheat and rice in Kerala during was adequate to meet the reasonable requiremens of the State. Programme for movement of adequate quantities has also been made.

Kerala being the deficit State the allotment of sugar is normally made from the factories located in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. The State Government are themselves arranging the lifting of sugar from the factories and the allotment orders are issued in favour of State Government. The validity period of the levy allotment orders issued upto August, 1981 have already been extended upto 30th September, 1981 in order to facilitate the State Government for lifting of the entire allotted sugar. Besides the above as requested by the State Government 5,000 tonnes of levy sugar has also been allotted to Kerala for Onam festival subject to adjustment in two instalments against their November, 1981 and December, 1981 quotas.

बस्तर जिले में पाइन वृक्ष योजना सम्बन्धी समिति

2077. **श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बस्तर जिले में पाइन वृक्ष योजना की जांच करने के लिए गठित समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त समिति ने बस्तर जिले में पाइन योजना आरम्भ करने की सिफारिश की है ;

(ग) क्या इस योजना को आरम्भ करने की दृष्टि से टीक के वन काटे जायेंगे ;

(घ) क्या यह योजना झाबुआ जिले, जो आदिवासी क्षेत्र है, में आरम्भ की जायेगी; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार इस योजना को झाबुआ जिले, जहां सागौन के वन हैं और जहां बहुमूल्य पेड़ उगते हैं, में यह योजना क्रियान्वित करने पर विचार करेगी ।?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) से (ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Production of commercial crops

2078. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the production target, if any, for the commercial crops was achieved during the last three years (year-wise);

(b) the reasons for the shortfall, if any, in the production targets of

commercial crops during these years (year-wise); and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to boost the output of commercial crops to reduce dependency on imports and the consequent drain of foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The targets of production of commercial crops and achievements for the years 1978-79 to 1980-81 are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The year-wise reasons for shortfall in the production targets of these crops are as follows:—

1978-79

Production of oilseeds during year was short of target because of unfavourable weather conditions and the lower production of sugarcane was due to floods in Uttar Pradesh.

1979-80

Production of oilseeds, cotton and sugarcane was short of their targets due to drought conditions that prevailed in most of the States producing these crops.

1980-81

The estimates of production in respect of oilseeds and cotton have not yet become available from all the State Governments.

The lower production of sugarcane during 1980-81 was mainly due to inadequate moisture at sowing time in certain areas which had a restrictive effect on sugarcane acreage.

(c) The measures taken by the Government to boost the output of commercial crops to reduce dependency on imports and consequent drain of foreign exchange area are as follows:—

(i) Under separate Centrally Sponsored Schemes for development of oilseeds, cotton and jute/mesta, intensive programmes are under implementation. Among other things, these schemes aim at demonstrations in farmers' fields, stregthening seed production programmes, expansion of plant protection umbrella, training of farmers and extension workers and extension of irrigation.

(ii) Increasing the area under short duration varieties of oilseeds through catch cropping and intercropping.

(iii) Two special projects—one for the intensive development of groundnut in Saurashtra region of Gujarat (1979-80 to 1983-84) and another for development of Soyabean in Madhya Pradesh (1981-86) have been sanctioned by the Government of India with outlays of Rs. 35.0 crores and 15.0 crores respectively.

(iv) In addition, States are undertaking oilseeds development programmes from their own funds.

(v) Intensification of research efforts.

(vi) In order to boost the production of sugarcane during 1980-81, Government of India provided an outlay of Rs. 2 crores for strengthening plant protection measures. In addition an action plan was chalked out to (a) promote additional planting of cane (b) use of improved management practices (c) adoption of plant protection measures over larger areas (d) better management of ratoon crops and (e) intensive extension drive. As a result sugarcane production during 1980-81 is likely to go up by over 24 million tonnes over 1979-80.

Statement

Crop	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Oilseeds (lakh tonnes)	108·00	100·48	108·00	88·50	110·00	N.A.
2. Sugarcane (Million tonnes)	165·00	151·60	173·00	127·90	180·00	152·30 (E)
3. Cotton (lakh bales)	75·00	79·58	80·00	76·98	81·00	N.A.
4. Jute and Mesta (lakh bales)	76·00	89·33	79·00	79·61	82·50	81·96
5. Tobacco (Thousand tonnes)	Not fixed	453·80	Not fixed	446·90	Not fixed	N.A.

N.A.– The estimates of production for the year 1980-81 have not yet become available from all State Governments.

E– Estimated.

सहकारी चीनी मिलों को छूट

2079. **श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत कुछ महीनों के दौरान सहकारी चीनी मिलों को कुछ छूट दी गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी सहकारी मिलें कौन सी हैं और प्रत्येक मिल को कितनी छूट दी गई है ;

(ग) खुली बिक्री के लिए "लेवी" चीनी की कितनी मात्रा दी गई थी ;

(घ) खुली बिक्री के लिए अभिप्रेत चीनी की तुलना में इस चीनी पर कितना उत्पादन शुल्क कम लगाया गया था; और

(ङ) चीनी पर कम उत्पादन शुल्क लगाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) सहकारी मिलों को कोई खास छूट नहीं दी जाती है । नये चीनी यूनिटों और वर्तमान यूनिटों में पर्याप्त विस्तार करने के लिए संशोधित प्रोत्साहन योजना के अनुसार, सभी क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन शुल्क सम्बन्धी कुछेक छूट और ऐसे यूनिटों के कुल उत्पादन में से मुक्त बिक्री की चीनी की अतिरिक्त निर्मुक्ति की मंजूरी दी गई है ।

(ख) परिशिष्ट I, II और III में दिए गए तीन विवरण में उन सहकारी चीनी फैक्ट्रियों, जिन्हें ऐसे प्रोत्साहन दिए गये हैं, के नाम, साथ में जितने वर्ष के लिए हकदार हैं और उन्हें अनुमेय मुक्त बिक्री की चीनी के कोटे की प्रतिशतता के बारे में बताया गया है जब कि मुक्त बिक्री की चीनी के कोटे की सामान्य प्रतिशतता 35 प्रति-

शत है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखे गये। देखिए संख्या एल०टी० 2726 / 81]

(ग) एक विवरण परिशिष्ट–4 के रूप में संलग्न है जिसमें वर्ष 1980 के लिए सितम्बर, 1981 तक विभिन्न नई सहकारी चीनी फैक्ट्रियों और विस्तार परियोजनाओं को मुक्त बिक्री की चीनी के रूप में अनुमेय लेवी चीनी की मात्रा बताई गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल०टी० 2726/81] ।

(घ) प्रोत्साहन पाने वाली फैक्ट्रियों को मुक्त बिक्री की चीनी के अतिरिक्त कोटे पर उत्पादन शुल्क, जो कि लेवी चीनी के लिए लागू है, देना होता है । लेवी चीनी पर उत्पादन शुल्क, ज़ोनों के लिए लागू मूल्यों के आधार पर प्रत्येक ज़ोन में भिन्न-भिन्न होते हैं । प्रत्येक मास में निर्धारित टैरिफ मूल्य के आधार पर मुक्त बिक्री की चीनी पर उत्पादन शुल्क देय होता है । इस समय मुक्त बिक्री की चीनी पर उत्पादन शुल्क लगभग 94 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है । अखिल भारतीय औसत के आधार पर लेवी चीनी पर उत्पादन शुल्क 38 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के आस-पास है । अतः इस समय अखिल भारतीय औसत के आधार पर प्रोत्साहन योजना के अधीन जारी की गई चीनी के बारे में प्रति क्विंटल पर उत्पादन शुल्क सम्बन्धी लाभ लगभग 56 रुपये है ।

(ङ) जो फैक्ट्रियां इस योजना के अधीन पात्र हैं उनको रियायतें दी गई हैं क्योंकि अन्यथा संयंत्र और मशीनरी की लागत में भारी वृद्धि से उत्पन्न कठिनाई के कारण ये फैक्ट्रियां वार्षिक दृष्टि से सक्षम नहीं होंगी और यथा आवश्यक नई फैक्ट्रियों तथा पर्याप्त विस्तार सम्बन्धी कार्य कार्यान्वित नहीं हो पाएंगे ।

खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा खादी का वार्षिक उत्पादन

2080. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा खादी का वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना है और अगले वर्षों में कितनी अधिक खादी का उत्पादन लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) इसके उत्पादन की बिक्री के लिए क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं और कितने यूनिट इसकी बिक्री का कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) ऐसी यूनिटों में वृद्धि करने या वर्तमान यूनिटों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए आयोग द्वारा की गई व्यवस्था का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) वर्ष 1979–80 में खादी का वार्षिक उत्पादन, 822.74 लाख वर्ग मीटर था जिसका मूल्य 92.03 करोड़ रुपये था । 1984–85 के अन्त तक 250.00 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य की 1939.11 लाख वर्ग मीटर खादी के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने की आशा है ।

(ख) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के अनेक वितरण केन्द्र हैं जिनमें महानगरीय शहरों में एक दर्जन खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, 3500 खादी ग्रामोद्योग भण्डार तथा उत्पादन के स्थानों पर 7500 बिक्री डिपो शामिल हैं ।

(ग) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग संस्थाओं और राज्य खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्डों को खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग के उत्पादों के

विपणन के लिए सुलभ की गई योजनाएं तथा सहायता का ब्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है :—

1. नये खादी भण्डारों को सहायता- इस योजना के अन्तर्गत फर्नीचर / भूमि / भवन खरीदने तथा गुणावगुण के आधार पर प्रबन्धकीय व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए गैर-आवर्ती अनुदान तथा ऋण सुलभ किए जाते हैं ।

2. पुराने खादी भण्डारों का नवीकरण- पुराने खादी भण्डारों को आधुनिक आधार पर जिनमें उत्पादों के उचित प्रदर्शन की सुविधा हो, नवीकृत करने हेतु गैर-आवर्ती अनुदान तथा ऋण सुलभ किए जाते हैं ।

3. ग्रामोद्योग बिक्री डिपो तथा ग्रामशिल्प- इस योजना के अन्तर्गत फर्नीचर आदि तथा गुणावगुण के आधार पर प्रबंधकीय व्यय की पूर्ति के लिए गैर-आवर्ती अनुदान तथा ऋण सुलभ किए जाते हैं । इसके अलावा, ग्रामोद्योग के उत्पादों की पूर्वानुमानित वार्षिक बिक्री 40 प्रतिशत की दर से कार्यकर पूंजी भी सुलभ की जाती है ।

Construction of Houses for Indian residing in Foreign Countries

2081. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of State Government which have started constructing houses for Indians now residing in foreign countries, and

(b) whether the Central Government have any schemes to provide houses to such Indians?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The information is being collected from the States and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(b) The Central Government has no scheme to provide houses to Indian now residing in foreign countries.

Supply of Foodgrains for National Rural Employment Programme

2082. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Food Corporation of India is not supplying foodgrains regularly to the different State Governments in respect of the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the proposals of the Central Government to ensure the supply;

(d) whether it is a fact that the State of West Bengal has been severely affected by the short supply of foodgrains; and

(e) if so, the reasons and remedies therfore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c). Despits tight position of foodgrains stocks, a quantity of 1.76 lakh tonnes (total quantity available is 2 lakh tonnes) has been allocated for this programme, supplies against which have been started by Food Corporation of India according to the allocations/release made to the States. Details of allocations are given in the annexed. Regular monitoring of stocks position in the States and of actual supplies is done for this purpose.

(d) and (e). Funds (Rs. 674 lakhs) have already been released to West Bengal for this programme alongwith guidelines clearly providing that the major portion of wages to workers will be paid in cash. The State's share of foodgrains has also been released. So, there should be no question of any adverse affect on this programme in the State. There will be a further release of funds during 1981-82 subject to satisfactory utilization of the amount already placed at the disposal of the State Government.

Statement

(Figures in MTs.)

Sl. No.	State/UTs.	Total allocation of foodgrains	Break up	
			Wheat	Rice
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16,592	..	16,592
2.	Assam	3,000	..	3,000
3.	Bihar	20,000	..	20,000
4.	Gujarat	4,600	4,600	..
5.	Haryana	1,250	1,250	..
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1,000	500	500
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,250	625	625
8.	Karnataka	14,386	..	14,386
9.	Kerala	6,700	..	6,700
10.	Madhya Pradesh	11,000	7,000	4,000
11.	Maharashtra	12,000	12,000	..
12.	Manipur	150	..	150
13.	Meghalaya	200	..	200
14.	Nagaland	100	..	100
15.	Orissa	10,250	..	10,250
16.	Punjab	2,150	2,150	..
17.	Rajasthan	4,000	4,000	..
18.	Sikkim	100	..	100
19.	Tamil Nadu	14,138	..	14,138
20.	Tripura	500	..	500
21.	Uttar Pradesh	27,900	17,875	10,025
22.	West Bengal	23,965	..	23,965
	Union Territories			
23.	A & N Island	150	..	150
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	400	..	400
25.	Chandigarh	..	..	..
26.	Mizoram	150	..	150
27.	Pondicherry	150	..	150
	TOTAL	1,76,081	50,000	1,26,081

Rural Unemployment

2083. SHRI G. L. DOGRA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) how Government propose to solve the problem of rural unemployment without adequate and effective land-reforms; and

(b) if the programme of land reforms is a part of economic planning what are the details of the said programme, and what steps are being taken to implement it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Post-independence public policy has consistently accorded a very high priority to adequate and effective land reforms.

(b) The Programme includes:

(i) abolition of intermediary tenures,

(ii) ceiling on agricultural holdings,

(iii) tenancy reforms,

(iv) consolidation of holdings,

(v) updating and proper maintenance of land records, and

(vi) conferment of ownership rights on homestead tenants.

Abolition of intermediary tenures is practically complete. Considerable progress has been made in respect of other items except for consolidation of holdings. Land reform being a State subject, the Government of India have been impressing on State Governments the need for stepping up efforts to realize the objectives of land reforms.

Shalimar Bagh DDA Flats

2084. SHRI CHHOTEY SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of that the DDA residential flats in the Shalimar Bagh, Delhi have become uninhabitable even before the allottees have occupied their flats;

(b) whether Government have made any inquiry into the matter; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and the steps taken by Government to redress the grievances of the allottees?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The DDA has denied this.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

(c) The DDA has reported that the grievances of the allottees are redressed promptly whenever these are brought to its notice.

Improvement in Quality of Sugar-cane Seed

2085. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have the Government taken to improve the quality of sugarcane for increased sugar content. How many and what quantity of such varieties of sugar-cane were sown during last 2 years and with what result;

(b) what steps have been taken to ensure a greater production of sugar this year; and

(c) whether Government will state policy of sugarcane sugar production and marketing for the coming season well in advance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Considerable efforts have been made during recent years to breed high quality early maturing sugarcane varieties like Co. J. 64, Co. C. 671 and Co. 6907, which are already under cultivation. Other promising high quality varieties namely Co. 7314, Co. 7508, Co. 7219 and Co. 7704 are awaiting release in different States. Co. J 64 in Punjab occupied 11,909 hectares in 1979-80 and

16,793 hectares in 1980-81. In Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry Co. C. 671 was cultivated on 9,880 hectares during 1980-81. At present Co. 6907 occupies 4000 hectares in Andhra Pradesh. These varieties have improved sugar recovery by one to two units.

(b) During 1980-81 Government took a package of measures to augment sugar production. These are:

(i) increase in the statutory minimum sugarcane price payable by sugar factories from Rs. 12.50 to 13.00 per quintal linked to 8.5 per cent recovery;

(ii) incentives for early start of crushing operations by factories;

(iii) revival of incentives for newly established factories and expansion projects; and

(iv) imposition of certain restrictions on khandsari producers namely, (a) levy on Khandsari, (b) restrictions on working of Khandsari units, (c) increase in excise duty on khandsari to reduce diversion of cane from sugar factories to other uses.

(c) The sugar policy for 1981-82 is expected to be announced before commencement of the next season in October 1981.

Raising of Eucalyptus Trees in Rainfed Marginal and Sub-Marginal Lands

2086. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a model scheme has been sent to the Government by Andhra Pradesh State for raising Eucalyptus trees in rainfed marginal and submarginal lands; and

(b) if so, whether it has been sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) It is under examination.

नदियों के किनारों पर वृक्ष लगाया जाना

2087. **श्री तारिक अनवर :** क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में तबाही मचाने वाली बाढ़ों तथा उनसे होने वाले नुकसान को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार नदियों के किनारों पर पेड़ लगाने और नदियों में से गाद निकालने के लिए व्यवस्था करेगी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक यह कार्य शुरू किया जाएगा और उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख) : बाढ़ प्रवण नदियों के वाहक्षेत्रों में वनरोपण पर पहले ही ध्यान दिया जा रहा है । नदियों के किनारों के साथ-साथ पेड़ लगाना उचित नहीं समझा गया है, क्योंकि इससे जल-मार्ग और कम हो जाएगा और बाढ़ जल के बहाव की स्थितियों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में क्षति होगी । उन नदियों का तलकर्षण (ड्रेजिंग), जो अपने साथ बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में गाद लाती है, आर्थिक दृष्टि से व्यवहार प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि तलकर्षण का कार्य बार-बार और लगातार करना अपेक्षित होता है । इसके अतिरिक्त, लगातार निकाली जाने वाली गाद का, जिसमें अधिकांश बालू होता है, नदियों के किनारों के साथ-साथ की भूमि की उत्पादकता को क्षति पहुंचाए बगैर, कम खर्च पर निपटान नहीं किया जा सकता है। तलकर्षण द्वारा नदी चैनलों में सुधार करने का काम केवल बाढ़—भिन्न मौसम के दौरान नौचालन के कार्यों के लिए किया जाता है ।

Central Drought Relief Assessment for Tamil Nadu

2088. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the assessment of Central drought relief team for Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the amount so far released to the Tamil Nadu Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The following are the important assessment made by the Central Team on drought situation in Tamil Nadu:

(i) Scarcity of drinking water in the affected areas was a serious problem. In a number of places, the existing sources had failed and new sources had to be provided or arrangements made for transporting water;

(ii) Priority will have to be given to the provision of employment to the vulnerable population mainly consisting of marginal farmers, landless labourers and small farmers in addition to the employment generated under the budgeted plan schemes and programmes. Special emphasis should be placed on productive works such as de-silting of irrigation tanks, percolation ponds, improvement of canals, strengthening of flood embankments etc., while construction of kucha road works be given a low priority.

(iii) Both preventive and curative schemes have to be strengthened by way of medical cover to the population affected in the drought affected areas;

(iv) Fodder situation in some areas was quite serious. Arrrangements for supply of fodder to such areas may be necessary. Animal Health cover may have to be strengthened particularly for the cattle belonging to the target group under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRD) and other special programmes, as otherwise these beneficiaries are likely to loss their source of livelihood.

(b) On the basis of the report of the Central team and the recommendations of the High Level Committee, the Government of India had approved a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 48.90 crores—non-plan ceiling of Rs. 6.10 crores and plan ceiling of Rs. 42.80 crores during the current financial year. As against the Plan ceiling, 'on account' payment of advance Plan assistance of Rs. 10.00 crores has already been released to the Government of Tamil Nadu. Further release of Central assistance for drought relief will be considered in the light of the progress of expenditure on various works approved by the Government of India, to be submitted by the State Government in due course.

समाचार सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली

2089. **आचार्य भगवान देव :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बड़ी संख्या में हिन्दुस्तान समाचार सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के पदाधिकारी तथा इसकी कार्यकारी समिति के सदस्य अपने पदों पर आसीन हैं हालांकि नियमों के अनुसार उनका कार्यकाल काफी समय पूर्व समाप्त हो गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार पंजीयक सहकारी समितियां, दिल्ली को निदेश देंगी कि सम्बद्ध नियमों के अनुसार वह प्रबन्ध समिति को विघटित करे और उक्त संगठन के कर्मचारियों और अंशधारियों से युक्त एक तदर्थ समिति नियुक्त करे ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Flush System in Government Quarters, Lodhi Road

2090. SHRI ANWAR AHMED: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether flush system in Lodhi Road Government Quarters, New Delhi does not work throughout the year, if so, reasons thereof;

(b) whether keeping of water tanks for flush system at very high place (roof of 2nd floor) is the cause of non-functioning of flush;

(c) whether putting of water tanks on the roofs of first floor can result in the functioning of flush by reduction in height by 11 feet and increased pressure thereby;

(d) whether non working of flush is a health hazard to cause epidemic and can be controlled by construction of over-head water tank also; and

(e) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government to rectify the defects to ensure functioning of flush and by what time?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Forest Preservation Commission

2091. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to constitute a Forest Preservation Commission comprising persons with necessary expertise; and

(b) whether Government propose imparting necessary education in our schools and colleges on the subject of afforestation and conservation of forests?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTON (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Essential aspects of nature conservation including the role of forests are already included in the syllabi of schools and colleges.

Allotment of Land to various States, Union Territories under 20-Point Programme

2092. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) how many acres of land have been allotted during the last six months in Delhi, other Union Territories and in various States under 20-Point Programme to landless labours, Harijans and Scheduled Castes categories, Minority communities, Adivasis and other weaker section of the society;

(b) how many of them have actually been disbursed out of them;

(c) what other types of assistance, has been provided to them;

(d) what are the plans and programmes for such allotments during the next six months; and

(e) what steps are to be taken to provide safeguards to these allottees so that their lands are not taken back by various authorities and landlords etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM):

(a) and (b). The information relating to distribution of ceiling surplus land under the revised ceiling laws is given in the appended statement.

(c) Under a scheme of providing financial assistance to the allottees of ceiling surplus land, Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 15.66 crores has been released to the State Governments since the inception of the scheme. This includes Rs. 38.26 lakhs released during the current financial year.

(d) The Government of India do not fix any targets for allotment of land. They have, however, urged State Governments to accelerate the pace of distribution.

(e) The State Governments have been requested to ensure that the allottees of ceiling-surplus land are not disturbed in their possession and evicted therefrom either by the erstwhile owners or by other powerful interests. There are no reports of dispossession of allottees on any significant scale.

Statement

State/U.T.	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Others		Total		Period to which the information relates
	Area (Acres)	No. of beneficiaries	Area (Acres)	No. of beneficiaries	Area (Acres)	No. of beneficiaries	Area (Acres)	No. of beneficiaries	
Andhra Pradesh	4,013	2,890	4,256	851	..	..	8,269	3,741	1-1-81 to 31-3-81
Assam	1,548	1,885	..	..	..	..	1,548	1,885	1-1-81 to 28-2-81
Bihar	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	6,003	1-9-80 to 31-5-81
Gujarat	308	73	8	4	..	..	316	77	1-1-81 to 31-5-81
Haryana	3,402	817	..	..	3,865	979	7,267	1,788	1-8-80 to 31-3-81
Himachal Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnataka	4,178	1,265	235	73	2,016	607	6,429	1,945	1-1-81 to 30-6-81
Kerala	1,117	2,241	..	..	715	1,865	1,832	4,106	1-1-81 to 30-6-81
Madhya Pradesh	37	85	359	148	..	..	396	233	1-1-81 to 30-4-81
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	1,789	156	1,798	156	1-1-81 to 31-3-81
Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orissa	177	160	126	235	105	134	408	529	1-1-81 to 30-4-81
Punjab	1,251	79	..	..	650	704	1,901	183	1-1-81 to 30-6-81
Rajasthan	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tamil Nadu	867	939	1	2		955	1,974	1,896	1-1-81 to 31-5-81
Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	2,829	4,154	(a)	(a)	2,613	1,251	5,442	5,405	1-10-80 to 30-4-81
West Bengal	N.A.	3,172	N.A.	1,212	N.A.	5,625	770	10,009	1-1-81 to 31-3-81
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	19,727	17,760	4,985	2,525	12,868	11,668	44,353	31,953	..

(a) Included under S.C.

Implementation of Trysem scheme in Madhya Pradesh

2093. SHRI KEYUR BHUSAN: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of blocks in Madhya Pradesh in which Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment Scheme is being implemented and the number of Adivasi, Harijan and other people benefited thereby and whether there is any other Scheme for the benefit of these new entrepreneurs after their training; and

(b) the number of the trained entrepreneurs, if any, provided self-employment under the aforesaid Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The training of rural youth for self-employment scheme has been extended to all the blocs with effect from 2nd Oct., 1980 thus covering all the 458 blocks in Madhya Pradesh. Priority is accorded under this scheme to members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Under this scheme, a package of post-train ing assistance is provided which includes subsidies, loans to afford the trained youth sufficient opportunity for setting themselves in self-employment vocations, free tool-kits etc. During the period for which reports are available (i.e. between 15th August, 1979 and 31st March, 1981) the total number of rural youth trained was 8,965 and 10,326 youth were undergoing training. These numbers include harijans and adivasis also.

(b) Of the total number of rural youth trained, 1,768 are now self-employed.

Milk Products

2094. SHRI CUMBUM N. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of milk products to the National dividend;

(b) the quantity of milk produced per day in the country;

(c) the number of dairy plants, liquid milk plants, pilot milk schemes, milk product factories, creameries in the country;

(d) the number of milk schemes nearing completion; and

(e) the details of foreign aid received in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Separate estimates are not available of the share of milk products in the total net domestic product. However, the value of production of milk and milk products for 1978-79 as per the national accounts statistics is Rs. 5376 crores against a total output of Rs. 40761 crores from the agriculture sector including livestock.

(b) The total estimated milk production, during 1979-80, of 30 million tonnes corresponds to a daily average production of 82,200 tonnes.

(c) According to information available, there are a total of 197 dairy plants in public/cooperative sector comprising 98 liquid milk plants; 67 rural dairy centres/pilot milk schemes and 32 milk product factories/creameries.

(d) About five milk schemes are likely to be completed by March, 1982.

(e) The details of the foreign aid received upto 31-3-1981 for Dairy

Development Programmes are as under:—

Name of the Project	Nature and Source of assistance	Value (Rs. in Crores)
Operation Flood I	Gift commodities from World Food Programme in the form of skim milk powder and butter oil for generation of funds.	114·8
Operation Flood II	(a) Gift commodities from European Economic Community in the form of skim milk powder, butteroil/butter forgeneration of funds.	56·62 Provisional
	(b) Credit assistance from international Development Association (IDA) of World Bank.	14·89
Integrated cattle-cum-dairy development project in the states of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka	Credit assistance from international Development Association (IDA) of World Bank.	32·69

In addition to the above assistance, foreign assistance by way of cash grants, equipments, credit facilities and skim milk powder, totalling Rs. 23·26 crores was received under various bilateral programmes and International Agencies.

Coordsnation between Centre and State Rural Reconstruction Departmeats

2095. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of coordination being effected by the Central Department of Rural Reconstruction with the State Government Departments concerned with rural reconstruction; and

(b) the length of pucca metallised rural roads constructed so far since independence throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The Ministry of Rural Reconstruction effects coordination with the concerned Departments of the State Governments mainly through (i) visits to States by senior officers of the Ministry who have been allocated area wise responsibility to oversee and help in the implementation of the special programmes of the Ministry, (ii) visits to States by teams of officers from the Ministry, (iii) meeting of the concerned officers of the State Governments convened by the Ministry, and (iv) participation of senior officers of the Ministry in meetings of State Level Coordination Committees.

(b) According to the report of the Working Group on Rural Roads of the National Transport Policy Committee set up by the Planning Commission, the length of rural roads in the country as on 31-3-1978 was 5,00,000 kilo-metres out of which 1,50,000 kilometres had bituminous surfacing. The Working Group has noted that this marks an average annual increase of 9,000 kilometres since independence.

Monthly Allocation of Levy Sugar

2096. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise monthly allocation of levy Sugar; and

(b) the basis of fixing allocation of levy sugar to the States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). A Statement showing the monthly State-wise levy sugar quotas is attached (Appendix). These State-wise quotas are the same which were allotted to various States during previous partial control period prior to decontrol of sugar on 16-8-1978. These quotas were fixed w.e.f. December, 1977 on the basis of 425 gms. of monthly per capita availability for the projected population as on 1-4-1978. In the case of a few States/Union Territories where per capita availability for the said projected population out of their earlier quotas was found to be higher than 425 gms., their quotas instead of being reduced were retained at the earlier higher levels as indicated in the aforesaid Statement. Thus, except for a few States/Union Territories, the monthly levy sugar quotas were based on a uniform per capita availability of 425 gms. for the projected population as on 1-4-1978.

statement

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Projected population as on 1-4-78 (absolute)	Quota ensuring per capita availability of 425 grams (tonnes)	States whose per capita availability out of existing quota i higher than 425 grams.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49136000	20882	
2.	Assam	17742000	7541	
3.	Mizoram	403000	171	
4.	Bihar	63362000	26929	
5.	Gujarat	31414000	14031	Gujarat 447 grams
6.	Haryana	11566000	4916	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3736000	1588	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	5294000	2250	
9.	Kerala	24694000	10495	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	48999000	20825	
11.	Maharashtra	58219000	24743	
12.	Karnataka	33447000	14215	

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Nagaland	570000	340	Nagaland: 521 grams
14.	Orissa	25231000	10723	
15.	Punjab	15444000	6564	
16.	Rajasthan	30017000	12757	
17.	Tamil Nadu	46549000	19783	
18.	Uttar Pradesh	98262000	41761	
19.	West Bengal	51752000	21994	
20.	Andaman & Nicobar	132218	190	Andaman & Nicobar: 1439 grams
21.	Chandigarh	293380	243	Chandigarh: 829 grams
22.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	85054	36	
23.	Delhi	5439000	5304	Delhi: 975 grams
24.	Goa, Daman & Diu	983351	470	Goa, Daman & Diu: 478 grams
25.	Lakshadweep	36791	65	Lakshadweep 1757 grams
26.	Manipur	1232000	524	
27.	Meghalaya	1160000	493	
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	536421	228	
29.	Pondicherry	540581	230	
30.	Tripura	1785000	759	
31.	Sikkim	253000	107·5	
	TOTAL	638313796	271157·5	

Increase in Rate of Fertilizer

2097. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the present rates of fertilisers, labour charges, irrigation charges enhanced rates of interest on crop loans and present cost of seeds, etc. Government intend to revise the rates of foodgrains i.e. wheat, barley, gram, paddy, millet, jowar, oil-seeds and pulses; and

(b) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Agricultural Prices Commission makes recommendations on the level of procurement/support prices keeping in view the cost of production of various crops on the

basis of prevailing rates of fertilizers, seeds and other inputs, wages, irrigation charges and other costs attributable to use of family labour and fixed and variable expenses. In respect of paddy and other kharif cereals, groundnut, soyabean and sunflower seed, the Agricultural Prices Commission had made its recommendations on procurement/support prices prior to early July, 1981. However, due to increases in the prices of fertilizer and diesel oil from 11th July, 1981, the Commission was asked to re-work its recommendations to provide for the rise in these input prices. The supplementary reports of the Commission have been received and are under the consideration of the Government. The decisions would be taken shortly. As regards gram, it has been decided not to announce any minimum support price for this year's crop. In respect of wheat, barley and certain pulses, the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission for 1981-82 crops are still to be received.

Allotment of Government Accommodation to the Wards of Retired Government Servants

2098. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the wards of those retired Government servants who were staying away from their parents and taking house rent allowance from Government have been excluded from the concession of allotment of Government accommodation on priority basis on compassionate grounds; and

(b) if so, will Government reconsider the scheme of concession to allot Government accommodation at least to those wards of the retired Government servants who do not have any house of their own in Delhi and who are entirely dependent on them for accommodation if they refund the house rent allowance already drawn by them?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

"ड्रिंकिंग वाटर फार विलेजिज" शीर्षक के समाचार

2099. श्री सूर्य नारायण सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 24 जून, 1981 के "हिन्दुस्तान टाईम्स" में "ड्रिंकिंग वाटर फार विलेजिज" शीर्षक में प्रकाशित एक लेख की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस लेख में उजागर की गई बातों के प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) देश के अधिकतर गांवों में व्याप्त इस भारी समस्या के समाधान के लिए क्या उपाय किए जाने का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) . जहरत वाले ग्रामों को पेय जल प्रावधान की समस्याओं से सरकार अवगत है । छठी योजना (1980–85) में उच्चतर प्राथमिकता "समस्याग्रस्त" ग्रामों को जहां कि स्थिति गंभीर हो, स्वच्छ पेय जल मुहैया करने को दी गई है । छठी योजना में समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों की जल सप्लाई का परिव्यय 2007.11 करोड़ रुपये बढ़ गया है जब कि पांचवीं योजना (1974–79) में यह 429.27 करोड़ रुपये का तथा 1985 तक समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों की अधिकतम संख्या को स्वच्छ पेय जल मुहैया करने का प्रयास किया जाएगा ।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पेय जलपूर्ति तथा स्वच्छता दशक के दौरान गतिविधियों के अंग के रूप में दशक कार्यक्रम के लिए अपेक्षित वित्तीय संसाधनों, सामग्री तथा जन शक्ति का मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है ।

Rise in Prices of Vanaspati during last one year

2100. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the manufacturers were permitted to increase the price of vanaspati during the past one year;

(b) what is the existing price of wholesale and retail;

(c) what are the basis for the increase of prices of vanaspati; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY): (a) to (d). There is no statutory control on the prices of vanaspati and therefore, the question of Government permitting the vanaspati industry to vary the prices does not arise. However, the Central Government, from time to time, had been discussing with the vanaspati industry, the observance of a voluntary price-discipline by the latter in order to ensure availability of vanaspati to consumers at reasonable prices. During the last 12 months, the vanaspati industry had first agreed to observe such a discipline during the period 21st January to 28 February, 1981, when the ex-factory prices of vanaspati for a tin of 16.5 kg were determined by it in a range of Rs. 192 to Rs. 198 in different regions of the country. Consequent upon the discontinuance of this arrangement after the 28th February, 1981, the matter was again discussed by Minister of Civil Supplies with the representatives of the two associations of vanaspati manufacturers. As a result of this, the two associations announced that their member-units would observe a similar voluntary price-restraint for the duration of the current oil-year ending the 31st October, 1981, keeping the ex-factory price for a 16.5 kg tin at a maximum level of Rs. 192 in all regions. The prices of small packs were to be co-related to this price. This arrangement is still in operation.

The wholesale and retail prices of vanaspati differ from market to market, depending on the incidence of local taxes, dealers' commission etc., which are added to the ex-factory price.

The observance of this voluntary price-restraint is being reviewed by the Government periodically with the representatives of the vanaspati industry, who have been asked to ensure its observance down the line. The State Governments have also been told to see that the price discipline is followed at all levels in co-ordination with vanaspati industry and trade. The industry has been advised also to give widest publicity to the prices so fixed so that the benefit of this arrangement passes down to the consumers.

Alleged Unsatisfactory Distribution of Quality Seeds

2101. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production and distribution of quality seeds is not satisfactory in the country; and

(b) what appropriate remedial measures Government propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). Arrangements for production and distribution of quality seeds in the country are not adequate,

Government is implementing various programmes to strengthen the existing infrastructure with a view to improving the situation.

Bridge between procurement and issue price of wheat

2102. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the procurement price of wheat and open market price of wheat in selected Metropolitan areas differed significantly during April, and May 1981;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) who benefited from the higher market price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The procurement price of wheat for the 1980-81 crop was fixed at Rs. 130 per quintal. The wholesale prices of wheat in the selected Metropolitan cities at April-end and May-end were the following:

(Rs. per quintal)

Centre	Variety	1981 April-end	1981 May-end
Bombay .	Kalyan Sona	197·50	192·50
Madras .	..	210·00	210·00
Calcutta . (issue prices)	..	159·25	159·25
Kanpur .	Dzra	150·00	145·00
Delhi .	..	148·00	146·00

(b) and (c). The prices were high in Bombay and Madras and these cities received bulk of their supplies from distant surplus wheat producing areas. The wide difference between the procurement and open market prices is mainly attributable to high transport and handling cost involved in the movement of wheat from long distances, varietal differences, profit margin at different levels, viz. farmers and traders in both the producing and consuming areas, persistant pressure of consumer demand, etc.

Confirmation of Work Charged Staff of C.P.W.D. in Arunachal Pradesh

2103. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work-charged staff of Arunachal Pradesh Zone of C.P.W.D. have been confirmed against all the 1873 permanent posts sanctioned with effect from March 1975; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The workcharged staff of Arunachal Pradesh Zone is not borne on the cadre of CPWD. However, the requisite information is being collected from the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

High Percentage of Milk Powder and Butter Oil in Milk Supplied by D.M.S. and Mother Dairy

2104. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the percentage of milk powder and butter oil in the milk supplied by the D.M.S. and Mother Dairy in Delhi was very much higher during this summer; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE

AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). The extent of recombination of milk by use of skim milk powder and butter oil during the summer of 1981 was somewhat higher than the level in summer of 1980, mainly on account of:—

(a) inadequate supply of fresh milk by the State agencies to the dairies in relation to the quantities committed to be supplied under the agreements; and

(b) increased sale by both the dairies.

Release of Railway Wagon for Transporation of Foodgrains

2105. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware about the sluggish release of railway wagons by Railways to the Food Corporation of India which has affected the supply of foodgrains to West Bengal; and

(b) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Because of the comfortable stock position of foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India in West Bengal, as also to suit the Food Corporation of India's handling capacity at the various terminals in West Bengal, the average loading of foodgrains to West Bengal is being regulated at about 3 rakes (about 210 wagons) per day. The supply of wagons by the Railways is being arranged accordingly.

(b) The question does not arise. As on 1st April, 1981 the stock of foodgrains in West Bengal was of the order of 6.15 lakh tonnes (wheat 2.19 lakh tonnes and rice 3.96 lakh tonnes). Further despatches of foodgrains to West Bengal are in progress.

Population as a Base for Assistance to States for Drinking Water Scheme

2106. SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central assistance to States for drinking water schemes is determined on the basis of their population;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that while providing such assistance the number of cattleheads is not included in the population;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take into account the live stock population as well as human population, both before providing assistance for drinking water schemes so as to ensure successful implementation of these schemes; and

(d) if so, the outlines thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Under the existing criteria, 75 per cent of the assistance to States under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is based on the number of problem villages and their population.

(b) The human and not cattle population is taken into account for the purpose of Central assistance under the Programme.

(c) and (d). In view of the limited funds available under the Central Programme and the needs of the human population, it is not proposed to take into account cattle population for Central assistance under the Programme. It may be added that drinking water supply is a State subject and the major portion of the funds for drinking water is provided in the State Plans.

Irrigation Schemes Cleared by Planning Commission

2107. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the major and medium irrigation schemes which have been cleared by T.E.C. of Planning Commission in the last ten years; and

(b) the date of sanction; amount sanctioned for each scheme; escalated cost due to delay; and the quantum of work done in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

नर्मदा नदी परियोजना से सिंचाई सुविधाएं

2108. **श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर :** क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नर्मदा नदी परियोजना से सिंचाई सुविधाएं कब तक उपलब्ध होंगी और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है ; और

(ख) इस योजना के परिणामस्वरूप मध्य प्रदेश के कौन से क्षेत्र जलमग्न हो जायेंगे और कौन से क्षेत्रों को उससे सिंचाई सुविधाएं मिलने की संभावनाएं हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) यह प्रश्न संभवतः मध्य प्रदेश में नर्मदा बेसिन की सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का अब परियोजनाओं को 15 वर्ष की अवधि में पूरा करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि राज्य में 68.05 लाख एकड़ क्षेत्र में सिंचाई सुविधाएं प्राप्त होंगी और कुल 6.35 लाख एकड़ क्षेत्र के जल-मग्न होने की संभावना है।

Setting up Sal-Seed Oil Extraction Plant in Orissa

2109. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for setting up some sal-seed oil extraction plants in Orissa;

(b) if so, whether any such sal-seed oil solvent extraction plant is likely to be set up in the Keonjhar district of Orissa where all sorts of infrastructural facilities are available in abundance; and

(c) the details about the years of the setting up of the sal-seed oil extraction plant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY): (a) to (c). A scheme on "Development Programme of Oilseeds/Oils of Tree and Forest Origin with focus on development of tribal areas" has been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan. Orissa is one of the States which have been identified for implementation of this Scheme. Under this Scheme, Government of Orissa has submitted to the Central Government for its consideration, a Project Report for the development of oilseeds of tree and forest origin and establishment of a solvent-extraction plant in Mayurbhanj District of Orissa. This project is for implementation during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period.

In case any proposal for setting up a similar plant in Keonjhar district is submitted to Central Government, it would be examined and a decision taken on merits.

Problems of Coca cultivators

2110. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Kerala cocoa cultivators have started large scale destruction of cocoa plantations because of the absence of buyers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Union Government have any proposal to solve the problems of these cash crops cultivators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. No large scale destruction of cocoa plantation is taking place. A survey conducted by the Kerala State Bureau of Economics & Statistics reveals that only 2.97 per cent plants were cut down by the cultivators on account of poor growth, attack of pests and diseases, lack of irrigation and poor yield etc.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The State Government have been requested to organise marketing in cooperative sector. The State Government of Kerala have requested the Central Arecanut Marketing and Processing Cooperative Ltd. (CAMPCO), Mangalore, to extend their procurement to Kerala State also on no-profit-no-loss basis. The State Government are also organising the fermentation and drying of wet cocoa along cooperative/community lines. The State Government is organizing 16 such centres. The pattern of assistance is a loan of Rs. 75,000 and a grant of like amount for each one of these centres.

The State Government have also a proposal to give the Kerala Cocoa farmers a subsidy of one rupee per kg. for wet beans delivered to the procuring agencies.

Handling of Foodgrains by F.C.I.

2111. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India continues to charge Rs. 35 for handling one quintal of wheat, while the best of private traders can do it for only 7/-;

(b) if so, how this figure of handling charge has been arrived at; and

(c) what steps are being taken to cut it down?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). The pooled distribution cost for all foodgrains by the Food Corporation of India has been estimated at Rs. 27.18 per quintal in 1981-82 (BE). Itemwise breakup of the distribution cost is given below:

	Rate Rs./qtl. of sales 1981-82 (BE)
Transit losses . .	2·47
Storage losses . .	0·62
Freight . . .	9·61
Handling expenses .	2·10
Godown charges .	3·08
Interest charges .	7·24
Administrative overheads . .	2·06
	27·18

The Government of India are not aware of the distribution charges of private traders; in any case, the distribution operations of the Food Corporation of India are not comparable to those of private traders who would operate on a limited scale for profit.

(c) The Food Corporation of India is making constant endeavour to re-

duce the cost of distribution of minimising the incidence of storage and transit losses and expenditure on administrative over-heads by streamlining the system of storage and administrative machinery.

Ships carrying edible oils held up

2112. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some ships carrying edible oils are held up in the high seas awaiting a berth;

(b) if so, the estimated daily loss to the exchequer;

(c) what effective steps are being taken to ensure early clearance of the cargo and its despatch to the consuming centres before the next festival season begins; and

(d) the manner in which this oil will be distributed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the case of edible oil vessels, the demurrage varies with the dead weight of the vessel and the exact amount would depend upon a number of factors. The amount to be paid will be known only after the bills have been received from the suppliers.

(c) The need for providing priority berthing to the vessels carrying imported oils for STC on Govt. account has been discussed and appropriate action is being taken in consultation with the concerned port authorities. In general, the vessels are being provided berthing according to a phased programme. Arrangements for the movement of imported oils from the port towns to the consuming centres during the festival season have already been tied up by STC with the Ministry of Railways. These arrangements are being monitored through weekly inter-departmental meetings.

(d) Edible oil is imported by the STC on Govt. account primarily for catering to the requirements of the State Govts./UTs for distribution to the card-holders through the public distribution system, and for meeting the requirement of vanaspati industry The supplies for this purpose are being made by the STC respectively to the State Govts./UTs and the vanaspati pits, in accordance with the allocations made by the Government.

.. Fertilizer consumption

2113. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the precarious food balance is due to the slowing down of the fertilizer consumption and the output of foodgrains barely risen after 1978-79;

(b) if so, the reasons for this fall in fertilizer consumption;

(c) what steps Government propose to take to raise fertilizer production and give a fillip to its consumption;

(d) whether the target for the increase in fertilizer consumption set for the ensuing Kharif crop is attained?

(e) if so, the steps taken or being taken to ensure that the target set for the ensuing Kharif crop is attained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The food supply situation in the country is fairly stable and reasonably satisfactory foodgrains stocks are available with public distribution system. A record production of 131.9 million tonnes of 1978-79. In 1979-80 the foodgrains production received a set-

foodgrains production received a severe setback and declined to 108.85 million tonnes, mainly due to unprecedented drought in large parts of the country. In that year the consumption of fertilisers was also constrained by drought. Fertiliser consumption in 1979-80 increased by 2.72 per cent over 1978-79. In 1980-81 too, aberrant weather condition prevailed in many States and this had its adverse effect on fertiliser use. Fertiliser consumption in 1980-81 was 4.9 per cent more than in 1979-80. However, fertiliser use during 1980-81 exceeded the previous highest level. The foodgrains production during 1980-81 is estimated at 133.0 million tonnes.

(c) Continuous efforts are being made to augment indigenous production, both by way of optimising production in the existing fertiliser plants and creation of additional fertiliser production capacity. With this and in view, it is proposed to start, in addition to the projects under implementation construction of 8 new nitrogenous and 11 new Phosphatic fertiliser plants during the 6th Five Year Plan. Adequate imports are also arranged to bridge the gap between the agronomic requirements of fertilisers and domestic production thereof. The growth in irrigated areas and areas under high-yielding variety crops will continue to generate additional demand for fertilisers. The Government have also asked the domestic manufacturers of fertilisers to strengthen promotional efforts for boosting fertiliser consumption. Implementation of the scheme for enabling movement of fertilisers at Government expense to all blocks in the country will give a fillip to consumption.

(d) The fertiliser consumption during Kharif, 1981 (February-July 1981) as estimated by the State Governments is expected to be 16.5 per cent more than Kharif, 1980. In Rabi, 1981-82, the gross agronomic requirements of fertilisers finalised in consultation with the State Governments, taking into account past consumption trends cropping programme etc. works out to 23.21 per cent more over the consumption in previous Rabi. In view of this, the target of 20.61 per cent growth for the year 1981-82 as a whole over 1980-81 does not appear to be unrealistic.

(e) Question does not arise.

Allotment of Sugar to West Bengal from Imported Sugar

2114. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quantity proposed to be allotted to West Bengal out of the proposed import of sugar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): The modalities for the disposal of imported sugar is yet to be decided and the decision will be based depending on supply and demand and the prices of sugar prevailing in the open market. However, a first instalment of 25,000 tonnes of imported sugar has been released for sale in the open market for the country as a whole in September, 1981.

Aims and Objectives of 1952 forest policy

2115. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the aims and objectives of 1952 Forest Policy of the Government of India;

(b) the guidelines issued by his Ministry from time to time to the States to implement the policies and programmes to achieve the goal of the forest policy of 1952 and the measures and steps taken by the States in this regard;

(c) whether the guidelines from the Centre and implementing agencies of the States were able to preserve, protect and conserve the forest from the destructions;

(d) if so, what was the area under forest in 1952 and the forest area today i.e. in the year 1981, State-wise;

(e) the reasons for the deforestation, clearfelling of the forest identified and planned for protection therefor; and

(f) the new measures likely to be taken by the Centre to stop the indiscriminate felling of trees and forest in any name of the forest development?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The aims and objectives of the National Forest Policy adopted by Government in 1952 are given in the Policy Resolution attached as Annexure 1. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2727/81].

(b) and (c). The Policy Resolution contains detailed guidelines also. The States have been advised from time to time to follow the Policy Resolution.

The States have made efforts to implement the above mentioned policy, but these have not been very effective.

(d) State-wise position as available is given in Annexures II & III. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2727/81].

(e) Depletion of forest cover has occured mostly on account of diversion of forest areas for agricultural purposes, irrigation and hydel projects, industrial schemes and rehabilitation programmes.

(f) Forest development does not mean indiscrimanate felling of trees and forest. Hence, question does not arise.

Piggery scheme and rabbit farming

2117. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are Piggery Schemes of the various States at present;

(b) whether Government of India are giving any financial aids to Piggery Schemes of the States;

(c) what is present position of rabbit farming in India; and

(d) where the rabbit farms are established now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Piggery Schemes of the various States are as under:—

(i) Establishment of Government of Breeding Farms;

(ii) Strengthening of Government Pig Breeding Farms;

(iii) Strengthening of Bacon Factories;

(iv) Establishment of Pig Breeding Units under the Special Livestock Producaion Programmes for small farmers and agricultural labourers. The Scheme is under operation in 50 projects in 18 States and 3 Union Territories. Similar programme is also being taken up under Integrated Rural Development Programme constituting a part of sectoral programme of livestock development.

(b) Ministry of Agriculture does not give any financial assistance for piggery development schemes implemented by the States. However, under the livestock production programmes sponsored by the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction which *inter alia* envisages establishment of Pig Production Units, the expenditure is met on 50:50 basis between the Centre and the States. Subsidy is given to the extent of 25 per cent to small farmers, and 33 1/3 per cent to marginal farmers and agricultural labour subject to a maximum of Rs. 3000 per beneficiary and 50 per cent to tribal participants subject to a maximum of Rs. 3000 per beneficiary for setting up of pig production units of 3-5 sows. A breding boar is also made available for 3 such units. Similar programme is also being taken up under IRDP constituting a part of sectoral programme of livestock development.

(c) and (d). Rabbit breeding for hair started in India in 1969 when a farm was established under Private Sector for Angora Rabbit at Kulu to Himachal Pradesh. Another farm under private sector was set up in 1979 at Palampur (Himachal Pradesh). In 1968, ICAR also established a Research Unit on rabbit farming at Gadsa (Himachal Pradesh). The present population of rabbits in these three farms is estimated at 10,000. A proposal has been approved for rabbit farming under the Desert Development Programme in Ladakh area of Jammu & Kashmir State at a cost of Rs. 1.60 lakhs.

Fish production in reservoirs

2118. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of fish raised in reservoirs of Hydel projects and multi-purpose River Valley Projects in 1980;

(b) how this production compare with similar production of 1970;

(c) the schemes/programmes to raise fish production by culturing fishes in the reservoirs of Central projects; and

(d) the main varieties of fish raised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Total production of fish from reservoirs including hydel projects and multi-purpose River Valley Projects, is estimated at 199553.58 tons during 1979-80 (This figure does not include information on Andhra Pradesh where no separate statistics are maintained for reservoirs).

(b) Statistics on fish production from reservoirs alone are not available in respect of all States for 1970. Hence a comparison cannot be made.

(c) Schemes for raising fish production consist of raising fish seed, intensive stocking, introduction of improved methods of fishing and their conservation.

(d) Main varieties raised in reservoirs include Catla, Rohu, Mrigal, Common Carp and other varieties of carps, Gat fishes, etc.

नर्मदा जल विवाद न्यायाधिकरण का पंचाट

2119. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कहा है कि गुजरात सरकार माही बजाज सागर बांध के सम्बन्ध में नर्मदा जल विवाद न्यायाधिकरण के पंचाट को नहीं मान रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राजस्थान को न्याय दिलाने हेतु सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख) यह प्रश्न संभवत: गुजरात और राजस्थान द्वारा माही नदी के जल के उपयोग के प्रश्न से सम्बन्धित है । गुजरात और राजस्थान द्वारा माही के जल के बंटवारे के मामले को हल करने के लिए केन्द्रीय कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री ने 24-12-1980 को दोनों राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों से विचार विमर्श किया था जिसमें दोनों राज्यों के दावों, माही नदी में जल की उपलब्धता की जांच करने के लिए और माही के जल के इष्टतम उपयोग के लिए संभव विकास की रूपरेखा तैयार करने के लिए अध्यक्ष, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की अध्यक्षता में और दोनों राज्यों के मुख्य इंजीनियरों को सम्मिलित करके एक समिति गठित करने का निर्णय किया गया था । यह भी निर्णय किया गया था कि इस समिति की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो जाने के पश्चात्, किसे परस्पर स्वीकार्य हल पर पहुंचने के लिए मुख्य मंत्रियों की एक और बैठक बुलाई, जाएगी । उम्मीद है कि समिति की रिपोर्ट को लगभग एक महीने में अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जाएगा ।

Subsidy for purchase of fertilizers

2120. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have sanctioned a subsidy of 50 per cent for purchase of fertilizers for the farmers belonging to Scheduled Castess/Tribes;

(b) if so, the States where this subsidy is being given;

(c) whether Government have received requests that the small farmers belonging to the economically weaker section should also be given subsidy on fertilisers; and

(d) if so, the extent to and the date by which this would be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) there is a provision for 50 per cent subsidy to the identified Small and Marginal Farmers belonging to Scheduled Tribes for potassic and phosphatic fertilizers.

(b) Since the IRDP is under implementation in all the States, this facility is available to the small farmers and marginal farmers in all the States.

(c) Small Farmers belonging to the economically weaker sections are already entitled to subsidy on fertilizers. The rate of subsidy to small and marginal farmers is 25 per cent and 33 1/3 per cent respectively.

(d) Does not arise.

Allocation of funds for construction of link roads and Community Centres in various states

2121. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allocated any funds for the construction of Link roads and Community Centres in the various States;

(b) if so, the amount allocated for each State/Union Territory during the last three years including the current financial year; and

(c) if not, the activities for which the Government have allocated any funds for rural development to State/Union Territories or Schemes directly undertaken by the Central Government in each State/Union Territory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM):

(a) and (b). There is no specific allocation of funds for community centres and link roads in the Sixth Five Year Plan of the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction. There was a centrally sponsored programme of link roads but this was discontinued in 1977-78. Since the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan, funds are being allocated to the States/Union Territories for the rural roads programme as part of the minimum needs programme in the State sector. In the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85), a total provision of Rs. 1,165 crores has been made for this purpose. A statement showing the allocations made to the States/Union Territories for rural roads under the minimum needs programme in 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 is attached.

(c) The major programmes of the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction for which funds are allocated to the States/Union Territories are the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the Drought Prone Areas Programme/Desert Development Programme and the National Rural Employment Programme.

Statement

Outlays for rural roads under Minimum Needs Programmes

(Rs. in crores)

States	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Andhra Pradesh	1·00	1·00	4·50	2·00
Assam	5·40	4·60	5·58	7·00
Bihar	9·50	11·00	23·00	35·70
Gujarat	13·96	14·00	28·14	26·00
Haryana	0·33	0·90	0·50	0·75
Himachal Pradesh	6·00	5·30	6·00	6·40
Jammu & Kashmir	1·62	3·00	4·00	3·00
Karnataka	4·84	5·50	6·65	3·50
Kerala	2·21	3·00	3·80	5·10
Madhya Pradesh	4·08	7·50	13·25	8·00
Maharashtra	23·79	10·10	14·90	15·00
Manipur	1·88	2·00	2·00	2·00
Meghalaya	0·33	0·68	1·50	0·80
Nagaland	0·95	1·30	1·30	0·45
Orissa	5·48	5·50	6·05	6·30
Punjab	9·67	4·95	3·75	4·10
Rajasthan	7·85	9·00	10·37	13·34
Sikkim	0·44	1·00	1·18	1·30

States	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Tamil Nadu	5·88	3·82	7·00	10·5⁰
Tripura	1·65	1·80	2·30	3·6⁰
Uttar Pradesh	46·66	55·94	46·00	40·0⁰
West Bengal	2·50	4·14	6·52	8·00
All States	156·07	156·03	198·29	202·84
Union Territories				
Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	0·854	0·90
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0·44	0·60	0·760	0·44
Chandigarh	..	..	..	0·02
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0·12	..	0·10	0·10
Delhi	..	0·35	0·051	0·10
Goa Daman & Diu	0·03	0·02	0·030	0·02
Lakshdeep	..	..	0·022	0·02
Pondicherry	0·04	0·08	0·105	0·10
Mizoram	1·17	1·25	1·840	2·00
All Uts.	1·80	2·31	3·672	3·70
All India	157·87	158·34	201·96	206·54

Vacant post of chairman, modern bakeries

2122. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) since when the post of Chairman of Modern Bakeries is vacant and reasons for not filling the post; and

(b) the action being taken by the Government to fill the above vacancy at an early date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAWLA KUMARI): (a) The full time Managing Director of Modern Bakeries took over charge of his office on 25-6-1981. A part-time Chairman has also takenover from 2-7-1981.

(b) Does not arise.

मिलों के पास चीनी का भण्डार

2123. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या कृषि कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश की प्रत्येक चीनी मिल के पास चीनी और खंडसारी का कुल कितना भण्डार है और 30 जून, 1981 तक प्रत्येक मिल द्वारा सरकार को कितनी चीनी जारी की गई ; और

(ख) उपभोक्तओं को सस्ती दर पर चीनी सुलभ कराने के लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रयास किए हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) एक विवरण (परिशिष्ट) संलग्न है, जिसमें 15-8-81 तक प्रत्येक

फैक्ट्री के पास पड़े चीनी के स्टाक और 30 जून, 1981 तक प्रत्येक फैक्ट्री द्वारा 1980–81 मौसम के उत्पादन से सुपुर्द की गई लेवी चीनी की मात्रा का ब्यौरा दिया गया है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या एल-टी0 2728 /81] । चीनी फैक्ट्रियां खण्डसारी चीनी का स्टाक नहीं रखती हैं । खण्डसारी उद्योग, जिसके लगभग 7,000 यूनिट हैं, असंगठित क्षेत्र में है और केन्द्रीय सरकार उसके उत्पादन सुपुर्दगियों, स्टाक आदि जैसे विवरणों पर निगरानी नहीं रखती है ।

(ख) लाइसेंसशुदा व्यापारियों की स्टाक रखने की सीमा को कम करने, व्यापारियों द्वारा 10 दिन की अवधि के अन्दर-अन्दर अपना स्टाक निकालने, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जमाशुदा स्टाक को बाहर निकलवाने आदि विषयक कार्य करने जैसे प्रशासनिक उपाय करने के अलावा, मुक्त बिक्री की चीनी का पर्याप्त स्टाक निर्मुक्त किया गया है ताकि खुले बाजार में मुक्त बिक्री की चीनी के मूल्यों को उपयुक्त स्तर तक नीचे लाया जा सके । अत: जनवरी से अप्रैल, 1981 के दौरान निर्मुक्त किए गए 1 से 1.25 लाख मीटरी टन के रेंज में मुक्त बिक्री के मासिक कोटे के प्रति मई से सितम्बर, 1981 की अवधि के दौरान निर्मुक्त किए गए मासिक कोटे की मात्रा 1.70 लाख से 2.25 लाख मीटरी टन के रेंज में बैठती है । घरेलू सप्लाई में वृद्धि करने और आगामी त्यौहारों के मौसम में खुले बाजार में चीनी के मूल्यों को उपयुक्त स्तर पर रखने के उद्देश्य से लगभग 2.15 लाख मीटरी टन चीनी का आयात भी किया गया है ।

पुनर्वास कालोनियों की देखरेख

2124. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पुनर्वास कालोनियों (त्रिलोक पुरी) में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में सुअर पाले जा रहे हैं जिसके कारण सड़कों, पार्कों और गलियों में बहुत अधिक गन्दगी फैली है जिसके विरोध में कालोनियों के निवासियों ने अपनी नाराजगी प्रकट की है और प्रदर्शनों तथा अखबार के माध्यम से विरोध प्रकट किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके उन्मूलन के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि यह सत्य है कि पुनर्वास कालोनियों में सुअर पाले जा रहे हैं परन्तु इस विषय में कोई प्रदर्शन अथवा अखबारों की रिपोर्ट उनके ध्यान में नहीं आई हैं ।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बताया है कि पुनर्वास कालोनियों के पास हरित क्षेत्रों में सुअरों के लिए शेड बनाये जाने का विचार है और यदि आवंटी अपने सुअरों को इन शेडों के अन्दर सीमित रखने में असफल हुए तो उनके आवंटन मनसूख किये जा सकते हैं ।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आये व्यक्ति

2125. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में प्रतिनियुक्त अवर श्रेणी लिपिकों, उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों और ड्राइवरों की पृथक्-पृथक् संख्या कितनी है और जिन विभागों से वे प्रतिनियुक्ति पर यहां आए हैं और क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में तीन वर्ष की अवधि पूरी कर लेने के पश्चात् उन्हें अपने-अपने विभागों में वापस भेज दिया जाएगा ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Reconstitution of Agricultural Prices Commission

2126. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that there has been a persistent demand for the reconstitution of the Agricultural Prices Commission with adequate representation to the peasants; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). Demands have been made from time to time to give representation to farmers in the Agricultural Prices Commission. The Commission, as presently constituted, already includes a non-official member representing the interests of farmers. There is no proposal at present to reconstitute the Commission.

Villages in Rajasthan without drinking water

2127. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the Central team ten thousand villages in Rajasthan have no drinking water;

(b) the amount being received by Rajasthan Government from the Government of Netherland for rural water supply schemes; and

(c) the details of the works to be undertaken under the drinking water schemes in Rajasthan with the said assistance?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Central Team had visited Rajasthan in mid-April 1981 to study the drought situation in the State. It was reported to the Team by the State Government that about 10,000 villages badly needed drinking water supply.

(b) and (c). A water supply project covering 59 villages at an estimated cost of about Rs. 55 million has been proposed for assistance from the Government of Netherlands. The project is yet to be accepted by them.

Hike in price of Suji, Maida

2128. SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have allowed the flour mills to raise the price of maida and suji, as a result of which maida and suji are available in the market at very high prices; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No, Sir. The Central Government have issued instructions to State Governments/Union Territories to re-fix statutorily the price of maida and suji as a sequel to the increase in the issue price of wheat to roller flour mills from Rs. 130 to Rs. 155 per quintal from 1-4-1981.

(b) Does not arise.

चीनी का आयात

2129. श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आयातित चीनी की कितनी मात्रा भारत में कब पहुंच रही है ;

(ख) आयातित चीनी की सुरक्षा के लिए बन्दरगाह पर क्या व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ग) क्या आयातित चीनी के लागत और बिक्री मूल्य में कुछ अन्तर होगा और यदि हां, तो कितना ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) लगभग 2.15 लाख मीटरी टन तक चीनी का आयात करने का ठेका किया गया है। आशा है कि आयातित चीनी की समस्त मात्रा 9-8-81 से आमद शुरू हो कर सितम्बर, 1981 के लगभग तीसरे सप्ताह तक पहुंच जाएगी।

(ख) लदान बन्दरगाह में स्थित गोदामों से लेकर उतरान बन्दरगाह पर स्थित गोदाम तक आयातित चीनी का सभी जोखिमों के लिए बीमा हुआ है। इसके अलावा, पत्तन और सीमा शुल्क प्राधिकारी इन गोदामों पर सामान्य सुरक्षा-प्रबन्ध करते हैं।

(ग) राज्य व्यापार निगम के बन्दरगाह में स्थित गोदाम के द्वार पर आयातित चीनी की उतरान लागत और बिक्री मूल्य के बीच के अन्तर का हिसाब निपटान के तौर-तरीकों द्वारा लगाया जाएगा, जिसका निर्धारण आयातित चीनी का निपटान करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है और इस समय आयातित चीनी की गोदाम के द्वार पर लागत और उसके बिक्री मूल्य के बीच के अन्तर की ठीक-ठीक मात्रा का हिसाब लगाना सम्भव नहीं है।

सीमेंट की कमी का निर्माण-कार्यों पर प्रभाव

2130. **श्री मनी राम बागड़ी** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में सीमेंट न मिलने के कारण अनेक निर्माण कार्य रुके पड़े हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Samakoi Irrigation Project

2131. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal for the completion of Samakoi Irrigation Project of Keonjher district in Orissa during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) the total acres of land in how many villages of this district of Orissa will be irrigated by the implementation of the above irrigation project; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir. The Project will spill-over into Seventh Plan.

(b) and (c). This project, on completion, is likely to provide an irrigation benefit to an area of 55730

acres of land in 161 vilages of Dhenkanal district and 562 Acres of one village of Keonjher district.

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पत्रकारों के लिए आवास कोटे का आरक्षण

2132. **श्री भीकू राम जैन :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने आवास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत पत्रकारों के लिये कोटे का आरक्षण करने का निर्णय लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) आवास राज्य का विषय है । इस मन्त्रालय द्वारा बनाई गई सामाजिक आवास योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन सीधे ही राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है । केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा, आवास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत, पत्रकारों के लिए कोटे के आरक्षण का कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है । तथापि, सूचना तथा प्रसारण, मन्त्रालय की सिफारिश पर सरकार द्वारा दिल्ली में सामान्य पूल आवास में पत्रकारों को किराये पर आवंटन के लिए 110 एककों का आरक्षण किया गया है ।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा भूमि का अधिग्रहण

2133. **श्री भीकू राम जैन :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के विकास के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा भूमि का अधिग्रहण किए जाने के कारण दिल्ली में शहरी गांवों के बहुत से परिवार बेघर हो गए हैं;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान ऐसे कितने भूमिहीन परिवार बेघर हुए थे;

(ग) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने इन बेघर लोगों के लिए मकानों के निर्माण हेतु एक योजना तैयार की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन्हें किस स्थान पर बसाया जायेगा और आवास निर्माण योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ग) और (घ) भू-अर्जन के कारण बेघर हुए लोगों के लिए मकान बनाने के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने कोई योजना नहीं की है । तथापि, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने उन अनसूचित जातियों/भूमिहीन कृषि मजदूरों को पुनः बसाने के लिए एक योजना की है जो दिल्ली में बड़े पैमाने पर भू-अर्जन, विकास तथा विक्रय के तहत अर्जित क्षेत्रों में अन्यों से संबंधित कृषि क्षेत्रों के मजदूर थे ।

Fixation of National Value of Land Relating to Government Service Co-operative House Building Societies Situated in South Delhi

2134. **SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA have fixed some sort of 'notional' value of land sold on lease hold basis to the various Cooperative House Building Societies in South Delhi which is to be used while computing Property Tax, DDA's share of capital gains by the allottee selling his plot and for other purposes;

(b) if so, how these prices have been determined, what is the yard-stick used in this behalf; and

(c) the value fixed per square metre by the DDA for the land in Shantiniketan and Vasant Vihar Colonies of the Government Servants Cooperative House Building Society and nearby Anand Niketan and West end Colonies from 1969 onwards year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Delhi Development Authority have reported that the regular market rates of land for Shantiniketan, Vasant Vihar, Anand Niketan and West End Colonies have been fixed for the purpose of calculating unearned increase at the following rates only for the period indicated against:—

october 1978 to 31-12-1979
Rs. 570 per sq. mt.
1-1-1980 to 31-12-1980
Rs. 627 per sq. mt.
1-1-1981 to 31-12-1981
Rs. 940 per sq. mt.

Upkeep of the shantiniketan colony New Delhi

2135. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (d) of unstarred Question No. 8001 on 20th April, 1981 regarding maintenance of Shantiniketan Colony, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether it does not devolve on the Corporation to improve roads in its jurisdiction, when it levies huge property tax from the residents of the newly built colonies taken over by it;

(b) what is the amount spent by the Corporation from its own funds apart from what it got from the Government Servants Cooperative House Building Society Ltd., New Delhi on the improvement and repairs to roads in the Shantiniketan Colony after its takeover; and

(c) what is the approximate amount required for repairing the roads which had been left over and what action it proposes to take to complete at least the metalling of bye-lanes left out, which is posing an environmental hazard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed that as per provision of DMC Act, 1957 the MCD maintains the services after the colonies are taken over by it. Improvement works of roads, etc. are, however, carried out depending upon the necessity, priorities and availability of funds for such works.

(b) The MCD has informed that it has so far spent Rs. 1,50,200 on maintenance of roads and lanes in the Shantiniketan Colony after the Colony was taken over by the Corporation in July, 1976.

(c) The MCD has informed that a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs (approximately) is required for attending to the remaining roads and lanes. The completion of the work of metalling of by-lanes will depend upon the availability of funds.

Ongoing Irrigation Projects of Orissa

2136. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the ongoing major and medium irrigation projects of Orissa;

(b) the expected time of their completion; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). A statement showing the names of

ongoing major and medium projects of Orissa giving therein the financal and physical progress and expected time of completion is attached.

Statement

(Rs. lakhs/Thousand hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Financial Progress		Physical Progress		Expected year of completion
		Latest estimated cost.	Anticipated expenditure upto 3/81	Ultimate Potential	Anticipated Potential upto 6/81	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.	MAJOR SCHEMES					
1.	Salandi	1630·00	1629·91	60·14	60·14	1980-81
2.	Mahanadi Delta	6950·00**	6991·82*	562·54	549·54	1981-82
3.	Anandpur	965·00	604·79*	40·18	18·00	1983-84
4.	Rengali	34400·00	2802·3	423·60	..	VII Plan
5.	Mahanadi Birupa Barrage	7391·00	160·86	..	..	VII Plan
6.	Upper Kolab	9663·98	1452·37	93·93	..	VII Plan
7.	Upper Indravati	10484·00	893·1	183·83	..	VII Plan
B.	MEDIUM SCHEMES					
1.	Dehuka	150·00	149·59	2·74	2·74	1980-81
2.	Saip ala	206·00	206·00	3·16	3·16	1980-81
3.	Ramandadi	90·00	90·00	1·32	1·32	1980-81
4.	Nesa	142·00	142·05	1·32	1·32	1980-81
5.	Sundar	450·00	317·00	4·23	4·13	1981-82
6.	Kala	560·00	545·73	5·58	5·35	1981-82
7.	Dadaraghati	474·00	438·62	4·11	2·63	1981-82
8.	Khadkai	570·00	568·71	9·98	8·98	1981-82
9.	Dumerbahal	349·00	272·43	3·78	3·38	1981-82
10.	Ong	1800·00	685·83	24·69	3·48	VI Plan
11.	Aunli	120·00	104·39	0·89	..	VI Plan
12.	Upper Suktal	236·00	25·00	2·52	..	VI Plan
13.	Baghua Stage-II	475·00	23·45	4·38	..	VI Plan
14.	Bonda Pipili	470·00	171·45	3·80	..	VI Plan
15.	Ramiala	1154·16	828·78	13·81	2·00	VI Plan
16.	Romal	520·46	498·47	5·83	..	VI Plan

*Revised Eastimate under preparation.
**As supplied by the State Government in Regional Meeting held in June, 1981 at Calcutta.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Daha . . .	759·00	682·18	6·87	..	VI Plan
18.	Pilasalki . . .	501·00	400 93	3·47	..	VI Plan
19.	Gohira . . .	1086·00	686·21	13·40	0·30	VI Plan
20.	Sunei . . .	986·00	560·82	11·16	..	VI Plan
21.	Kuanria . . .	661·00	566·97	5·33	..	VI Plan
22.	Jharbandh . .	228·54	153·61	2·36	..	VI Plan
23.	Sarafgarh . .	380 91	229·79	3·38	..	VI Plan
24.	Tulasara . . .	518·26	310·09	4·17	..	VI Plan
25.	Harabhangi . .	1557·00	234·81	14·48	..	VII Plan
26.	Kanjhari . . .	1269 00	239·15	16·50	..	VII Plan
27.	Harihar Jore . .	1479·00	249·47	15·77	..	VII Plan
28.	Bara Suan . .	330·00	11·50	4·35	..	VII Plan
29.	Kansabahal . .	677·00	11·5o	7·04	..	VII Plan
30.	Upper Jonk . .	990 00	13·09	11·70	..	VII Plan
31.	Bankabal . .	960·00	38·01	7 31	..	VII Plan

Opposition to take over of Interestate River Water Resources

2137. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to 'Patriot' dated 3rd July, 1981 that the Karnataka Government has voiced its strong opposition to the proposal of Central Government to take over the responsibility of development and management of inter-State river water resources; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the reasons and arguments placed by the Government of Karnataka in th's regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No reference has been received from the Government of Karnataka in this regard.

Training of Rural Youth for Self Employmsent Scheme

2138. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of rural youths so far have been trained in various States, State wise, under the Traning of Rural Youth for Self Employment Scheme, a national programme; and

(b) the steps Government taking in encouraging more and more youths under this Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI

BALESHWAR RAM): (a) As per the reports received in the Ministry, 1,46,696 rural youth had been trained under the programme and 85,361 youth were undergoing training upto March, 1981. A statement showing the State-wise progress of the scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) A number of steps have been taken to encourage more and more youth under the scheme. The important ones are as under:—

1. The rate of stipend has been increased from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 125/- per month per trainee, in case of training is held outside the trainee's village and accommodation is not provided to him by the training institutions/master craftsmen free of cost.

2. A free tool kit costing not more than Rs. 250/- per trainee is also being provided.

3. The Scheme has been made an integral part of the Integrated Rural Development Programme, which now covers the entire country.

4. Substantial funds have been provided for strengthening of training infrastructure in the rural areas.

Statement

Progress of Achievement Under Trysem

States/U. Ts.	1979-80 Trained	1980-81 Trained	Under Training	Total Col. 2+3)
1 2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh	892	10,800	6,749	11,692
2. Assam	134	562	1,960	696
3. Bihar	506	1,575	3,747	2,081
4. Gujarat	40	10,610	10.870	10 ,650
5. Haryana	1,562	4,066	32	5,628
6. Himachal Pradesh	Nil	767	2,148	767
7. Jammu & Kashmir	Not implemented	..	..	..
8. Karnataka	2,306	2,873	2.101	5,179
9. Kerala	165	1,287	..	1,452
10. Madhya Pradesh	339	8,626	10,326	8,965
11. Maharashtra	1,202	1,18	4,476	2,390
12. Manipur	75	70	30	145
13. Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
14. Nagaland	61	Nil	105	61
15. Orissa	258	1,126	2,070	1,384
16. Punjab	16	2,001	5,418	2,017
17. Rajasthan	Nil	9,491	9,651	9,491

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Sikkim	25	Nil	Nil	28
19.	Tamil Nadu	17,560	16,297	3,597	33,857
20	Tripura	530	1,409	2,300	1,939
21	Uttar Pradesh	17,638	29,619	17,626	47,257
22.	West Bengal	Nil	396	527	396
23.	A & N. Islands	9	20	25	29
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	16	..	16
25.	Chandigarh	Nil	31	40	31
26.	D & N Haveli	Not implemented			
27.	Delhi	66	185	48	251
28.	G.D. & Diu	Nil	83	1,515	83
29.	Lakshadweep	Not implemented			
30.	Mizoram	Not implemented			
31.	Pondicherry	188	26	Nil	214
	TOTAL :	43,572	1,03,124	85,361	1,46,696

Research for improving cotton production and quantity

2139. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has recently decided to import cotton from Pakistan, if so, the quantity thereof;

(b) the steps being taken to utilise fully India's potential 'cotton power'; and

(c) what researches have been made to improve the various varieties of cotton grown in India and improve their production and quality?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir. A decision has been taken to import one lakh bales of medium staple cotton from Pakistan.

(b) Cotton production in the country is being stepped up by undertaking Centrally Sponsored Intensive Cotton Development Programme alongwith State Sector Cotton Development Schemes. It is proposed to achieve a production target of 92 lakh bales of cotton during the terminal year of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(c) Under the aegis of Indian Council of Agricultural Research, a number of high yielding varieties and superior quality hybrids, like Hybrid-4, Varalaxmi, Godawari, Savitri, Sujata, Suvin, MCU-5, MCU-8, MCU-9, KGH-2, K-1 have been evolved. These researches have helped in improving the productivity and quality of cotton in the country.

Procurement of Foodgrain

2140. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Grain-procurement in various state Governments was not satisfactory during the year 1980-81 season;

(b) what were the total production of foodgrains in each state during 1980-81 season and the expected procurement target of each state during 1980 81 season;

(c) the efforts the Union Government have taken to reach the targets of procurement of foodgrain in the various state;

(d) whether it is a fact that the traders have sold their own stocks to the State Governments at higher prices; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that the foodgrains purchased in open market will be costlier to the consumers, if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) While the procurement of rice during the marketing season (October—December 1980) has been very satisfactory, the procurement of wheat was 64.96 lakh tonnes against a target of 95 lakh tonnes envisaged. Alhough the quantity of wheat procured may be short of the target, it is higher than last year.

(b) Estimates of foodgrain production for 1980-81 are still tentative and are placed at 56 million tonnes of rice and 36 million tonnes of wheat. No targets for rice were fixed for the current marketing season. However, State-wise targets of wheat procurement had been fixed for the marketing season (1981-82) as given under:—

(in lakh tonnes)

State	Target
1. Punjab	47.00
2. Haryana	17.00
3. Uttar Pradesh	25.00
4. Rajasthan	1.00
5. Madhya Pradesh	2.00
6. Bihar	1.50
7. Gujarat	1.00
8. Maharashtra	0.50
ALL-INDIA	95.00

(c) The Government, as in the past, had made elaborate arrangements for the maximum procurement of foodgrains. Ths includes necessary financial arrangements, credit facilities, supply of gunny bags, establishment of extensive net work of purchase centres etc.

(d) No such report has come to Government's notice.

(e) While the issue price of foodgrains from the public distribution system to the consumers are uniform throughout the country, the ruling open market prices of foodgrains depend on the principle of demand and supply operating in the different markets, and could on occasions be higher than the issue price of Central Pool stocks.

दिल्ली चिड़ियाघर के कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ता

2141. श्री मनी राम बागडी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार दिल्ली चिड़ियाघर में काम करने वाले 50 कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ता नहीं देती; और

(ख) क्या सरकार उनको मकान किराया भत्ता देने के बारे पर विचार करेगी; यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) (क) दिल्ली चिड़ियाघर में कुल 274 कर्मचारी हैं जिन में से केवल 115 कर्मचारी मकान किराया भत्ता पाने के हकदार हैं और उन्हें स्वीकार्य भत्ता दिया जा रहा है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Rise in price of groundnut oil

2142. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of groundnut oil has touched a new high;

(b) so, what is the price of groundnut oil; and

(c) what are the reasons for this increase?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) There had been a certain rise in the wholesale price index of groundnut oil in the recent months. However, the trend has since reversed and there has been a decline in groundnut oil prices in certain important markets of the country in the last few days.

(b) The wholesale prices per tonne of groundnut oil as on 22nd August, 1981 as reported from Rajkot, Bombay and Madras had been Rs. 14850/-, Rs. 15860/- and Rs. 44500/- respectively.

(c) The earlier increase in prices of groundnut oil can be mainly attributed to a fall in production of groundnut during the last kharif crop, and the speculative nature of trade resulting in contra-seasonal bullish trend in the prices of edible oils all over the country.

Destruction of Foodgrains by Rats

2143. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the estimated quantity of foodgrains destroyed by rats in India, in 1980; and

(b) what was the quantity of foodgrains contaminated by castings and urine of rats?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No precise or reliable information is available regarding the estimated quantity of foodgrains destroyed by rats in India in 1980. Difficulties arise in assessment as the rat damage varies from crop to crop, season to season, and location to location. In the post harvest period the extent to which a given commodity is exposed to damage by rats depends on the storage conditions and the length of storage.

(b) No information is available on the quantity of foodgrains contaminated by castings and urine of rats.

Shortage of Horses

2144. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a shortage of horses in our country;

(b) whether Government have conducted any survey in this regard;

(c) if so, the details regarding the number of houses in the country, (State-wise; and

(d) the steps Government propose to increase the number of horses in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

(KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) There have been no reports of shortage of horses in our country.

(b) and (c). State-wise number of horses and ponies for the year 1977 is shown in the attached statement.

(d) No such step is contemplated at present.

Statement

Population of Horses and Ponies (State/Union Territory-wise) :

		(in'000)
		1977
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27 (F)
2.	Assam	18
3.	Bihar	92
4.	Gujarat	76 (F)
5.	Harayana	26
6.	Himachal Pradesh	15
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	69 (F)
8.	Karnataka	27 (F)
9.	Kerala	@ (F)
10.	Madhya Pradesh	118 (F)
11.	Maharashtra	49 (F)
12.	Manipur	1
13.	Meghalaya	6 (F)
14.	Nagaland	2(F)
15.	Orissa	4 (F)
16.	Punjab	68
17.	Rajasthan	49(F)
18.	Sikkim	1 (F)
19.	Tamil Nadu	11 (F)
20.	Tripura	@
21.	Uttar Pradesh	203
22.	West Bengal	15
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nil.
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	5 (F)
25.	Chandigarh	@ (F)
26.	Dadra & Nagar Heveli	@
27.	Delhi	5 (F)
28.	Goa, daman & diu	@ (F)
29.	Lakshadweep	@ (F)
30.	Mizoram	2 (F)
31.	Pondicherry	@ (F)
	ALL INDIA (TOTAL) :	889

@Denotes below 500; F denotes Final figures. Figures in respect of 1977 are otherwise provisional.

Supply of edible oils to North Eastern State

2145. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether North-Eastern States have been assured that their requirements of imported edible oils during the current festival season will be adequately met by the Central Government;

(b) whether a meeting was called and was attended by the officers of the Union Ministry of Civil Supplies, State Trading Corporation and Food and Civil Supplies Secretary of the States concerned; and

(c) if so, whether any directive has been issued by the State Government to these States to arrange adequate quantity of edible oils to meet their requirements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. A meeting was taken at Calcutta on the 28th July, 1981 and was attended by officers of the Union Ministry of Civil Supplies, the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., and the Food and Civil Supplies Departments of the concerned States;

(c) As on the 14th August, 1981, there was already an unlifted backlog of more than 11,000 MTs of various types of imported edible oils out of the total allocations of such oils made to various States/UTs in the North-Eastern region. In the meeting held on 28-7-81, the concerned State Governments/UTs were requested to arrange to immediately lift and distribute the accumulated backlogs and the further allocations that the Central Government may make for the month of September and October to meet the requirements of the North Eastern region.

Movement of imported wheat

2146. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether the Government proposes to move the imported wheat mainly to the consuming areas which are nearer to the port and port towns?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): As far as possible, the movement of imported wheat is being arranged from each of the nominated ports mainly for such destinations as are operationally convenient from movement point of view and are situated within a reasonable distance from the respective ports.

Prospects of Kharif Crop

2147. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the monsoons have brought a new life to the agriculture front;

(b) if so, whether the monsoon this year also occurred in the areas where there had been continuous drought for the last two to three years;

(c) whether among the Southern States, the Kharif outlook is generally good in Kerala, but the position is rather unsatisfactory in Karnataka;

(d) if so, to what extent this is true;

(e) in which States, the monsoons have brought good prospects and what are the States where these monsoons had no effect; and

(f) whether Government are hopeful that the production of foodgrains will be better this year as compared to the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The monsoon so far during this year has on the whole been quite active through out the country including areas which experienced drought during the earlier years.

(c) and (d). The rainfall has been deficient or scanty in some districts in South Karnataka during the monsoon period of 1981. On the other hand the rainfall position has been much better in the districts of Kerala during the above period.

(e) Monsoon has been generally widespread throughout the country and has favourably influenced crop prospects in all the States.

(f) It is too early to predict the production of foodgrains during the year. However, according to the present indications, the outlook for production of foodgrains during the kharif session so far appears to be fairly good.

99 new housing projects sanctioned by HUDCO

2148. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Housing and Urban Development Corporation of India has sanctioned 99 new Housing Projects spread over 51 towns and 13 cities and 2 Union Territories;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the States that will be covered under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. These schemes were sanctioned by HUDCO during April—June, 1981.

(b) The details are given in Annexure I.

(c) The following States/Union Territories would be covered:—

States

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Gujarat
3. Haryana
4. Karnataka
5. Kerala
6. Madhya Pradesh
7. Maharashtra
8. Orissa
9. Punjab
10. Rajasthan
11. Tamil Nadu
12. Uttar Pradesh
13. West Bengal

Union Territories

1. Chandigarh
2. Pondicherry

Statement

ANNEXURE I

THE STATE AND TOWNS COVERED UNDER NEW HUDCO HOUSING PROJECT AND LOAN SANCTIONED STATEWISE (APRIL-JUNE 1981)

State/U.Ts.	Loan sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Cities/Towns Covered
1 2	3	4
A. *States*		
1. Andhra Pradesh . . .	15·39	Hyderabad, Jogipet, Vishakhapatnam, Puttur, Vijayawada, Medak, Tenali Kurnool, Vetapalem, Guntur and Rangareddy.
2. Gujarat	5·32	Baroda, Umreth, Moryi, Mehsana, Bhavanagar and Ahmedabad.

1	2	3	4
3.	Haryana	4·04	Panipat, Faridabad, Ambala, Yamunanagar & Khizrabad.
4.	Karnataka	6·01	Bijapur, Gulbarga, Bidar, Shahpur, Ariskera, Kushal Nagar, Bhatkal, Kadugondanahalli, Bangalore, Mysore & several village of different districts of the State.
5.	Kerala	4·08	Urban Areas of the State.
6.	Madhya Pradesh . . .	0·77	Bilaspur, Satna & Sagar.
7.	Maharashtra	6·42	Bombay, Pune, Nanded Pimpri.
8.	Orissa	1·12	Bhubaneshwar & Rourkela.
9.	Punjab	2·10	Abhor & Chandigarh.
10.	Rajasthan	1·58	Jaipur, Jodhpur & Bikaner.
11.	Tamil Nadu	0·76	Manali Urban Node.
12.	Uttar Pradesh . . .	2·07	Ghaziabad and Agra.
13.	West Bengal	1·58	Calcutta.
B. Union Territories			
1.	Chandigrah	1·42	Chandigrah.
2.	Pondicherry	0·42	Pondicherry
		53·08	

गांधी सागर क्षेत्र में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा बांधों का निर्माण

2149. **श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन :**
श्री चतुर्भुज :

क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने गांधी सागर क्षेत्र में लगभग 150 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर जल एकत्र होने वाले क्षेत्रों में गैर-कानूनी रूप से तीन सौ बड़े और छोटे बांध बनाये हैं जिनके परिणाम-स्वरूप गांधी सागर, जवाहर सागर तथा राणा प्रताप सागर बांधों में पर्याप्त पानी एकत्र नहीं हो पाता है जिससे राजस्थान में बिजली का कम उत्पादन होता है और राज्य को प्रति वर्ष भारी विद्युत संकट का सामना करना पड़ता है तथा कोटा क्षेत्र के किसानों को सिंचाई प्रयोजनाओं के लिए पानी नहीं मिलता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि चम्बल में गांधी सागर बांध के आवाह क्षेत्र में 57 सिंचाई स्कीमें पूरी की जा चुकी हैं और 29 सिंचाई स्कीमें निर्माणाधीन हैं । उनकी राय में, इनसे गांधी सागर जलाशय में अन्तर्वाह पर कोई खास प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा । परन्तु राजस्थान सरकार उनके इस विचार से सहमत नहीं है ।

इस मामले पर पहले ही मध्य प्रदेश-राजस्थान अन्तर्राज्यिक नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है । मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्रियों की इस महीने में हुए एक बैठक में यह सहमति हुई थी कि पूर्ण हो चुके और प्रस्तावित निर्माण-कार्यों का दोनों राज्यों द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से समुचित मूल्यांकन किया जाएगा ।

मरुस्थल में विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आवंटन और व्यय

2150. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :** क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्थापना से लेकर अब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मरुस्थल में विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, वर्षवार, किया गया आवंटन और व्यय कितना है; और

(ख) क्या मरुस्थल क्षेत्रों की विशाल और बहुत जटिल समस्याओं को देखते हुए इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किया गया आवंटन बहुत अपर्याप्त है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस राशि को कम से कम प्रति वर्ष 50 करोड़ रुपए तक बढ़ाने के लिए तैयार है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) 1979-80 से, कार्यक्रम की लागत केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बराबर-बराबर वहन की जाती है । संलग्न विवरण में कार्यक्रम के आरम्भ होने से लेकर भारत सरकार द्वारा बंटित निधियां तथा किया गया व्यय दर्शाया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग). यद्यपि मरुस्थल क्षेत्रों में निवेश की आवश्यकता काफी अधिक है फिर भी वर्तमान आबंटन मरुस्थलीकरण को नियंत्रित करने हेतु अत्यंत तात्कालिक उपाय करने और वर्तमान पारिस्थितिक तथा उत्पादकता स्तर में वृद्धि करने के लिए है । इन आबंटनों में अन्य कार्यक्रमों विशेष रूप से समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम, के अन्तर्गत आवंटनों से वृद्धि की जाती है । यदि अधिक आबंटनों की आवश्यकता वाली सक्षम तथा सम्बद्ध योजनाएं तैयार की जाती हैं तो मरुस्थल विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता में वृद्धि करने हेतु विचार किया जाएगा लेकिन इस प्रकार की सहायता छठी योजना की अधिकतम सीमा (50 करोड़ रुपये) के अधीन दी जाएगी ।

विवरण

(लाख रुपयों में)

वर्ष	केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा निधियों का आवंटन	व्यय
1977-78	610.00	59.11
1978-79	907.50	1019.37
1979-80	731.40	1294.23
1980-81	798.34	1408.42
1981-82 (अद्यतन) . .	267.00	उपलब्ध नहीं

नोट : 1979-80 से, केन्द्रीय आवंटन कुल आवंटन का आधा है क्योंकि शेष को सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जा रहा है ।

Centre State share in Desert Development Programme

2151. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Desert Development Programme a Centrally Sponsored Schme, was being completely financed by the Government of India; and

(b) if so, reasons why that *modus operandi* had been changed and reduced to 50 per cent of share by the Central Government and 50 per cent of share by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir, prior to 1979-80.

(b) The change was in pursuance of a decision of the National Development Council according to which a number of schemes which were founded wholly by the Union Government came to be founded equally by the Union and State Governments.

पेय जल की सप्लाई के लिए राज्य सरकारों को धनराशि आवंटित करने का मानदंड

2152. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार पेय जल की सप्लाई के लिए विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को किस मानदण्ड तथा कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत धनराशि आवंटित करती है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के किसी गांव में पेय जल की सुविधायें प्रदान करने पर मदानी क्षेत्रों की तुलना में 5 से 10 गुना अधिक लागत आती है क्योंकि इस राज्य में आधा क्षेत्र रेगिस्तानी है और कुओं की गहराई 200 से 400 फुट तक होती है और एक गांव से दूसरे गांव तक प्रत्येक की दूरी 10 से 20 मील होती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की सप्लाई के लिए धनराशि के आवंटन के लिए उचित मानदण्ड अपनाने का है और यदि हां, तो कब से और किस ढंग से ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) जनता को जल सप्लाई करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है और राज्य की योजनाओं में जल सप्लाई की योजनाओं के निष्पादन के लिए निधियां योजना आयोग से विचार-विमर्श के पश्चात दी जाती हैं । तथापि केन्द्रीय सरकार चुने गए समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में पेय जल सप्लाई को बढ़ाने के लिए त्वरित ग्रामीण पेय जल सप्लाई कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों के संसाधनों को बढ़ाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार वित्तीय सहायता देती है ।

केन्द्रीय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों को निधियों का नियतन करने के वर्तमान मानदण्ड इस प्रकार हैं:—

(1) राज्य में चुने हुए समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों की संख्या तथा उनकी जनसंख्या के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सहायता का 75 प्रतिशत ।

(2) चुने हुए समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में पेय जल की व्यवस्था करने के लिए राज्य सरकार के कम हुए संसाधनों की पूर्ति करने के लिए शेष 25 प्रतिशत को वितरित किया जाना है ।

(ख) राज्य के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र में पेय जल की व्यवस्था करने की लागत अधिक है ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय कार्यक्रम में निधियां सीमित होती हैं और इनको सभी राज्यों में समानरूप से बांटा जाता है, जिनमें से कई राज्यों की विशेष समस्याएं हैं। पेय जल के लिए निधियों के बड़े भाग की व्यवस्था राज्य योजनाओं में की जाती है और उनकी मात्रा तथा उनका उपयोग राज्य सरकारों की अग्रताओं तथा प्रयत्नों पर निर्भर है।

Supply of drinking water in Baba Kharag Singh Marg

2153. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only Tube-well water is supplied to the residents of Quarter Nos. 896 to 1096 on Baba Kharag Singh Marg, New Delhi and no Yamuna water is mixed with that;

(b) whether the tube-well water is chemically examined;

(c) if so, when was it tested last; and

(d) whether it was found fit for human consumption and free from germs of water-carrier diseases?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Water supplied by NDMC is mixed with tube-well water to the extent available and supplied to the residents.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The test results were last received on 25-3-1981 and water was found fit for drinking.

Coconut Development Board

2154. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the function of the Coconut Development Board;

(b) the amount collected by way of cess, allotted in the budget and earmarked in the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether Government have actually transferred these amounts to the Board for its working, if so, when; and

(d) has the Board submitted any scheme, if so, the details and the amount required for and approved by the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI): (a) The functions of the Coconut Development Board as provided under the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979 are given in the attached statement (Appendix—1).

(b) (i) Upto 1978-79, cess on copra was collected under the Produce Cess Act, 1966 and a sum of Rs 130 lakhs was collected from 1966-67 to 1978-79.

(ii) The cess collected under the Copra Cess Act, 1979 from 1st April 1979 to June, 1981 is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

1979-80	64
1980-81 (Provisional)	68
1981-82 (Provisional upto June, 1981)	17

(iii) According to the Budget Estimates, a sum of Rs. 80 lakhs is expected to be collected as cess on copra during the current financial year. Similar amount is expected to be collected annually during the Sixth Plan period.

(c) No, Sir. According to Section 4 of the Copra Cess Act, 1979 the proceeds of cess are to be credited to the Consolidated Fund of India and paid to the Board, with the approval of Parliament, from time to time as considered fit for being utilised for the purposes of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979.

(d) The Coconut Development Board has submitted schemes for the development of coconut industry, including schemes on expansion of areas, coconut nurseries, removal of root-Wilt-affected palms, development of irrigation sources in coconut gardens, coconut growers' cooperatives etc. With an estimated outlay of Rs. 10 crores. The proposals are under examination.

Section 10 of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979

10. (1) It shall be the duty of the Board to promote, by such measures, as it thinks fit, the development under the control of the Central Government of the coconut industry.

(2) Without prejudice to the generally of the provisions of sub-section (1), the measures referred to therein may provide for—

(a) adopting measures for the development of coconut industry so that farmers, particularly small farmers, may become participants in, and beneficiaries of, the development and growth of coconut industry;

(b) recommending measures for improving the marketing of coconut and its products in India;

(c) imparting technical advice to any person who is engaged in the cultivation of coconut or the processing or marketing of coconut and its products;

(d) providing financial or other assistance for the development of high yielding coconut hybrids, adoption of improved methods of cultivation of coconut, modern technology for processing of coconut and extension of areas under coconut cultivation (including replanting) with a view to improving the growth of coconut industry;

(e) adopting such measures as may be practicable for assisting coconut growers to get incentive prices including recommending, as and when necessary, minimum and maximum prices for coconut and its products;

(f) recommending measures for regulating import and export of coconut and its products;

(g) collecting statistics from growers of coconut, dealers in coconut, manufacturers of coconut products and such other persons and institutions as may be prescribed, on any matter relating to coconut industry and publishing the statistics so collected or portions thereof or extracts the reform;

(h) fixing grades, specifications and standards for coconut and its products;

(i) financing suitable schemes in consultation with the Central Government and the Governments of the States where coconut is grown on a large scale, so as to increase the production of coconut and to improve its quality and yield, and for this purpose evolving schemes for award of prizes or grant of incentives to growers of coconut and the manufacturers of its products and for providing marketing facilities for coconut and its products;

(j) assisting, encouraging, promoting or financing, agricultural, technological, industrial or economic research on coconut and its products in such manner as the Board may deem fit by making use of available institutions;

(k) undertaking such publicity and publishing such periodicals, books or bulletins, on the research and development of coconut and its products, as may be found necessary;

(l) setting up of regional offices and other agencies for the promotion and development of production, grading and marketing of coconut and its products in coconut growing States and Union Territories for he efficient discharge of the functions and objectives of the Board;

(m) such other measures as may, having regard to the purposes of this

Act, be prescribed by the Central Government in consultation with the Governments of the States where coconut is growth on a large scale.

(3) The Board shall perform its functions under this section in accordance with, and subject to, such rules as may be made by the Central Government.

गांवों में पीने के पानी की समस्या तथा प्रत्येक राज्य को मंजूर की गई राशि

2155. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में वर्ष 1980–81 और आज तक पीने के पानी की समस्या का सामना कर रहे गांवों की संख्या क्या है तथा ऐसे गांवों की संख्या क्या है जिन्हें इसके लिए धन दिया गया था और यह राशि दिए जाने का क्या आधार है तथा इन में से ऐसे गांवों की संख्या क्या है जहां पीने के पानी की समस्या को हल कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिए कितनी राशि व्यय की गई, उस में से राजस्थान को कितनी राशि दी गई तथा पाली जिले में ऐसे गांवों की संख्या क्या है, जिनके पीने के पानी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए यह राशि दी गई है और उनमें से ऐसे गांवों की संख्या क्या है जहां यह समस्या हल कर दी गई है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में अनेक गांव अब भी पीने के पानी की भीषण समस्या का सामना कर रहे हैं और क्या सभी गांवों में पीने के पानी की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए किसी योजना को छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल किया जाएगा और यदि हां, तो इस पर कितना व्यय होगा ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) छठी योजना (1-4-1980) के आरम्भ में देश में पेय जल की समस्या का सामना करने वाले ग्रामों (समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों) की संख्या लगभग 1.90 लाख कूती गई थी। अब तक राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, वर्ष 1980–81 के दौरान 23,276 समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को स्वच्छ पेय जल मुहैया किया गया था। पेय जल सप्लाई करने का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों का है तथा राज्य योजनाओं में जल सप्लाई योजनाओं के निष्पादन हेतु निधियां योजना आयोग से विचार-विमर्श करने के बाद दी जाती हैं। तथापि, केन्द्रीय सरकार त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत चुने गए समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में पेय जल की व्यवस्था करने में तेजी लाने हेतु वित्तीय सहायता दे कर राज्य सरकारों के संसाधनों की प्रतिपूर्ति करती है। वर्तमान मानदण्ड के अन्तर्गत, केन्द्रीय सहायता नियतन चुने हुए समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों की संख्या, उनकी जनसंख्या तथा चुने गए समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में पेय जल मुहैया कराने के लिए राज्य सरकारों का संसाधन कमियों के आधार पर किया जाता है।

(ख) वर्ष 1980–81 के दौरान केन्द्रीय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत परिव्यय 100 करोड़ रुपए था जिसमें से निर्माण कार्यों के लिए राजस्थान को दी गई राशि 559.10 लाख रुपए थी इस के अलावा 196.60 लाख रुपए ड्रिलिंग रिग खरीदने के लिए थे। केन्द्रीय सहायता सम्पूर्ण राज्य को दी जाती है और न कि जिलावार। 1-4-1980 को पाली जिले में राज्य सरकार द्वारा सूचित किए गए समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों की संख्या 416 थी जिनमें से 83 समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को 1980–81 के दौरान पेय जल सप्लाई मुहैया की गई थी।

(ग) राजस्थान में अब भी बहुत से समस्याग्रस्त ग्राम जलपूर्ति के लिए शेष हैं। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राजस्थान

में समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों के लाभ पहुंचाने हेतु न्यूनतम आवश्यकता का कार्यक्रम के लिए स्वीकृत परिव्यय 106.29 करोड़ रुपए है। इस के अतिरिक्त चुने गए समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में पेय जल सुविधा करने हेतु राजस्थान सरकार को केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अनुदान दिया जाएगा। छठी योजना के दौरान, केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सहायता द्वारा प्रतिपूर्ति कर के राज्य सरकार के संसाधनों से समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों की अधिकतम संख्या को पेय जल सुविधा सुविधा करने का प्रयास किया जायेगा।

भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियम संशोधन

2156. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निमाण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्रामीण कृषि योग्य भूमि का अब तक केवल 0.01 प्रतिशत भाग 10 प्रतिशत काश्तकारों के पास है और ऐसी भूमि का आधे से अधिक भाग 10 प्रतिशत जमींदार परिवारों के पास है, और यदि हां, तो भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा कानूनों के लागू किए जाने के बावजूद इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार उन लोगों से जिन्होंने बेमानी भूमि छुपियाई हुई है और कानून के अन्तर्गत भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा से अधिक भूमि रखी हुई है, भूमि का कब्जा लेने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाएगी तथा सम्बन्धित अधिनियम में कुछ संशोधन करेगी तथा भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियम के उपबन्धों को राज्यों में सख्ती के साथ लागू करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश देगी ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) फिलहाल देश में भूमि जोतों का सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है। तथापि, 1976-77 की कृषि गणना के अनन्तिम परिणामों के अनुसार, कुल कृषि क्षेत्र का 10.7 प्रतिशत भाग सीमान्त (1 हेक्टेयर से कम) के अधीन है, जो सभी जोतों का 54.7 प्रतिशत है। मध्यम तथा वृहद जोतों, (4 हेक्टेयर या उससे अधिक) जो सभी जोतों की 13 1 प्रतिशत हैं, कुल कृषि क्षेत्र का 56.7 प्रतिशत है।

(ख) भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा संबंधी संशोधित कानूनों को पहले ही कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है तथा उनके अन्तर्गत लगभग 18 लाख एकड़ अधिकतम सीमा से फालतू भूमि का वितरण किया गया है। इन कानूनों में अधिकतम सीमा से बचने के उद्देश्य से किये गये हस्तान्तरणों को रद्द करने की व्यवस्था है। राज्य सरकारों ने भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा कानूनों को प्रभावशाली रूप से कार्यान्वित करने के लिए आग्रह किया गया है।

राज्यों में जमा खोरों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही

2157. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के अंतर्गत वर्ष 1980-81 में कितने मुनाफाखोरों और जमाखोरों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य में ऐसे कितने-कितने व्यक्तियों को दण्डित किया गया है और उनके अपराध क्या-क्या हैं तथा उन्हें कितना-कितना दण्ड दिया गया ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ब्रज मोहन महन्ती) : (क) और (ख) . सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और लोक सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Boosting foodgrain production in Kerala

2158. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Stae of Kerala is far behind other State in food production;

(b) whether the Centre is giving adequate scientific and technological help to the State Government in boosting production;

(c) if so, whether the Centre has tried to evaluate the performance of the State Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, he facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. The average yield of total foodgrains as well as that of rice in Kerala is much higher than the productivity in many other States and at the all India level.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is extending scientific and technological support to the State Government through its centres located in the State. Under the All India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project, four research Centres, two at Pattambi and one each at Mannuthy and Mancompu, are conducting research on various aspects of rice cultivation in the State. Another centre located at Pattambi is conducting research on pulses under the All India Coordinated Pulses Improvement Project. Recently, two more centres, one in Peechi Command Area and another at Kayamkum have been established to conduct location specific research on pulses and oil seeds. In addition funds for strengthening infrastructural facilities and for conducting research are also given under various programmes of I.C.A.R.

(c) No such evaluation study has so far been carried out.

(d) Does not arise.

World Bank assistance to fight coconut disease

2159. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank assistance is available at present to fight the coconut disease; and

(b) if so, the quantum of assistance received so far and the work done in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RUARL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The World Bank has so far reimbursed a sum of Rs. 25.01 lakhs towards the research component.

Research on cocoonut with World Bank assistance is continuing both at the Kerala Agriculture University and at the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute of the ICAR. A total number of 18 trials on various aspects of the crop have been laid out and are being continued. A survey of the gardens has been started to select high yielding palms which are tolerant/resistant to pests and diseases. With a view to evolving high yielding disease resistant/tolerant varieties through hybridization, 11 varieties are under investigation. In a survey conducted in Trichur district of Kerala, a total of 286 diseased palms were cut and removed. A pathogenicity trial has been started to study the role of Nematodes.

Besides the project provides for rehabilitation of coconut, including replanting of senile and unproductive

trees in 30,000 hectares area free of root wilt disease in selected districts.

Construction of Houses for various Income Groups

2160. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to change the existing income slab in respect of the construction of houses for the various income categories; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). A Group has been constituted by the Government to examine the feasibility of introducing some changes in the existing pattern of funding by the HUDCO. This Group will examine the income slabs for HUDCO's schemes among others.

Groups Housing Societies in Delhi

2161. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to encourage group housing societies in the capital with a view to solving the housing problem;

(b) if so, whether any definite scheme has been prepared in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Scheme for allotment of land to the cooperative societies on group housing basis in Delhi was initiated by the Government from the year 1970.

(c) The scheme provides allotment of land for Cooperative Housing Societies on group housing basis. The allotment of land to Cooperative Group Housing Societies is made on the basis of 50 dwelling units per acre with a 15 per cent variation. Ordinarily, not more than 2 acres is allotted to each Cooperative Group Housing Society. The carpet area of the flat|apartment is also restricted to 2000 sq. ft.

Overstay of CPWD Junior Engineers in Delhi

2162. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Junior Engineers in CPWD who have been in Delhi for the last over 8-10 years and above and are due for posting out of Delhi;

(b) by when they are expected to be rotated and the reasons for their overstay in Delhi; and

(c) the precautions taken to ensure smooth implementation of the transfer policy so as to avoid deterioration in the functioning of the organisation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) 322.

(b) and (c). Rotational transfers have not been effected since 1979 due to (i) ban imposed by the Ministry of Finance on transfers involving change of station as a measure of economy in Government expenditure and (ii) keeping in view the exigencies of service.

Encroachment on Government land in R. K. Puram New Delhi

2163. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a plot of land has been earmarked for

CGHS Dispensary in Sector IV R. K. Puram, New Delhi but the same has been under heavy encroachment for a number of years and a private school is flourishing over it consequent to which the beneficiaries suffer an ordeal; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to get the land vacated and get the dispensary building constructed; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to construct the dispensary building?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). A plot of land measuring 0.999 acre in Sector IV, R. K. Puram, New Delhi is earmarked for CGHS Dispensary, but has been under encroachment by a private school. The DDA under whose charge the land has been given for care and maintenance has been asked to vacate these squatters.

(c) Action to plan construction of Dispensary would be initiated after the encroachment on the land is got vacated.

Water Scarcity in R. K. Puram, New Delhi

2164. DR. A. U. AZMI:
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8035 on 20 April, 1981 regarding water scarcity in R. K. Puram, New Delhi and to state:

(a) when the information will be laid on the Table of the House and what steps have been evolved to meet the situation satisfactorily;

(b) the reasons for the overhead tank in Sector VII R. K. Puram, New Delhi becoming unserviceable due to leaking from the Centre;

(c) the number of such type of tanks in Delhi;

(d) the officials responsible for having approved such construction and action taken against them; and

(e) when the underground tanks under construction in R. K. Puram will be commissioned as also the tubewells?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The implementation report in respect of the assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 8035 on 20-4-1981 has already been forwarded to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs.

The measures being taken to improve the water supply in the area, which have already been indicated in the said implementation report, are as under:—

(i) an underground tank and a booster pumping station are being constructed in R. K. Puram Sector IV for boosting water supply to Sectors I, II, III and IV.

(ii) The supply to the Palam reservoir which feeds this area, is being augmented.

(b) to (d). The overhead tank in Sector VII, R. K. Puram is serviceable. The question of fixing responsibility therefore, does not arise.

(e) The underground tank under construction in Sector-IV, R. K. Puram shall be commissioned after water supply to the Palam Reservoir is augmented. The scheme relating to the Palam Reservoir is scheduled to be commissioned before the Asian Games due to be held next year. The tubewell under construction in Sector-

III, R. K. Puram shall be commissioned before the next summer.

Death toll in flooded rivers and dams

2165. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons drowned in the July 1981 rain deluge that flooded most of the rivers and dams in the country;

(b) the death toll due to heavy rain fall in Gujarat;

(c) the measures taken to control floods in Gujarat;

(d) whether arrangements at various dam sites about communication, opening of flood gates; wireless sets, proper warning equipments etc. are adequate to meet the situation; and

(e) if so, remedial measures proposed to be taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the State Government, 473 human lives were lost in the country upto the end of July due to the floods of 1981. Out of these, 87 lives were lost in Gujarat.

(c) The Ukai project is controlling the floods in the Tapi and storage dams on Mahi, Sabarmati and Panama rivers are moderating the floods on these rivers. The Sardar Sarovar Project is under execution inter-alia to control the floods on the Narmada river. In addition, the following flood control measures have been constructed by the State Government upto March, 1980:—

(i)	Embankments	208 km.
(ii)	Drainage Channels	271 km.
(iii)	Town protection works	27 Nos.
(iv)	Villages raised	30 Nos.

(d) and (e). The State Government has been advised by the Government of India before the floods season to gear up their machinery. Central Government has also organised a flood forecasting system for the inter-State rivers, and wireless communications have been installed on Tapi, Narmada, Mahi Banas and Damangauga rivers. The State Government has also planned to set up wireless communications system for flood forecasting on smaller rivers, and for operation of the dams. Appropriate frequency has been allotted for the purpose and the State is planning to procure equipment for the system.

Datardi Dam Project

2166. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is apprehension of the destruction of the famous Gir Wild Lift Sanctuary due to Datardi Dam Project;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the proposed dam project is likely to submerge large area of virgin forest; and

(c) whether the Union Government would intervene and help save the home of Asiatic lion as also the ecology of the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The Government of Gujarat had sought the approval of Central Government under the Forest (conservation) Act, 1980 for the Datardi dam project involving use of reserved/protected forest land. The Central Government have rejected the proposal on the consideration that the release of the forest land of the Gir National Park for the proposed irrigation scheme would be detrimental to the interest of nature and wild life conservation and would specifically endanger the

habitant of the Indian lion, a rare and endangered species found only in this part of the country.

'Model' Public Distribution System

2167. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any frame work of 'Model' Public Distribution System is under the consideration of the Govment which may be adopted by the State Governments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Peripheral Sewage line in Preet Nagar, Delhi

2168. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2943 on 8 December, 1980 regarding Preet Nagar Co-operative House Building Society and state:

(a) whether peripheral sewage line connecting their Society with Preet Nagar Pumping Station of the MCD was laid by the Society long after the peripheral charges were being collected by the D.D.A. from other Societies;

(b) whether the Preet Nagar Society according to their own admission were benefited to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs by avoiding payment of peripheral charges to the D.D.A.;

(c) if what has been stated at (a) and (b) is correct, the reasons for not making this concession to other Housing Societies; and

(d) the result of the re-examination of the question of payment of peripheral charges by Preet Nagar Society to the DDA?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The DDA has reported that this is not a fact.

(b) The DDA has reported that they are not aware of it.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Re-examination has not yet been completed.

Difficulties in construction of drinking water supply scheme/roads on account of felling of trees

2169. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding difficulties in the construction of drinking water supply schemes/roads on account of restrictions imposed on the felling of trees coming in the way of these scheme/roads, resulting in stoppage of work on these schemes/roads under the notification issued by the Government of India;

(b) if so, whether Government would relax the restriction in this regard in the case of trees coming in the way of the construction of drinking water supply scheme/roads by the State Government; and

(c) if so, the likely date by which this would be done?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No specific complaint of this type has been received.

(b) and (c) .Does not arise.

Revision in list of problem villages identified 1972 for the purpose of drinking water & supply scheme

2170. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether some of the State Governments have sought a revision in the list of "problem" villages identified in 1972 for the purposes of drinking water supply scheme;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have made this demand along with the number of problem villages sought to be increased by them over the figures of 1972 in each case; and

(c) whether in 'hill' states/regions the criteria of height to which drinking water has to be carried would also be accepted for identifying problem vilages in addition to depth?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). In 1971-72, total of about 1.52 lakh villages in the country were identified as being without a safe source of drinking water (problem villages). However, various State Governments subsequently reported that the earlier survey had not adequately represented the magnitude of the problem partly because it was not complete and partly because the drought conditions in subsequent years had brought to light fresh areas which were vulnerable to water scarcity. The number of problem villages reported by the State Governments in 1972 and 1978 is indicated in Annexure.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Statement

Identification of Problem Villages

State/U.T.	Remaining to be covered	
	As per original identification by 1972	As reported in 1981
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	6133	5482
2. Assam	7619	17665
3. Bihar	35000	22773
4. Gujarat	3000	6718
5. Haryana	4180	3353
6. Himachal Pradesh	9400	10245
7. Jammu & Kashmir	4000	4809
8. Karnataka	8252	8202

1		2	3
9.	Kerala	1514	590
10.	Madhya Pradesh	14020	28081
11.	Maharashtra	5233	520
12.	Manipur	1100	1062
13.	Meghalaya	3306	3185
14.	Nagaland	814	694
15.	Orissa	4619	11286
16.	Punjab	2340	1449
17.	Rajasthan	4277	20032
18.	Sikkim	..	430
19.	Tamil Nadu	2585	17857
20.	Tripura	3396	3212
21.	Uttar Pradesh	15478	30736
22.	West Bengal	12451	27306
23.	A & N Islands	70	153
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	2451	2451
25.	Chandigarh	..	..
26.	Delhi;	145	166
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	72
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	241	73
29.	Lakshadweep	..	..
30.	Mizoram	693	227
31.	Pondicherry	75	85
		152,392	233,644

Registerants with D.D.A.

2171. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people registered with DDA for allotment of built-up in flats under different categories schemes and since when;

(b) what is the present position of the construction of houses and should HUDCO type houses not find place somewhat in South Delhi also;

(c) should preference to opt for MIG/LIG flats built for those registered under 2nd/3rd Registrations be not given to those registered under HUDCO type flats as has been done in the case of Rohini; and

(d) should the HUDCO type flats be not allotted strictly on seniority basis instead of rehashing it and then making another list which can be susceptible to corruption and red-tapism?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) As on 15-8-1981, 1,86,801 persons are registered with the DDA in different schemes from 1969-70 onwards.

(b) The DDA has reported that work has been awarded/under progress in respect of 31,376 dwelling units. Due to paucity of land in South Delhi, the DDA has not proposed any HUDCO pattern housing scheme in South Delhi.

(c) No Sir.

(d) It was announced at the time of registration that all persons who registered under the scheme between 1-9-79 and 30-9-79 would be deemed to have equal seniority and that allotments would be made by draw of lots from all eligible registered applicants. It is, therefore, not possible to allot flats on the basis of seniority.

DDA Housing Scheme exclusively of Central Government Employees

2172. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no Housing Scheme exclusively for the Central Government Employees nor is there any reservation for them in the flats constructed by D.D.A.; and

(b) if so, whether a scheme like the Group Insurance scheme is proposed to be introduced wherein the employees be asked to contribute monthly and houses constructed for them with that money and handed over at the time of retirement which will solve the high rental value of the houses, land and ensure shelter to its employees who retire after serving all their lives?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Central Government employees posted in eligible offices in eligible zones in Delhi are entitled to allotment of accommodation of different types in their own turn from the General Pool in accordance with their entitlement. There is no reservation for Central Government employees in the allotment of flats constructed by DDA.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Scheme drawn up by World Bank for integrated rural Development in Guna District of Madhya Pradesh

2173. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank Expert Team, accompanied with Union and Madhya Pradesh State Government officials had visited Aaron Block in Guna District of Madhya Pradesh on the 25 March, 1981;

(b) whether the World Bank official has drawn up a scheme for Integrated Rural Development for specially Backward and drought-prone areas like Aaron Block in Guna District; if so, details thereof;

(c) how much amount will be spent by the World Bank, in how much time, the area and the number of villages that will be benefited thereby including the contribution by Union and State Governments if any;

(d) whether such schemes are also framed for other backward areas of Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No, Sir. No such team visited Aaron Block in Guna District of Madhya Pradesh on 25th March, 1981. It may, however, be stated that a PreAppraisal Mission of the World Bank of Rainfed Farming Project proposed to be taken up with World Bank assistances, consisting of the local World Bank officers, a representative of the Ministry of Agriculture and officers of the Government of Madhya Pradesh arrived in Guna from Bhopal on 23-3-81, undertook field visits around Guna on 24-3-81 and returned to Bhopal the same evening.

(b) No, Sir. No such scheme has been drawn up for Integrated Rural Development for specially Backward and drought prone areas like Aaron Block in Guna District.

(c) to (e). The Rainfed Farming Project proposals drafted by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the Districts of Guna, Indore/Dewas, Rewa and Sidhi are still in a preliminary stage.

Evaluation of progress made in M.P. re: rural house site-cum-house construction for landless

2174. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have done any evaluation of the physical progress of the scheme for Rural House-Site-cum-House Construction for landless in the State of M.P.

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) the number of families in Madhya Pradesh identified as eligible under the scheme;

(d) the number of house-Sites developed by the Madhya Pradesh Government and the number allocated as on 30th June, 1981;

(e) the number of houses and shelters built up by the State Government; and

(f) if Government has not built up any such houses till today, the reasons thereof and the action taken?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Central Government has not conducted any evaluation of the physical progress under the Rural House Sites-cum-House Construction Scheme for Landless Workers in M.P.

(c) The number of eligible families as estimated by the State Government is 9.13 lakhs.

(d) The number of families allotted house-sites upto 31-12-1980 is 7.57 lakhs. The number of house-sites developed upto this date is 36,271. Further reports are awaited.

(e) and (f). Reports are awaited from the State Government.

Hybrid and high yeilding varieties of seeds

2175. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified and developd various hybrid and high yeilding varieties of seeds of various agricultural products grown in M.P.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central or State Government have started any project

for mass use of this research and development in Madhya Pradesh; if so, with what effect; and

(d) whether Government are considering setting up of a Research and Development Centre and Farm for Agricultural seeds development in Madhya Pradesh if so, with what action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Several high yielding varieties and hybrids of different crops have been developed/ identified for the state of Madhya Pradesh. The important and recently referent crops have been developed/ lows :—

Crop	Name of the varieteis	Hybrids
Wheat	Narbada 195, T-267, T-215, Jairaj, Kalyanson, Sonalika, Shera, C 306, Mukta, NP 404 Lok-1, HD 4530, HD 2236, A 9-30-1.	
Rice	Deepti, Tripti, Asha, Abha, Usha, Samridhi, Madhuri, Purva, Patel 85, Bala, Cauvery, Anupama, Garima, Kranti, Jagriti, Pragati.	
Jowar	SPV-235, SPV-326, CSV-2, CSV-3, CSV-4, CSV-6	CSHI-1 CSH-5 CSH-6
(i) Ragi	JR-582	
(ii) M Lods	JNK-147, JNK-384	
	(i) Gram : JG-221, JG-62, JG-5, L-55.	
	(ii) Arhar : JA-3, Khargon.	
	(iii) Lantil : JL-1	
	(iv) Pea : Jawahar Mattar-1, 2, 3, 4, 5.	
Linseed	JL-51, R-552, R-7, R-17;	
Cotton		J. Hybod 11
Sugarcane	CO-1305, CO-6304	

(c) The research results including improved varieties and hybrids accruing from the Agricultural University Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidayala, Jabalpur and All India Coordinated Crop Improvement Project Centres of ICAR are tested in collaboration with the State Department of Agriculture in the Cultivators' field through Demonstrations and Minikit trials. In addition to the extension efforts made by the State Department of Agriculture, the proven rsearch results are passed on to farmers through Lab to Lab Programme and Krishi Vigyan Kendras of ICAR. Seeds of the improved varieties and hybrids are being multiplied in Regional Research Centres of the University and State Department of Agriculture. This responsibility is now being taken by the State Seed Corporation.

(d) The Govt. of Madhya Pradesh has set up a Madhya Pradesh State Seed and Farm Development Corporation in the month of November, 1980, under the Madhya Pradesh Act No. 19 of 1980 to organise systematic seed multiplication programmes of high yielding varieties and hybrids of

different crops suitable for Madhya Pradesh.

Decongesting of Big Cities

2176. SHRI MOHD. ASSAR AHMAD:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated to build 200 towns to relieve big cities; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the location of these 200 towns has been identified and if so, the details be given;

(c) the amount assessed to be spent by Central, State and local bodies concerned;

(d) whether any progress has since been made in this connection; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) 200 existing towns are proposed to be developed during the 6th Plan 1980—85 in addition to 31 towns taken up during 1979-80. The details of the scheme are given in the Annexure-I.

(b) and (c). So far, 113 towns have been identified by State Government. The Statewise details of 113 projects sanctioned and the amount released for each project has been given in Annexure II.

(c) It has been assessed that approximately Rupees one crore will be spent per town by the Central Government, State Government and the implementing agencies in the ratio of 2:2:1.

(d) The project reports of 113 towns have been approved so far and an amount of Rupees 1112.50 lakhs has been released to the State Governments as a first instalment of Central loan assistance. The State Governments have been requested to forward remaining projects early.

Statement—1

The details of the scheme are as under:—

(i) The scheme would cover towns with a population of 1 lakh and below on the basis of 1971 census.

(ii) Preference will be given to the District Headquarters or the Sub-Divisional towns or Mandi towns or other important growth centres.

(iii) The level of expenditure per town on the basis of approved schemes will be around Rs. 1 crore, out of which Central loan assistance upto Rs. 40 lakhs will be released during the plan period for the schemes conforming to the guidelines, and the balance amount would be provided by the State Government and the implementing agencies.

(iv) Components eligible for assistance on a matching basis are:—

(a) Land Acquisition and Development for Residenetial, Commercial and Industrial Schemes. Residential scheme wil include sites and services with or without core housing.

(b) Traffic and Transportation.

(c) Development of mandis/markets, industrial estates and other service and processing facilities for benefit of agricultural and rural development in the hinterland.

(d) In addition to this, the State Governments should include under their component, schemes relating to slum improvement, urban renewal, water supply and sanitation, preventive medical facilities, parks and playgrounds etc.

(v) It has been emphasised that local bodies of the town should be encouraged and assisted to participate in the preparation and implementation of the programme.

(vi) The Central assistance is provided in the form of a loan repayable in 25 years with a mortorium of 5 years at the interest rate of 6-1/4 per cent.

Statement—II

Name of State/Unuon Territorv	Name of Town	Amount Sanctioned during 1980-81 and 1981-82
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh . . .	(1) Bhimavaran	3·50
	(2) Kareem Nagar	13·45
		16·95
2. Assam	(3) Silochar	7·00
	(4) Jorhat	10·50
	(5) Tezpur	13·50
	(6) Dibrugarh	5·00
		36·00
3. Bihar	(7) Saharsa	4·00
	(8) Daltonganj	10·00
	(9) Chapra	10·00
		24·00
4. Gujarat	(10) Palanpur	8·00
	(11) Ankleshwar	14·00
	(12) Dahod	6.50
	(13) Mehmadabad	5·75
	(14) Godhra	8·00
	(15) Bhuj	12·00
	(16) Mehsana	12·00
	(17) Khambhat	6·00
	(18) Amreli	15·00
		87·25
5. Kerala	(19) Trichur	15·00
	(20) Kayanklam	9·40
	(21) Tellicherry	18·00
	(22) Triur	12·60
	(23) Changacherry	12·00
	(24) Badagara	10·00
		77·00

1	2	3	4
6.	Maharashtra	(25) Manmad	14·00
		(26) Yavtmal	10·50
		(27) Satara	8·00
		(28) Ratnagiri	8·75
		(29) Amalner	17·50
		(30) Katol	6·00
		(31) Parbhani	13·00
		(32) Kampthi	17·75
		(33) Kinwat	7·00
		(34) Osmanabad	3·50
		(35) Morshi	0·15
		(36) Hinganghat	4·20
		(37) Jalna	4·30
		(38) Ambejogai	8·00
		(39) Selu	8.00
		(40) Digras	5·50
			136·15
7.	Madhya Pradesh	(41) Harsi	29·00
		(42) Rewa	6·00
		(43) Katni	3·00
		(44) Morena	3·00
		(45) Barhanpur	5·00
			46·00
8.	Tripura	(46) Udaipur	9·00
9.	Manipur	(47) Chandel	4·50
10.	West Bengal	(48) Kharagpur	10·00
11.	Orissa	(49) Balasore	1·00
12.	Punjab	(50) Pathankot	15·00
		(51) Hoshiarpur	16·50
		(52) Sangrur	9·50
		(53) Moga	9·00

1	2	3	4
		(54) Khanna	15·00
		(55) Phagwara	17·00
		(56) Bhatinda	16·25
			98·00
13.	Rajasthan . . .	(57) Baran	4·00
		(58) Bhilwara	20·00
		(59) Sikar	5·00
		(60) Churu	9·00
		(61) Sumerpur	10·00
		(62) Nathdwara	7·25
		(63) Barmer	10·00
		(64) Ganganagar	5·80
		(65) Jaisalmer	17·00
			88·05
14.	Sikkim	(66) Jortheng	5·50
15.	Tamil Nadu	(67) Gobichenti	9.00
		(68) Trichnaguru	14·00
		(69) Manargudi	8·50
		(70) Palani	10·00
		(71) Methupalayan	7·50
		(72) Changalpattu	5·00
		(73) Coonoor	23·00
		(74) Manmudrai	2·50
		(75) Dharapuram	10·50
		(76) Attur	22·00
		(77) Tiruvannamalai	25·50
		(78) Udamalpet	11·25
		(79) Hosur	14·00
		(80) Pollachi	20·00

1	2	3	4
		(81) Namakal	11·00
		(82) Kovilpatti	19·00
		(83) Tehni-Allinagaram	10·00
		(84) Nagapattinam	7·00
		(85) Ranipet-Arcot-Walajapet	10·00
			239·75
16.	Uttar PradesC . . .	(86) Hathras	10·00
		(87) Banda	4·00
		(88) Barabanki	8·00
		(89) Deoria	14·50
		(90) Kasganj	7·00
		(91) Gazipur	17·60
		(92) Bijnor	4·75
		(93) Sitapur	15·00
		(94) Mainpuri	10·00
		(95) Rai Bareli	20·00
		(96) Hardoi	16·00
		(97) Orai	10·50
		(98) Almora	2·00
		(99) Mohab	8·20
		(100) Etah	1·50
		(101) Balia	12·50
		(102) Shamli	2·00
			163·55
17.	Himachal Pradesh .	(103) Simla	15·00
18.	Karnataka . . .	(104) Raichur	3·25
		(105) Hospet	8·80
		(106) Hassan	18·50
		(107) Tumkur	5·25
		(108) Chitradurga	

1	2	3	4
		(109) Chanapatna	2·50
		(110) Kanakpura	2·25
		(111) Magadi	4·50
			47·05
19.	Goa, Daman & Diu	. (112) Panaji	3·50
20.	Pondicherry . .	. (113) Karaikal	4·00
	Grand Total . . .		1112·50

News Item Captioned 'India is Advised to Boost Land Return

2177. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in English daily Hindustan Times dated 31st July, 1981 in column 4 and 5; page 4 under caption 'India advised to boost land return', and what is the reaction of the Government;

(b) whether any action is proposed to be taken as per advice of Dr. H. V. Henie of Food and Agriculture Organisation;

(c) whether India is a deficit country in food supplies or is likely to be deficient; and

(d) if not, the details thereof, for making India a surplus country in food supplies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government is already aware of the problems referred in the news item for increasing agricultural production. The improvement measures suggested by Dr. Henie (Dr. Henle) are already being taken under our plans for agricultural development.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Sustained efforts are being made to raise the productivity/production in agriculture for ensuring surpluses in food supplies. These efforts include increasing use of chemical fertilisers, extension of coverage under High Yielding Varieties, increaes in irrigated area, plant protection measures, extension of cropped area through double and multiple cropping, adoption of latest technology of production, provision of institutional credit at reasonable rates, specially to the small and marginal farmers and ensuring remunerative prices for agricultural produce.

Operation Flood II in West Bengal

2178. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to cover more areas under 'Operation Flood II' by the Mother Dairy in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of those places?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

(KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). As against four milksheds of Murshidabad, Darjeeling, Midnapore and Nadia covered under Operation Flood I, the project area under Operation Flood II, is likely to cover eight milksheds comprising twelve districts, as indicated below:—

Milkshed	District
1. Darjeeling .	Darjeling and Jalapaiguri
2. West Dinajpur	West Dinajpur
3. Malda	Malda
4. Murshidabad	Murshidabad
5. Nadia	Nadia and rural 24 Parganas
6. Midnapore	Midnapore
7. Bankura	Bankura
8. Burdwan	Burdwan and rural parts of Hooghly and Howrah.

Bilateral Agreement between India and Nigeria

2179. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any bilateral agreement between the Indian Government and Nigeria Government for the provision of Indian technical assistance to Nigeria in the agriculture and allied fields;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when this agreement will come into force?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Governments of India and Nigeria have agreed to cooperate in the areas of Agricultural and allied sectors, Rural Development, Livestock, Fisheries and Water Resources Development.

(c) With immediate effect.

Setting up of Flying and Skinning Centres

2180. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than Rs. 2 crores worth of Hides and Skins go waste every year due to lack of adequate and proper flaying facilities;

(b) if so, whether the Government have a proposal of setting up strategic 'flaying and skinning centres' in various parts of the country; and

(c) have Government propose to rectify the loss, since leather, hides and skins have a wide export market potential?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The State Governments, Khadi and Village Industries Commission and Bharat Leather Corporation have set up a number of flaying and carcass utilisation centres in the various parts of the country and propose to set up more units.

The quality of hides and skins available at these units will be better and could be converted into leather and leaher products for exports.

Riview of Ceiling on Cost of House

2181. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are reviewing the question of ceiling on the cost of houses being built or financed by official agencies and also the income limits of various categories of people;

(b) if so, the details of its proposals; and

(c) when these are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). The Government has constituted a Group to examine the entire pattern of financing by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. and to suggest changes considered necessary. The question of ceiling on cost of houses as well as income limits in relation to Hudco's programmes will be considered as soon as the group submits its recommendations.

उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से दी जाने वाली चीजें

2182. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में केरल, पश्चिमी बंगाल और त्रिपुरा में उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से अधिक चीजें दी जाती हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से दी जाने वाली वस्तुओं के राज्यवार नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) केरल की तरह अन्य राज्यों में भी ये वस्तुएं उपलब्ध कराये जाने में क्या कठिनाई है ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ब्रज मोहन महन्ती) : (क) से (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर लोक सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

दिल्ली की सलाहकार समितियों की बैठकें

2183. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को आदेश जारी किए हैं कि उनकी सलाहकार समितियों की बैठकें भविष्य में केवल दिल्ली में ही आयोजित की जायें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां । मितव्यता के लिहाज से सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों से हाल ही में यह निवेदन किया गया है कि वे चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान अपनी परामर्शदात्री समितियों की कोई बैठक दिल्ली से बाहर आयोजित न करें ।

बिहार में बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाओं को मंजूरी

2184. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने बिहार में बाढ़ों के नियंत्रण के लिए चार योजनायें मंजूर की हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उपरोक्त प्रत्येक योजना को कार्यान्वित करने पर कितना व्यय किया जाएगा;

(घ) उक्त योजना कब आरम्भ की जाएगी; और इनको कब तक पूरा किया जाएगा; और

(ङ) उक्त योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के बाद बिहार को क्या लाभ होने की सम्भावना है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ङ). चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में बिहार की बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कीम में योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकार की गई हैं। इन स्कीमों का ब्यौरा संसद पुस्तकालय में दिया गया है।

(घ) उम्मीद है कि ये स्कीमें इस वर्ष मानसून के बाद आरम्भ की जाएंगी और छठी योजनावधि के दौरान काफी हद तक पूरी हो जाएंगी।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	स्कीम का नाम	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपये)	लाभान्वित होने वाला क्षेत्र (लाख हैक्टेयर)	लाभान्वित होने वाली जनसंख्या (लाखों में)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	कमला–बालान तटबंध, चरण–एक का दर्जिया से कोठरम तक विस्तार . . .	493.71	0.24	3.302
2.	बिहार में गंडक के दायें किनारे पर पिपरासी–पिपराघाट क्षेत्र में 0 से 35 कि० मी० तक कटाव-रोधी वर्क्स और रिटायर्ड तटबंध .	392.67	1.09	1.325
3.	खुटाहा सुरक्षा वर्क्स . .	91.84	उपलब्ध नहीं	0.11
4.	लिमुहानी–कुरसेला तटबंध स्कीम	159.83	0.072	2.50
5.	बल्लाहपुर सुरक्षा वर्क्स .	136.57	उपलब्ध नहीं	.08

Reservation of Plots and Flats to SC/ST Under Housing Scheme

2185. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have ever considered the reservation of plots and flats under various housing schemes in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people;

(b) the names of such schemes where they were allotted plots/flats accordingly to reserved quota; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHIHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). The Central Govt. have not formulated any separate scheme exclusively for the persons belonging to S.C./S.T. The social housing schemes, the House sites programme for the rural landless under the Minimum Needs Programme and HUDCO Loan assistance are predominently meant for the economically weaker sections of the community, a substantial number of whom belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Rsettlement of Oustees of Kadana Multipurpose Project

2186. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kadana Multipurpose Project has been constructed by Gujarat Government;

(b) if so, whether Government of Gujarat has ever been asked to resettle oustees in command areas;

(c) whether Government of Rajasthan had made such a demand for resettlement of oustees who are mostly tribals; and

(d) whether the fishing rights in the catchment have not been given to these oustees, who have not been settled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

((b) As per the agreements between Rajasthan and Gujarat on exploitation of Mahi river (of 1966, 1975, 1976 & 1978) the Governments of Gujarat and Rajasthan have resettled the Kadana Project oustees of their States. The Government of Gujarat have informed that the oustees belonging to Gujarat State have been settled near the project area as per availability of land in consultation with local Members of Legislative Assembly, Members of the Advisory Committee and village leaders. The Government of Rajasthan have informed that they have resettled the oustees belonging to Rajasthan State in forest areas of Banswara and Dungarpur Districts which are outside the command area of the Kadana Project.

Implementation of Scheme for providing Land and Funds to Safai Mazdoors for Construction of Houses

2187. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have either implemented or are thinking to implement schemes for providing land and funds to the working Safai Mazdoors for construction of their own houses on quota basis; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme with names of places/organisations where the schemes have been implemented and likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Housing is a State subject and all the social housing schemes formulated by this Ministry are being implemented by

the State Governments. Most of these schemes are predominantly meant to cater to the requirements of economically weaker sections. Safai mazdoors, who generally belong to the economically weaker sections, can avail of the housing facilities under these schemes.

Housing and Urban Development Corporation has, however, sanctioned five housing schemes (2 of Chandigarh Housing Board and 3 of Andhra Pradesh Housing Board) specifically for safai Karamcharies. 1957 houses will be constructed under these five schemes. Another scheme of Ranchi Municipal Corporation for construction of 246 houses to be sold to safai karamcharies on hire-purchase basis has also been approved by HUDCO.

Scheduled Castes benefits in Orissa under N.R.E.P. Scheme

2188. SHRI A. C DAS: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) how many scheduled caste families in Orissa have been benefitted by the National Rural Employment Programme Scheme;

(b) what is the total amount spent in the State; and

(c) what is the break up of expenditure district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Food for work programme/national rural employment programme being a community beneficiary programme, the information regarding the total number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes being benefited by it was not being collected till last year. However, according to the evaluation study of 'food for work programme' conducted by the Programme Evaluation Organisation, the average of scheduled castes persons benefited in Orissa comes to 56.3 per cent.

(b) Foodgrains and cash grants to the extent of Rs. 89.34 crores have been made available to the Government of Orissa from 1st April 1977 till today under food for work programmes/national rural employment programme.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Bio-Gas Plants in Orissa during Sixth Plan

2189. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has a proposal to set up bio-gas plants in various States during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the total number of such plants proposed to be set up in Orissa during the above plan period;

(c) whether such bio-gas plants are going to be set up with the joint collaboration of Centre and States;

(d) if so, the scheme which has been formulated for this purpose; and

(e) the details about this scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The scheme will be implemented in collaboration with the State Governments. The targets for Orissa will be decided in consultation with the Government of Orissa.

(d) and (e). The National Project on Bio-gas is in the process of finalisation. The project envisages subsidy to beneficiaries, organisational support to State Governments, arrangements for training and extension.

Capacity of Mother Dairy in West Bengal

2190. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of steps taken by the Government to raise the capacity of the Mother Dairy at Dankuni in West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): The Operation Flood-II Project envisages raising the capacity of the Mother Dairy at Dankuni, West Bengal, from 4 lakhs litres per day to 6 lakh litres per day.

Development of Dairies under operation Flood-II

2191. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under Operation Flood-II programme, there is any proposal to develop the dairies in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes Sir. Operation Flood-II project envisages creation of additional processing facilities through expansion of existing dairies and setting up of new dairies in West Bengal.

(b) The details are furnished in the attached Annexure.

Statement

(Thousand litres per day)

Name of milksheds	Existing processing capacity		Proposed processing capacities at end of OF II		Incremental capacity under OF-II	
	Dairy	Chilling plant	Dairy	Chilling	Dairy	Chilling
Darjeeling	100	18	100	78	..	68
West Dinajpur	..	..	100	30	100	30
Malda	..	..	100	10	100	10
Murshidabad*	100	16	100	20	..	4
Nadia & 24 Parganas	20	50	20	90	..	40
Midnapur*	60	..	100	..	..	..
Bankura	..	..	50	40	50	32
Burdwan	..	..	..	20	..	8
TOTAL					250	192

*Dairy Plants yet to be completed under operation Flood I.

The project also envisages expansion of Mother Dairy, Calcutta by 2,00,000 litres of milk per day.

Selling price of imported Wheat

2192. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the selling price of the imported wheat?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): The Central issue price of wheat is Rs. 145/- per quintal for public distribution system and Rs. 155/ per quintal for Roller Flour Mills. There is no proposal to change these rates at present, and they will apply to imported wheat as well for the present.

Production of Pulses

2193. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the production of pulses in 1980-81 fell short of the target;

(b) the major reason in the shortfall in the production of pulses; and

(c) its consequential impact on the availability of pulses and its prices vis-a-vis gap between the demand and supply of pulses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) During 1980-81 the production of pulses is anticipated in the range of 11.0 to 11.4 million tones as against the target of 14 million tonnes.

(b) The major shortfall in the production as compared to the target has been reported in the case of gram crop in the States of Rajasthan and Haryana. This has been largely due to failure of rains in August/September in certain important gram producing areas of these States and subsequent failure of winter rains. Apart from these, blight and grey-mould diseases also caused a severe setback to standing crop in Haryana resulting in loss to production.

(c) These has been a considerable degree of stability in supplies and prices of pulses since beginning of 1981 due to increase in production in 1980-81 over the 1979-80 level.

Holding of Units by Fair Price Shops in Delhi Cantonment

2194. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) how many A.R.D.s were sanctioned in Delhi Cantt., Sadar Bazar when Statutory rationing was introduced in Delhi and what were the number of units possessed by each of them;

(b) how many FPS are now existing there and with how many units;

(c) how many new applications were received recently and how many of them were sanctioned;

(d) what is the limit prescribed for holding of units by a FPS;

(e) can a FPS sell Vanaspati ghee when imported edible oils are sold by them, if not, were it checked as to how many of the FPS obey the instructions;

(f) is it not a fact that Kerosene Oil has been stored by the Licences in Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantonment and if so, what action has been taken in this matter; and

(g) is Sadar Bazar Delhi Cantonment a crowded area, if not how is it that licences have been given a ration shop; Kerosene oil and wheat in the same premises without being in the legal possession of the premises?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY): (a) One ARD was sanctioned in Sadar Bazar area of Delhi Cantt. when statutory rationing was reintroduced

in Delhi in 1965. One more ARD was sanctioned for the said area in December, 1966. The number of units initially allotted to each of them is not available after the lapse of so many years.

(b) There are 5 FPS functioning at present there with the following units

No. of FPS	No. of units
2685	5976
2137	4840
2262	3117
4224	3390
4987	2990

(c) No application was invited as no new vacancy for FPS was notified for that area.

(d) The existing limit of cereal units by an FPS is 4000.

(e) According to the conditions of authorisation issued under the Delhi Specified Articles (Regulation of Distribution Order, 1981) an FPS holder cannot deal in any article of the open market which is declared to be specified article under the said order. Vanaspati Ghee as such has not been declared as a specified article.

(f) The Kerosene licences are authorised to obtain supplies of kerosene oil and store it for distribution to the consumers as per their entitlement against food cards. One of the licences, however, was found running a keresene oil depot on a platform in front of an FPS. This dealer has obtained licence from Delhi Cantt. Board for use of the platform. His licence was cancelled in August, 1979 but the dealer obtained a stay order from the Delhi High Court against operation of the order of cancellation on 6-12-79 and the matter is sub-judice.

(g) Sadar Bazar area of Delhi Cantt. is a commercial area approved by the Delhi Cantt. Board and licences for FPS, Kerosene oil and wheat are granted to the persons in physical possession of the premises for the convenience of the consumers residing in that area. The aim is to make available essential commodities to the consumers nearest to their residence irrespective of the area concerned being crowded or not. Whether the premises are in legal possession or not, is a matter between the landlord and the tenant.

Production of Paddy Wheat

2195. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of paddy, wheat and coarse grain this year in the country; and

(b) the target fixed for procurement of each type of grain for buffer stock for this year as also the quantity of each type of grain procured in each state?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Final estimates of production of foodgrains for 1980-81 have not yet become available from all the States. However, it is likely to be about 21 per cent higher than in the previous year.

(b) Procurement targets were fixed for coarse grains (marketing season November 1980 to October, 1981) and wheat (marketing season April 1981 to March 1982) while no targets were fixed for procurement of paddy/rice. A statement showing the targets of procurement and actual procurement of coarse grains and wheat and actual procurement of rice is enclosid.

Statement

(lakh tonnes)

State	Rice (procurement)	Coarse grains		Wheat	
		Target	Actual procurement	Target	Actual procurement
Andhra Pradesh	6·67	0·50	..	..	..
Assam	0·37	..	..	..	..
Bihar	0·65	0·30	..	1·50	0·13
Gujarat	..	0·50	..	1·00	..
Haryana	6·67	0·30	..	17·00	11·22
Jammu & Kashmir	0·60	..	..	..	..
Karnataka	0·77	0·50	0·02	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	3·76	0·50	0·02	2·00	7·56
Maharashtra	0·67	1·00	0·95	0·50	..
Orissa	2·28	..	..	..	..
Punjab	25·23	0·35	..	47·00	37·16
Rajasthan	0·05	0·35	..	1·00	0·10
Tamil Nadu	1·70	..	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	5·82	0·70	..	25·00	14·59
West Bengal	1·35	..	..	..	..
Others	0·04	..	..	..	0·20
TOTAL	56·63	5·00	0·99	95·00	64·96

मोरेल बांध और इन्द्राणी बांध

2196. **श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल** : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के सवाई माधोपुर जिले में मोरेल बांध और कोटा जिले में इन्द्राणी बांध के निर्माण कार्य पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ है और उस में से प्रत्येक बांध के लिए कितनी राशि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा दी गई है;

(ख) क्या उक्त दोनों बांध बाढ़ के कारण ढह गए हैं और यदि हां, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितना नुकसान हुआ है; और

(ग) क्या इस मामले में किसी जांच का आदेश दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउरहमान अंसारी) : (क) राजस्थान

सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार, मोरेल बांध का निर्माण 20 लाख रुपये की लागत से 1951 में किया गया था और 1981 तक इन्द्राणी बांध पर 29.46 लाख रुपये खर्च किए जा चुके हैं और यह बांध अभी भी निर्माणाधीन हैं । केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इन दोनों बांधों के निर्माण के लिए कोई धनराशि नहीं दी है ।

(ख) राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 1981 की बाढ़ों से इन दोनों बांधों को क्षति पहुंची है । राज्य सरकार ने अनुमान लगाया है कि मोरेल बांध की मरम्मत पर 60 लाख रुपये की और इन्द्राणी बांध की मरम्मत पर 2.50 लाख रुपये की लागत आयेगी ।

(ग) क्षति के कारणों की जांच करने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने दो पृथक समितियों का गठन किया है । इनकी रिपोर्ट अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं ।

केशोराम पाटन की कोआपरेटिव शूगर मिल

2197. **श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केशोराम पाटन चीनी मिल की वित्तीय स्थिति बहुत संकटपूर्ण हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त मिल को गत वर्ष के दौरान कुल कितनी हानि हुई;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इसके लिए मिल का प्रशासन उत्तरदायी है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार मिल में एक नए अनुभवी प्रशासक की नियुक्ति करने के अलावा सलाहकारों के रूप में क्षेत्र के कुछ प्रतिनिधियों को नाम निर्देशित करने का है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) और (ख) 30-6-1981 को समाप्त लेखा वर्ष के लिए मिल के खातों का अभी तक संकलन नहीं किया गया है । यह मिल सहकारी क्षेत्र में है और इसे सरकार ने उसके प्रति निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक गन्ने के मूल्य के बकाया होने के कारण 13-12-1978 से अपने अधिकार में लिया था । इसे बहुत अधिक हानि हुई है जो कि 30-6-1980 तक लगभग 4.30 करोड़ रुपये बैठती है । इस मिल को जब अपने अधिकार में लिया गया था उस समय वेतन, मजदूरी, बोनस और ग्रेच्यूटी के रूप में सांविधिक भुगतान के भी बकाया थे । इस मिल को इसलिए अधिकार में लिया गया था ताकि चीनी का निरन्तर उत्पादन किया जाता रहे और गन्ना उत्पादकों को अनुचित कठिनाई से बचाया जा सके ।

(ग) इस मिल के समूचे कार्य को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारण है; जिनमें से प्रमुख कारण गन्ने की कम उपलब्धता होना है । यह विश्वास के साथ नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि इसके लिए प्रशासन भी जिम्मेदार था ।

(घ) मिल के प्रशासन में उक्त क्षेत्र के प्रतिनिधियों को शामिल करने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । पूर्णकालिक कस्टोडियन का चुनाव करने और उसकी नियुक्ति करने के बारे में राजस्थान सरकार के परामर्श से प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ।

Representation from Association of Computer Central Water and Power Research Station, Khadakwasla

2198. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received in December 1980, any representation from the Association of Computer Central Water and Power Research Station (Khadakwasla-Pune-Maharashtra) stating their grievances and demands;

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

(c) the action taken so far or proposed to take in respect of each of their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. This Ministry has received a representation from Association of Computers, Central Water & Power Research Station, Pune in January, 1981 bearing the date of issue as 31.12.1980.

(b) Their demand is for providing pay scale of Rs. 550—900 to Computer 'A' who are Science Graduates and who have done 5 years of service in the scale of Rs. 425—700, on the anology of the higher scale of Rs. 550—900 given to Research Assistants who were earlier in the scale of Rs. 425—700.

(c) All Computers 'A' in the pay scale of Rs. 425—700 have been placed in the newly constituted grade of Laboratory Assistant Grade-I in the same pay scale of Rs. 425—700. Rationalisation of pay scales has been effected on the basis of recommendations of the High Level Committee headed by Dr. M. S. Swaminathan which had been appointed in 1976 to go into the Structure & Functioning of the Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune. The Swaminathan Committee did not recommend the higher pay scale of Rs. 550—900 for Computer 'A'. The higher scale of Rs. 550—900 was recommended only for Research Assistant (Scientific), for whom the educational qualification of M.Sc. Degree was fixed. The direct recruit Computers 'A' had the qualification of B.Sc. Degree and those who were promotees were only matriculates. The Swaminathan Committee also recommended that B.Sc. Degree holders should not be recruited in future in the grade of Computers. The demand for giving a higher pay scale of Rs. 550—900 to Computer 'A' who are graduates has not been accepted by Government.

Prices of Essential Commodities

2199. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the prices of essential commodities in the month of July in each of the last three years;

(b) names of those commodities in the prices of which there has been a fall in this period and by how much; and

(c) what special steps have been taken to arrest the growing prices of essential commodities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY): (a) The wholesale price indices of selected commodities in July, 1979, July, 1980 and July, 1981 are given in Annex.

(b) The wholesale price indices of the following commodities were lower

in July, 1981 as compared to July, 1979:—

Name of the commodity	Percentage variation in the wholesale price indices July 1981 July 1979
Urad	—3·6
Turmeric	—36·5
Salt	—4·1
Tooth paste	—3·1

(c) The main thrust of the Government policy is to increase production. The domestic production of certain commodities in short supply is being supplemented by imports. The public distribution system is being expanded and improved. The supply of imported edible oils to the States and Union Territories for the public distribution system has been stepped up. During the festival season the supplies of sugar, imported edible oils and wheat are being stepped up. The credit policy continues to be restrictive. State Governments are enforcing the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and similar other legislations.

Statement

Wholesale price Indices of selected commodities in July, 1979, July 1980 and July, 1981

Commodity	Index Number of Wholesale Prices as in		
	July, 1979	July, 1980	July, 1981
1	2	3	4
Rice	178·1	209·7	230·3
Wheat	153·1	166·0	183·9
Jowar	164·6	191·1	248·4
Bajra	143·8	196·4	238·3
Barley	142·5	211·4	217·2
Ragi	136·0	171·1	251·1
Gram	222·5	334·2	399·6
Arhar	245·8	236·5	273·8
Moong	307.6	332·4	352·8
Masoor	239·3	318·8	381·1
Urad	254·2	235·1	245·0
Vegetables	176·6	209·5	202·8
Milk	178·1	180·7	194·4
Eggs	156·2	155·7	158·4
Fish	286·2	264·6	329·1
Meat	255·2	315·3	336·8
Chillies	136·9	109·1	185·8
Turmeric	157·7	95·8	100·2

1	2	3	4
Tea	238·0	235·0	245·9
Coffee	128·2	121·1	136·7
Kerosene	252·1	272·8	316·6
Bread	160·0	175·7	201·6
Sugar	170·0	243·0	264·4
Khandsari	175·0	411·5	400·5
Gur	238·9	498·5	436·8
Vanaspati	187·4	207·3	231·1
Groundnut Oil	189·4	218·2	304·6
Mustard Oil	187·3	244·6	272·3
Coconut Oil	171·1	226·7	201·0
Gingelly Oil	187·7	272·4	272·0
Kardi Oil	190·1	234·4	309·7
Cottonseed Oil	168·6	208·5	300·4
Cottoncloth (mills)	185·0	205·8	224·4
Khadi Cloth	160·0	179·2	190·4
Handloom & Powerloom Cloth	196·0	203·5	212·5
Salt	225·6	216·5	216·3
Paper	213·8	239·8	248·7
Tyres	201·0	244·1	281·6
Tubes	234·3	267·4	291·2
Rubber & Plastic Shoes	141·7	158·4	158·4
Soda Ash	238·0	363·1	372·2
Drugs and Medicines	135·0	135·2	143·1
Soap	178·0	234·1	234·2
Synthetic Detergents	195·4	272·2	294·2
Tooth Paste	163·5	158·4	158·5
Tooth Powder	222·2	222·2	222·2
Matches	129·0	133·6	131·4
Cement	229·2	233·0	241·5
Electric Lamps	174·1	203·2	212·8
Razor Blades	110·0	119·9	119·9
Dry Cells	182·0	188·6	188·6
All Commodities	211·7	257·8	283·7

सलाहकार समितियां

2200. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की अनौपचारिक सलाहकार समितियों को औपचारिक दर्जा देने का निर्णय लेते समय क्या कोई मार्गदर्शी निर्देश तैयार किये गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि वर्तमान सलाहकार समितियां उपर्युक्त मार्गदर्शी निर्देशों का पालन नहीं करतीं और ये विचार-विमर्श का मात्र एक मंच बन गई हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार की कोई योजना इन समितियों को सार्वजनिक मामलों को हल करने के लिये एक प्रभावी तंत्र के रूप में इस्तेमाल करने की है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जी हां, विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों के लिये परामर्शदात्री समितियों के गठन और कार्यचालन को विनियमित करने के लिये अप्रैल, 1969 में सरकार द्वारा विरोधी दलों के नेताओं के परामर्श से बनाये गये मार्गदर्शी निर्देशों की एक प्रति संलग्न है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं । ये परामर्शदात्री समितियां मार्गदर्शी निर्देशों के अनुसार संतोषजनक रूप से कार्य कर रही हैं ।

(घ) ये समितियां सदस्यों, मंत्रियों और वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के बीच सरकारी नीतियों के सिद्धान्तों एवं समस्याओं पर अनौपचारिक विचार-विमर्श के लिये एक मंच प्रदान करती हैं । इन मार्गदर्शी निदर्शों में संशोधन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

1. अनौपचारिक सलाहकार समितियां अब से परमर्शदात्री समितियों के नाम से जानी जायेंगी । तथापि ये समितियां संसद् की स्थायी समितियों के समान नहीं हैं । इन समितियों के वाद-विवाद अनौपचारिक ही रहेंगे और इन की बैठकों में हुई चर्चाओं का हवाला सदन में नहीं दिया जायेगा ।

2. सदन में विभिन्न दलों की निजी सदस्य संख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार, विरोधी दलों को सलाह से, इन समितियों की सदस्य संख्या निश्चित करेगी । प्रत्येक दल इन समितियों के लिए अपने मनोनीत व्यक्तियों को स्वयं चुन सकता है ।

3. प्रत्येक मंत्रालय/विभाग से संबंधित मंत्री अपने मंत्रालय से सम्बद्ध परामर्शदात्री समिति की बैठक की अध्यक्षता करेंगे । जब कभी असाधारण कारणों से ऐसा संभव न हो तो बैठक की अध्यक्षता या तो उस मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री द्वारा की जाएगी अथवा उस बैठक को स्थगित कर दिया जायेगा ।

4. परामर्शदात्री समिति की बैठकों की सूचनाएं आदि समितियों के नियमित सदस्यों को जारी की जायेंगी । यदि समिति के सदस्य के अतिरिक्त कोई अन्य सदस्य किसी विशेष समिति की बैठक में किसी विषय पर चर्चा करने का सुझाव देता है तो उसे उस बैठक में इस शर्त पर आमंत्रित किया जा सकता है कि इस प्रकार की बैठकों में उपस्थिति के लिए वह किसी प्रकार के यात्रा भत्ते और दैनिक भत्ते का हकदार नहीं होगा । तथापि नियमित सदस्य अन्तः-सत्रावधि में बैठकों में उपस्थित होने के लिए नियत प्रशासनिक आदेशों के अनुसार यात्रा भत्ते और दैनिक भत्ते के अधिकारी होंगे ।

5. समितियों की बैठकों का आयोजन सामान्यतः अधिवेशन की अवधि के दौरान किया जाना चाहिए। प्रत्येक समिति की एक बैठक अन्तः सत्रावधि में करना भी स्वीकार कर लिया गया है और यदि संभव हो सके तो उस बैठक की तारीख का निश्चय समिति की पहली बैठक में किया जा सकता है। बैठक की कालावधि चर्चा हेतु लिए जाने वाले कार्य पर निर्भर रहते हुए, चेयरमैन पर छोड़ देनी चाहिए।

6. इन बैठकों में मंत्रालयों के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी उपस्थित होंगे जो कार्यसूची के विशिष्ट विषयों के बारे में जानकारी देने के लिए मंत्री महोदय की सहायता करेंगे और उन्हें तथ्य और आंकड़े उपलब्ध करेंगे। समितियों को किसी गवाह को बुलाने, किसी फाइल को मंगवाने अथवा प्रस्तुत कराने व किसी सरकारी रिकार्ड की जांच करने का अधिकार नहीं होगा। तथापि, समिति के चेयरमैन सदस्यों द्वारा मांगी गयी किसी भी अतिरिक्त जानकारी को दे सकते हैं।

7. विशिष्ट मामलों पर, जिन के लिए पर्याप्त सूचना दे दी गयी थी, बैठकों में हुई चर्चा का संक्षिप्त रिकार्ड सदस्यों में परिचालित किया जायेगा। निम्न अपवादों को छोड़कर समिति के दृष्टिकोण में जहां कहीं भी एकमतता होगी, सरकार सामान्यतः उस दृष्टिकोण को मान लेगी, अर्थात् :—

(1) वित्तीय आशय वाला कोई भी दृष्टिकोण;

(2) सुरक्षा, रक्षा, वैदेशिक कार्य और परमाणु ऊर्जा से संबंधित कोई भी दृष्टिकोण; तथा

(3) स्वायत्त निकाय के कार्य क्षेत्र में आने वाला कोई विषय। किसी विषय को अस्वीकृत करने पर समिति को उस का कारण दिया जायेगा।

8. इन समितियों का गठन सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों के लिए किया जायेगा।

9. समितियों का पुनर्गठन सामान्यतः बजट अधिवेशन के समय किया जायेगा।

10. संसदीय कार्य विभाग के सचिव इन समितियों के गठन की अधिसूचना देंगे।

11. इन समितियों में संसद् सदस्य किसी भी विषय पर जिन की संसद् में समुचित रूप से चर्चा की जा सकती है, चर्चा करने के लिए स्वतन्त्र है। तथापि परामर्शदात्री समितियों में हुए किसी भी विषय का प्रसंग सदन में देना वांछनीय नहीं होगा। यह प्रतिबंध सरकार और सदस्य दोनों पर लागू होगा।

Re: ADJOURNMENT MOTION

12 hrs.

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record without my permission.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बात सुनिये, मैंने हमेशा निवेदन किया है हाउस से, कि हरेक बात को किसी भी विषय को विधान के अधीन उठा सकते हैं, मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि मैं किसी बात को गौर नहीं करूंगा, लेकिन आप ही के दिये हुए नियमों से आपने मुझे बांध रखा है। मुझे पता है कि कभी-कभी मुझे जो फैसला करना पड़ता है वह कुछ हमारे माननीय सदस्यों को पसन्द नहीं आता, लेकिन मेरी मजबूरी देखिये, मैं एक बात आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं गलती कर सकता हूं और उसके लिये . . . .I stand for correction.

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* Not recorded.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): You have not as yet committed mistakes.

MR. SPEAKER: So kind of you.

मैं चाहता हूं कि आप आकर मुझे किसी वक्त भी बतायें, मैं ठीक करने के लिये तैयार हूं। इसमें से मैं कोई हेटी नहीं समझता कि मैंने यह कर दिया है, अब नहीं करूंगा। जहां तक यह आपका सवाल है, आप मुझ से आ कर मिलिये।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): बड़ा गंभीर मामला है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिये, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ....

(व्यवधान)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Do not give a ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not giving.

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस को भी नियम के अधीन चला सकते हैं, वैसे तोड़ा नहीं जा सकता।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बात सुनिये, हरिकेश, थोड़ी बात भी सुनिये।

मेरा कहना है कि आप के पास भी किताब है, आप अपना इंटरप्रेटेशन देते हैं, लेकिन आखिर में तो मुझे उस का इंटरप्रटेशन करना पड़ता है, चाहे किसी को कैसा ही लगे। मुझे आकर कोई बताये कि इस कानून के अधीन ऐसा कर सकते हैं, हाउस वहां चल रहा है, स्टेट चल रही है, स्टेट का लैजिस्लेचर भी चल रहा है ....

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुनिये, आप आकर मुझ से बात कर सकते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम ने स्थगन प्रस्ताव दिया है।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Shri Vajpayee to speak on a point of order. I will come to you after I listen to him.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If anybody wants to obstruct by raising a point of order, I am the first to raise a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Certainly, you are the first. You can raise it. I am calling Prof. Dandavate, because he claims to be the first to raise it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No, no. I want Mr. Vajpayee to speak. But if they want to heckle him by a point of order, I have already raised the point of order.

(*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपका पायंट आफ़ आर्डर भी सुन लूंगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने कहा कि वहां एसेम्बली चल रही है और यह एक राज्य सरकार का मामला है। अगर आप मेरे एजर्नमेंट मोशन को ग़ौर से पढ़ते, तो शायद आप ऐसी बात न कहते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने पढ़ा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने एजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है :—

"Failure of the Government in stopping the use of the name of the hon. Prime Minister."

यह प्रधान मंत्री के नाम का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। प्रधान मंत्री को बदनाम करने की कोशिश हो रही है। (व्यवधान) हम प्रधान मंत्री के नाम को बचाना चाहते हैं। हमें इस बारे में चिन्ता हो रही है। (व्यवधान) प्रधान मंत्री के नाम पर बनाई गई संस्था के लिए सीमेंट के प्रति-बोरे पर 35 रुपए लिए गए हैं। इस सरकार को यह कार्यवाही रोकनी चाहिए। यह सरकार इसमें विफल रही है, इस-लिए हम एजर्नमेंट मोशन लाना चाहते हैं। आपने इसका उत्तर नहीं दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने दिया है। एजर्नमेंट मोशन तो मैंने एलाऊ नहीं किया है, लेकिन हम इस पर डिसकशन कर लेंगे

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह एजर्नमेंट मोशन का मामला है। यह गंभीर मामला है।

MR. SPEAKER: No, Sir. I cannot discuss. You come to me. We will discuss.

(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: No, Sir. I am not allowing here. We shall discuss it.

(*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एक आदमी को सुन सकता हूं, पचास आदमियों को नहीं सुन सकता।

(व्यवधान)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Sir, I rise on a point of order. They are just beating about the bush...

MR. SPEAKER: I am coming to you.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: After Mr. Vajpayee I must be given a chance.

MR. SPEAKER: No. Prof. Madhu Dandavate is the first man.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Please listen to me...

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): ...And they are trying to malign the Government.

(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I will come to you. Next turn will be yours.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: He is merely beating about the bush.

MR. SPEAKER: How do you know? How can you determine that?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My point of order is like this. Sir, last week during the Question Hour I had already raised a certain issue when the Minister for Agriculture was on his legs during the Question hour. I said that the Maharashtra Chief Minister is taking... (*Interruptions*). Let me formulate my point of order. Afterwards you may reject. (*Interruptions*). I shall accept your ruling and not the ruling of these people.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He has raised a point of order based on...

(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I will reject that. If it is out of order I will reject that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let me formulate and then you can rule it out.

MR. SPEAKER: There is one thing. We must bear in mind that we cannot refer to a person who might not be able to defend himself in the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I agree that that person cannot defend himself at all. The whole country knows it. There is no difference of opinion about it. (*Interruptions*).

Sir, during the Question Hour last week, I raised a question—I will not refer to any name—that in Maharash-

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

tra when certain commodities are distributed, Rs. 35 per bag were taken for Indira Pratibha Pratisthan... (*Interruptions*). That is not the name of the Prime Minister. That is the name of the institution.

(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Leave that alone.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Rs. 35 per bag for Indira Pratibha Pratisthan...

MR. SPEAKER: Do not mention any name.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am not referring to Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not mention any name.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, You can check the Lok Sabha proceedings. While replying to my question, the hon. Minister for Agriculture said—I can read it out.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall check.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yes, you can check that. I can read it out.

MR. SPEAKER: I will check it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It was said I do not think that anybody will pay such a big amount in cheque, if it has happened, it is a very serious affair and if you can give evidence, in that case we will be prepared to inquire into the matter. I am on record to have said that I am prepared to produce the evidence. Mr. Shourie of *Indian Express* has produced the evidence of collection of Rs. 5 crores. (*Interruptions*). This is the failure of the Government and that is what I want to say.

(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed him. One by one.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: We all appreciate that we should conduct the proceedings of the House in a dignified manner. In several cases in the past, we have raised matters relating to the administration of the State Governments like West Bengal and Kerala and you had specifically given your ruling that nothing concerning the State Governments would be allowed to be discussed here. Then you have not allowed us even to speak about these matters and now here Mr. Dandavate and Mr. Vajpayee...

MR. SPEAKER: Do you think my ruling has gone against the first ruling?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Let me submit. I am quoting the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: I am saying the same thing, what I have said earlier.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: My submission is that in the past...

(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: My submission is that...

MR. SPEAKER: That point is well taken. That is all right. I am not referring to any matter of State. I have discussed. I have gone by what I have said. I do not disagree with what you have stated. Why are you persisting with the same thing?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Mr. Dandavate has made wild allegation.

MR. SPEAKER: No wild allegation, nothing. I will see the records.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): The allegations which have been made there and made in some sections of the press also, have been denied and denied with facts. Now if there will be no denial anywhere in the House. Then the allegations made amount to character assassination.

MR. SPEAKER: The Assembly's forum is there.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Let me complete. We have noted in the House that very often matters and statements made which you direct to be expunged, are actually published in the press. I have brought such

facts to your notice earlier. Kindly make it sure that these types of statements which amount to character assassination and which have been expunged do not come in the press.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will take care of that. Whatever is said without my permission will not go on record. Now, I have allowed only Shri Harikesh Bahadur.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: I am coming. I can listen to only one Member.

AN HON. MEMBER: You are Hon. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER You are also Hon. Members. I will only allow Mr. Harikesh Bahadur.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: My point of order is very specific. The name of the Prime Minister, an Hon. Member of this House is being sold to collect the money.

MR. SPEAKER It can be seen there. I will look into it.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I am told also that the Agriculture Minister had already assured the House to institute an enquiry, if evidence was produced and, Sir, if Gandhi Peace Foundation can be enquired into, what is the problem before the Government to enquire into the Indira Pratibha Pratisthan when such a wild allegation is made against it.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Satish Agarwal.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): This House has passed Income-tax Law. Under the Income-tax Law, exemptions are given under certain conditions to private trusts.

Now, those provisions of the Income-tax Law are being misused for granting exemptions for getting donations for political purposes. This House is competent to discuss that. My motion is already there. There is nothing in the Rules which is not beyond the purview of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The House is in session there.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Exemptions are being given for political purposes. Last Friday, the House decided to hold an enquiry into the case of Gandhi Peace Foundation. Why not for this particular Foundation also? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Sir, my point of order is this. Not only the Prime Minister's name is involved. Also the news appeared in the press that the Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi expressed her dissatisfaction against the use of her name to collect funds in Maharashtra in the name of Indira Pratibha Pratisthan. So, I am not saying anything against the State Government or the Chief Minister. But, the Prime Minister herself has expressed dissatisfaction, opposition against the collection of funds. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: My adjournment motion is there.

MR. SPEAKER: No adjournment motion on this.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the main point is this. In this very House, time and again, we have said that we are serious about stopping blackmarketing; we have also passed a legislation.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Just a minute please. We have passed a legislation for stopping

**Not recorded.

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]
the blackmarketing and bringing in persons who are responsible...

MR. SPEAKER: The matter is referring to the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister is responsible to the State Legislature and not here.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Why not you hear me? Mr. Speaker, this is not fair. You cannot allow the Chief Minister to go scot-free in a democracy... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I rise on a point of order under Rule 353. Why do you allow them?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Sir, the Prime Minister is the leader of the House. She happens to be the leader of the House and that is why the entire House must be seized of the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: This can be taken care of. This is a State subject. I cannot allow it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Have you seen...

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen that. You come to my Chamber.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is no question of my coming to your Chamber. This was an assurance given by the Minister that he would inquire if we gave him proof. That was why I raised a point of order. There is no question of my coming to your Chamber.

MR. SPEAKER: I wanted to say that you are right; whatever you said was right.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Instead of ruling in your Chamber, you give it here. You allowed me a supplementary.

Nobody shouted at that time.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen that. Here I am talking about the adjournment motion. About this I shall talk to you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Therefore, this is the basis of my adjournment motion. In spite of their assurance, they have not prevented this. That is my question.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen it. You can discuss it with me. No question of adjournment motion. I have seen it myself.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, you are agreeing that what I have stated are facts. This is borne out by the Lok Sabha debates. It is on the basis of that that I have raised the point of order. The ruling should not be given in your Chamber but you should give the ruling here.

MR. SPEAKER: I saw that. I can consider what you have shown to me. I have seen it myself.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We can discuss it, in what way we are to do it, not by adjournment motion. I have to talk this over, what you have shown to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: So, you agree that what I have stated are facts, as stated in the Lok Sabha debates, and, therefore, on the basis of that I have raised the point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The ruling should not be given in your Chamber....

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a ruling; I am talking about my ruling about this adjournment motion, this is only regarding the adjournment motion. As for this thing, I will look into it, and I may consider it. Other things can be done. There are other things also besides adjournment motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want a clarification on your ruling. What is your ruling?

MR. SPEAKER: I want to discuss with you. There are other things also....

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I am not defending whether it is right or wrong. Wrong is wrong. I want to draw your attention to the fact that in the case of people who cannot defend themselves it is okay. But let the people who are physically present here, let them reply. In 1979, when money was collected to be presented to Mr. Charan Singh, both of them were Cabinet Ministers in the Ministry. They were there, and they never objected to it.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Kindly see rule 353, Sir...

MR. SPEAKER: I have listened to you already. What more is there?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Rule 353 is very clear, namely that no allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature, directly or indirectly...

MR. SPEAKER: What do you want to say now? I have already listened to you.

There is no allegation.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: There is no allegation in the adjornment motion.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, प्रधान मंत्री को बुला लीजिए, वे सदन की नेता है, उनका यहां होना बहुत जरूरी है।

...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Don't allow your leader to be abused for collection of funds. (*Interruptions*)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, सवाल सिर्फ पक्ष या विपक्ष का नहीं है। सवाल है, हमने आपके सामने काम-रोको-प्रस्ताव रखा है और जो यह पार्लियामेंट काम करती है, वह करती है राष्ट्रहित के अन्दर, कायदे-कानून से बनी है राष्ट्र के वास्ते। यदि बुनियादी सवाल राष्ट्र से टकराते हों, तो उनके लिए आपको कानून निकालना पड़ेगा। जब इस किस्म का इल्जाम और सांसदों के सामने है, लोक सभा के मैम्बरों के सामने है और अगर खुली बात धर्म बन जाएगी तो इससे देश की बुनियाद टूट जाएगी। इसलिए आप को बड़ी संजीदगी के साथ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी बात सही है। मैं आपसे यही कह रहा था कि जब तक आपकी किताब मुझे इजाजत नहीं देगी, मैं तब तक कैसे करूंगा।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What is the subject we are discussing?

MR. SPEAKER: We are discussing the point of order raised by him.

जब आप इसको बदल देंगे, मैं उसको चलाऊंगा और जब तक ये रखेंगे, मैं इसको चलाऊंगा।

...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): It is certainly the convention of this House that an individual against whom allegations are made, if he is not present here to defend himself, then those allegations should not be made. Secondly, it is also the convention, in spite of what many people are saying that the conduct of a State Government is not generally debated in this House. In this matter, it is not the conduct of the State Government at all. It is also true, Sir, that the Chief Minister of Maharashtra has, in the Press, contradicted these allegations to the extent that he has said that this cement, or whatever it is, was not given to these people at any special concessional rate or anything. Anyway, we take it at its face value,—his denial. But, he has said,—and he goes on saying—that he is perfectly within his right to... (*Interruptions*) just a minute, (*Interruption*)... to use the name of the Prime Minister to collect funds from building contractors, sugar

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

cooperatives and such like people. The question is: He used the name of the Prime Minister. The question is whether the Prime Minister's name can be used as an article, an item of commerce, of business. This is what we are worried about.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is a matter for the State Assembly. It is in session. They are seized of the matter.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: इस सम्बन्ध में प्राइम मिनिस्टर को क्या कहना है ? प्राइम मिनिस्टर का नाम इस तरह से यूज नहीं हो सकता है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Prime Minister's name cannot be used as a commodity for corruption. That is our contention.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Is there any businessman or contractor who, if a Chief Minister asks him to pay for a Fund in the name of the Prime Minister, can possibly refuse?...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is just a conjecture. Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That is conjecture. Not allowed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He uses the name of the Prime Minister. That certainly concerns this House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say something..

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): We are here.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी तरफ भी आलंबर। सब को एक साथ कैसे सुनूंगा ?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: We are sitting here. I wish to make a submission....

MR. SPEAKER: I have got only two eyes.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: There are many occasions when we tried to raise the subject of State Governments. You yourself objected and asked us not to raise those matters. (*Interruptions*) You yourself said, either the Chief Minister or the Government there are accountable to the State Assembly. (*Interruptions*) In this matter we are discussing a particular issue, with the support of Press Reports. We have no concrete evidence...(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: What more concrete evidence do you want?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: We have no concrete evidence. Certainly, Sir, according to...(*Interruptions*) even if we take this, according to the Press statement, the amounts contributed by the several factories have been accounted for properly. It has been totalled also. That amount is being utilised, going to be utilised, for public purposes. (*Interruptions*) It is not for political purposes. It is for public purposes. What I want to know is this. Sir, you said that you are going to discuss it with the Members who have raised this matter. What I say is this: Will you allow the same issue, suppose it comes in the future? Will you allow that same issue when it comes? Will you allow the same to be discussed in the House?

(*Interruptions*)

Sir, my request is this, that this kind of discussion, I tell you, should not be allowed. (*Interruptions*)

The simple thing is, we are opening up the flood-gates.

MR. SPEAKER: Even I had gone to this extent, that, if it is for the general good, I had admitted one Calling Attention Motion. That was regarding a

State subject. But when it came in the House, I had no compunction even to withdraw that. So, I don't deviate from what I have already done.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Prime Minister's name is a Central subject or State subject?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The Prime Minister's name cannot be a State subject.

MR. SPEAKER: At the moment, I am talking of the Adjournment Motion which I am not admitting.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We shall talk about it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let Government make a statement.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: When did you allow it, Sir? Some time back when I referred to the Chief Ministers of Kerala and Tamil Nadu, you did not allow me to refer.

श्री जलील रहमान (किशनगंज): इधर भी लोग हैं, इन को भी कुछ वक्त दीजिए। अपोजीशन वाले आदमियों को ही आप ने वक्त दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप ने देखा नहीं, इन को दिया है, उन को वक्त दिया है और ये बोले हैं।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sure that you must have gone through very carefully the adjournment motion given by Mr. Tirkey. You have said that the State Legislature is in session and it is a State subject and therefore this matter cannot be discussed. But I would like to invite your attention.....

MR. SPEAKER: No, Sir.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: If you kindly go through the motion, you will find....

MR. SPEAKER: No, Sir. Not allowed. Mrs. Dandavate.

(*Interruptions*)*

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Sir,....

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever Prof. Tewary is saying will not go on record

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed him. You cannot speak in between them.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Sir, only last week we discussed about the shortage of Essential Commodities in the market and at that time...

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever is said without my permission would not form part of the proceedings. When I allow a certain hon. Member only then his submission should be recorded.

SHRIMATI PRAMLA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central): Sir, I had given notice of a Calling Attention motion on the very first day regarding the scarcity of cement in our country, especially in Bombay. But cement is being given to... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: That will not go on record. Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I have a point of order. Certain names have been mentioned just now.

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*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Without my permission nothing goes on record.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, the distribution of cement is done under the direction of the Government of India. Cement is commodity which is required by everybody.

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you unnecessarily try to circumvent? It is not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Irrelevant.

(*Interruptions*)*

SHR AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West): I have given a calling attention notice. I am not speaking about the State Government...**

MR. SPEAKER: That is under my consideration. I have not decided anything against that. Why are you raising it here? I cannot discuss a calling attention here...Not allowed.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : मैं बड़ी विनम्रता से आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो मामला चल रहा है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या मामला चल रहा है ?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : ..**

**...(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Why don't you let him speak.

(*Interruptions*)

मैं आपकी बात सुन रहा हूं। मैं आपके साथियों से कह रहा हूं कि मैं आपकी बात सुन लूं।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि श्रीमान् ...**

MR. SPEAKER: No name. Not allowed.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अच्छा हम ** नाम नहीं लेंगे। हमारी राय में प्रधान मंत्री का पद बहुत ऊंचा है और प्रधान मंत्री .... (व्यवधान) **

MR. SPEAKER: No dragging of Prime Minister.

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी (सीतापुर): अध्यक्ष जी, आपने अपनी रूलिंग दे दी है। उसके बाद आप एक-एक सदस्य से यह सवाल करते हैं कि आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं, और वे अपनी छोटी-मोटी बात कह रहे हैं, इस पर हमें सख्त एतराज है। यह बंद होना चाहिए। (व्यवधान) ....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We demand a statement. We would like to know from the Parliamentary Affairs Minister whether the Leader of the House will clarify the issue by making a statement.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In protest, we walk out from the House

[*Prof. Madhu Dandavate and some other hon. Members then left the House*]

**Not recorded.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

12-37 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications under Essential Commodities Act

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:

(1) G.S.R. 321(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th May, 1981 regarding the supplies of Fertilizers to be made by domestic manufacturers of fertilizers to various States/Union Territories/Commodity Gardens during the period 1st February to 31st July, 1981.

(2) The Delhi Roller Mills Wheat Products (Ex-mills and Retail) Price Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1981 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 358(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1981.

(3) The Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Amendment Order, 1981, published in Notification No. GSR 673 in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1981.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2716/81].

Review on and Annual Report of Rajasthan State Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., Jaipur, Review on and Annual Report of Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Ltd., Bhopal

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English verions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Rajasthan State Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rajasthan State Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Jaipur for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2717/81].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller & Auditor General thereon.

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2718/81].

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

LATHI-CHARGE BY POLICE ON STUDENTS AND POLICE RAID ON C.P.I. PARTY OFFICE AT CHANDIGARH ON 26TH AUGUST, 1981.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The Reported lathi-charge by police on students and reported police raid on C.P.I. Party Office at Chandigarh on 26th August, 1981."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Sir, according to information received from Chandigarh Administration, members of All India Students Federation and the Punjab Naujawan Sabha who had given a call that they would gherao the Punjab Vidhan Sabha for three days in support of their already voiced demands gathered in the parade ground Sector-17 in Chandigarh on the morning of 26th August, 1981, and they were addressed by their leaders. At about 12.30 PM, a crowd 500 to 600 strong started marching towards the Vidhan Sabha building and violated the prohibitory orders under section 144 Cr. P.C. About 100 yards from the Uttar Marg, the two Executive Magistrates, present on the spot alongwith the police officers warned the crowed that they were violating the prohibitory orders. They were also requested to leave the prohibited zone. However, the crowd started throwing stones and hurling sticks at the police force. In these circumstances, the police resorted to a cane charge to stop the crowd from proceeding further towards the Vidhan Sabha. Some of them, however, managed to reach the barricade in front of the Vidhan Sabha building and indulged in acts of violence causing injury to a police officer.

A number of demonstrators who had earlier been dispersed from near the Punjab Vidhan Sabha building had gathered near the bus terminus and were likely to damage the public property. The police force led by Senior Superintendent of Police and Additional Superintendent of Police, Chandigarh went there. On seeing the police party the demonstrators who were armed entered the C.P.I. office in Sector 21 and which is only about 150 yards from the bus terminus. The police had then to enter the building to effect the arrests to prevent the demonstrators who had taken refuge inside the building from indulging in acts of violence.

A magisterial enquiry has been order by the District Magistrate, Chandigarh.

12.42 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Statement of the Hon. Minister of State for Home is highly unsatisfactory and he has tried to defend what is indefensible. This ugly incident at Chandigarh raises certain fundamental questions. In pursuance to a call given by the All India Students Federation and SFI, about two thousand students met in Chandigarh and started proceeding to the Assembly House.

Now, what were their demands? They demanded employment allowance, cheap education, parity in tuition fees, democratic rights for all students to education and they protested against the CID circular asking the Educational institutions to refuse admission to leftist students. As the students started proceeding towards the Vidhan Sabha, a force of policemen cordoned them. Students insisted to proceed further. This took place at a distance of one kilometre

from the Assembly House. When students insisted and allegedly tried to break the cordon of the police, police resorted to brutal lathi charge. This is not the incident which happens usually, where police resorts to mild lathi charge. Several questions will have to be gone into. Lathi charge was a brutal lathi charge, uncalled for and unwarranted. Usually police is required to tackle the situation very tactfully and use minimum force and that too as a last resort. Here that was not done. Police acted in a manner as if it was a premeditated and pre-conceived thing in the mind of the police to brutally lathi charge students who came out with the demonstration.

Now, Sir, they not only resorted to brutal lathi charge, but they also chased the students up to a distance of three kilometres. Thereafter, eighty people were arrested and some more arrests were made thereafter.

Second part of the incident was the police chased them. Thereafter two hundred policemen went berserk. They went completely mad and lost their own control and the custodians of law and order took law into their own hands. They became lawless, and they attacked and raided the head-quarters of the CPI in Chandigarh. What was done in the CPI headquarters was a very serious mater. When the headquarters office of a recognized all-India party is raided, I would say that police committed criminal trespass in entering the headquarters of CPI.

Many students who were injured in the lathi charge were being given first aid. These students were assaulted again. They were mercilessly beaten. Womenfolk were insulted. Not only that, files were taken away and the entire furniture was in shambles. One room which was given for MLAs of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha was completely in shambles. Typewriters were taken away. Almirahs were broken open. All these acts of the police were beyond their rights and beyond their orders—which they ought not to have resorted to. 26th of August was a very black day in the annals of public life of Chandigarh, and in its history. And that is why it has become a very serious matter.

It is a very serious matter because in this country we are wedded to the rule of law. There is democracy in our country. There are certain fundamental rights. In the dark British days, when the Britishers were trying to trample under foot all the civil liberties of the people, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru stated that that was a police raj where there was 'no *vakil*, no appeal and no *dalil*.' That is how Nehru Ji described those days. I am now asking: "Are we under Police Raj?" This Government, it appears, wants 'no argument, no demand and no demonstration' as against 'no *vakil*, no appeal and no *dalil* of those days.

It is the fundamental right of every citizen to come out with demands; and the students were not attacking the police. It was the fundamental right of students to come out with their demands. In response to this, the police went berserk and they tried to trample all the civil liberties under foot. All the decency was given a go-by by the police. They resorted to this brutality and vandalism.

Having said this, I would ask: can not a recognized political party function in this country? This is a fundamental question. What right has the police to intrude, encroach upon and to criminally trespass into the headquarters of CPI? To-day it is the CPI. Tomorrow it may be against any other political party. They may enter the office of any trade union. In this way, the police are setting wrong precedents. This creates a

[Shri Ratansinh Rajda]

serious situation for the citizens. No citizen worth his salt and no citizen who believes in civil liberties will tolerate this sort of 'zulum' on the part of the police.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude with a question.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Today it is CPI; tomorrow it may be Janata Party, or the Bharatiya Janata Party, or DMK or Anna DMK also.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): DMK's office was not raided by the police. DMK's office at Coimbatore was raided by CPI and CPI (M).

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): What happened during Emergency?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: This raises a very fundamental question. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether it is not true that such attacks on peaceful demonstrations constitute an assault on the right of free association which is a fundamental right guaranteed by Part III of the Constitution? Secondly, the Minister has also declared in his statement that a Magisterial enquiry is going on. That is adding an insult to the injury because the case of the police is completely indefensible and the inquiry is merely an eye wash. There must be a judicial enquiry. What are the reasons for non-cooperation by the CPI in the enquiry of the Government? The members of the CPI are all victims. They said, we are not going to cooperate in this enquiry. They have no trust in this enquiry. Will the Minister give us reasons why they have declared their non-cooperation? Will the Government also assure that in future no headquarters or any office of any political party would be attacked, or would be raided by the police?

Every day we see that demonstrations are being staged in front of the Parliament House and sometimes occasionally a mild lathi-charge take place. But this was an unprecedented brutal lathi-charge by the police and the police had taken the law into their own hands. Action should be taken against those who are responsible for this.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I would like to deny all the charges made by the hon. member against the Chandigarh police. The police did make a cane charge when the crowd became unruly.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: But here are the photographs where the police was chasing the students in that area. The hon. Minister must have seen it.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Police had to chase them because they became unruly and started throwing stones at the police; they were hurling stones at the police and were abusing the police. The police had to run behind them. Whatever the hon. member had said regarding taking away of files, typewriters, etc. from CPI office is also factually incorrect.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): The typewriters were not taken away; they were broken; they were smashed by the police. You are right.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The allegation made by the CPI hon. member regarding breaking of typewriters is also not correct. The police entered the city office. The police wanted to arrest those who were indulging in the act of violence. When anybody commits a criminal offence, when it is a cognisance offence, it is not necessary even to take warrants to enter the premises to arrest them. So, this is not a criminal trespass, as the hon. member had described it. He had put only two questions. One is about the judicial enquiry. I have already said in my statement that a

Magisterial enquiry has been ordered in this case; and after the enquiry if there is any excess on the part of the police, if they had committed any mistake, necessary action will be taken against those who are responsible for it. His second question was that there was an assault on the free association. There is no ban on free association and making even demonstrations, if they are peaceful. We never prohibit any peaceful demonstration. In Chandigarh, on an average, every day, there are 5-6 demonstrations, and the Chandigarh police has a record for this. I would like to point out to the hon. member that on the previous week, there was an Harijan agitation in which nearly 28 police men were injured. Six of them were officers—3 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Dy. SPs and 1 SPs. Two were severely injured. One DSP is in the hospital and he is in a serious condition. One Inspector was also seriously injured. The Chandigarh Police has always tactfully handled the situation and they had not attacked the demonstrators. But here when they became violent and started throwing stones and using their lathis which they were carrying, there was no other go for the police but to resort to cane charge.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ram Vilas Paswan—Absent. Shri Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I have heard the statement of the hon. Minister and also the reply he has furnished. The statement and the reply he has now given are nothing but a callous evasion of truth. And so far as the statement is concerned, it is merely a reproduction and reiteration of certain information which has been given by the Chandigarh Police staff. And it is not expected—and it is not the duty of the Minister in charge of Home Affairs—to reproduce what has been given by the Police in Chandigarh. Instead of applying his mind, instead of having an enquiry into the matter he just gives out something which is farthest away from the truth. It is nothing but a green signal for the Police. Whether there is a democratic right of the people of our country to go to the Vidhan Sabha and ventilate their grievance is the question. Students and youths of Chandigarh have got that right, as I said Parliament will uphold that right, not only of the people of Chandigarh but of the people all over the country based as it is on certain democratic demands. You will understand nature of the demand. They wanted that there should be employment, or in case of unemployment, they should be given unemployment allowance. The students and youth demanded that education should be made cheap. They also demanded that there should be parity between the tuition fees charged by the Government colleges and the fees charged by the private educational institutions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already read it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: But you must also know it. There are 148 private colleges and 36 Government colleges in Chandigarh. The private colleges are charging four times the fees charged by the Government colleges. It is quite natural that the students should say that the tuition fees should be reduced or atleast made equal to the fee charged by the Government colleges.

A most dangerous precedent has been created by the Police there. They have prepared a list of students, and they have sent a circular to the heads of the educational institutions requesting them—or ordering them not to accord admission to any of the students listed in it. What is the future of those students whose names have been lised by the CID? They are all free citizens of our country and as students and youths of the country, they have got a right to be members of the union of their choice. They can be members of a union of their choice

[Shri Chitta Basu]

and the Police has got nothing to do with it and the Punjab Police CID has issued a circular that the students whose names are listed and which list has been sent to the heads of institutions that they should not be admitted in the schools, colleges and universities there. Is it not an infringement upon their Fundamental Right? Is it not a case of denying the students or youth of Punjab the Fundamental Right of association and attending a union of their choice. This is the way how the Chandigarh police are acting. Even today I have got a list with me. Seventy students have not been given admission. Why? How can the Punjab Police interfere with their Fundamental Right to join the union of their choice? And this Minister tells us that the lathi charge had to be resorted to. Lathi charge was done in a spirit of vengeance, in a spirit of brutality. If you allow me, you look at this picture. It is not from the *New Age* or the *Patriot*, it is from the Times of India. Look at this picture. The picture will show that with a sense of vengeance, a sense of revenge, a savage attack was made on the peaceful students. I want to lay it on the Table of the House. Even you will be astonished to learn—here is a picture of a student who has been arrested, brutally injured and taken to hospital and he has been kept chained in the hospital bed. (*Interruptions*). Is this a civilised Government or are we in a jungle?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: That is Mrs. Indira Gandhi's democracy!

SHRI CHITTA BASU: A student who has been brutally injured in the lathi charge, is taken to the hospital and is kept chained to the hospital bed. Is he a criminal? Has he not got the right to demonstrate, the right to demand education, the right to demand employment or employment allowance? If he goes to the Vidhan Sabha, a lathi charge awaits him and he gets injured, taken to the hospital and is kept chained to the hospital bed. This is most savage behaviour and it shows how the police acted.

He has given some examples of police excesses. I also want to give some excesses. About 200 police armed to the teeth entered the CPI office at Chandigarh which is 5 KM away—it has to be taken note of—from the scene of the demonstration and which is about 1 KM away from the so-called bus terminus. The police entered into the office of the CPI. What did they do? They were not there simply to arrest some people. They ran amok. They displayed unusual frenzy and abused womenfolk, beat up whomsoever came their way, forced open and broke the doors, windows, almirahs and cupboards, took away some party files and records, typewriters and wooden furniture. The whole office has been left in a shambles.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please put your question.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: About 54 party functionaries and party leaders were there, including the State General Secretary of the CPI. They did not take part in the demonstration; they were engaged in their usual routine work in the office. They were arrested from the premises of the party office without showing any reason, without producing any warrant, nothing of the sort. Even women members of the party were—I have a temptation to use very strong language, but I will say it very mildly—women party members were abused and intimidated. Mrs Jogendra Malhotra and Mrs. Mohinder Virk were abused. (*Interruptions*). Would the hon. Minister go and ask them whether the women members of the CPI were abused and intimidated? As I have already placed before you,

three students have been kept chained to the hospital bed. One picture I have just now shown you.

Now I am coming to the Senior Superintendent of Police, Chandigarh S.S.P., Chandigarh..**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please don't mention the name.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It has come in the papers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can just say, "S.S.P., Chandigarh". We are not concerned about the name.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: S.S.P., Chandigarh was personally responsible for these reported excesses. He has reported to have taken out his service revolver and brandished it before Mrs. Malhotra, threatening her with dire consequences. There are 189 students and youths still under detention. Some of whom have been badly injured. 90 demonstrators have still been missing. They have not yet returned to their places. These excesses, to speak in the mildest form, were brutal and barbarous. These are the precursors of the days to come. This shows authoritarian trend and this trend is going to be irreversible. They want to stifle the voice of dissent and the right to protest. They want to lauch attack on the people's demonstrations and people's right to protest.

In this context I may I know from the hon. Minister whether he is prepared to hold an inquiry himself in the incidence of excesses I have reported? Or is he prepared to institute a judicial inquiry? A magisterial inquiry is not going to bring out the truth. If the Government is interested in bringing out the truth it is necessary that it should order for a judicial inquiry. And in view of the fact that the aggrieved party, the CPI, and other democratic and left parties have decided to boycott the magisterial inquiry a judicial inquiry should be ordered for. What is the actual number of students who were arrested? How many of them have so far been released? Why have rest of them not been released? Have the cases against them been withdrawn? If not, will the Government withdraw cases against them? Would the Government pay compensation to the injured and create an atmosphere or climate of confidence and restore of normalcy in Chandigarh? Would the Government dismiss the Senior Superintendent of Police...** and take action against all other police officers who are responsible for excesses? If this is not done, the truth will never come out. In the name of democracy I want that the Government should agree to institute a proper inquiry into the matter so that the truth is known to everyone.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The hon. Member has, more or less, repeated what the previous Member has said. As I have already said, a magisterial inquiry has already been ordered. Three aspects are to be inquired into by the magistrate. They are: cane charge by the police, arrest of certain persons and the entry of the police into the office of the Communist Party of India. I think in these three aspects all the points of the hon. Member are covered. This Inquiry will take evidence and meet individuals also who have got complaint against the Police. After the inquiry is over they will point out in the findings the role of the police. On the basis of the report, necessary action will definitely be taken against all those who are found guilty. So I cannot off-hand say whether we will dismiss a certain officer or not unless it is proved that he is guilty....

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Who will prove?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The Inquiry Officer. You can ask your colleagues to present their case and give facts to the Inquiry Officer so that everything comes to light.

He has put two or three questions. One is about the judicial inquiry. As

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**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

I have already said, a magistraial inquiry is ordered. So, it is not possible to go in for a judicial inquiry.

He wanted to know how many persons were released. Those who were arrested on the 27th and 28th were released. Those who were arrested on the 26th are yet to be released.

Another question was whether the cases will be withdrawn. In the case of demonstrations, where some violence is committed by the students or the demonstrators, cases are instituted. So, it depends upon the merits of the case. I cannot say anything at this stage.

Then he wanted to know whether compensation will be given to them. In the case of violent agitations, there is no precedent for giving compensation.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Violence was caused by the police.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The Chandigarh administration reported that there was violence by the demonstrators. Therefore, the question of compensation does not arise.

There is no ban on anybody becoming a member of any political party or association. There is no ban.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: In that case, you should request the Punjab CID to withdrawn that circular.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Members of the Punjab Assembly can raise it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The difficulty is we cannot raise it.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I will look into what the hon. Member says about the circular.

श्री पीयूष तिरकी (अमीपुरद्वार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय पुलिस का लाठीचार्ज आज देश में एक साधारण सी बात हो चुकी है। दिल्ली में अंधों पर लाठीचार्ज किया गया, कहीं कमजोर वर्गों और औरतों पर लाठीचार्ज होता है, कहीं मजदूरों के डिमान्स्ट्रेशन पर लाठीचार्ज होता है। रोज ही कहीं न कहीं से लाठीचार्ज की खबरें आ रही हैं लेकिन पंजाब में पुलिस ने जो लाठीचार्ज हमारे बच्चों पर किया है वह बहुत ही दर्दनाक है। उससे सारे देश के स्टूडेण्ट्स को बड़ा क्षोभ हुआ है। पुलिस तो वहां पर बच्चों को सम्हालने गई थी लेकिन न तो वह उनको सम्हाल सकी और न उनको समझा सकी, उसने उनको लाठी से पीटा—यह इस देश की पुलिस के लिए बड़ी दुर्भाग्य की बात है। इस सदन के सारे सदस्य मां-बाप हैं, उनके बच्चे स्कूलों में हैं, वे अगर अपने बच्चों को अच्छी तरह से न सम्हाल सकने के कारण, कोई गड़बड़ी होने पर, घर में उन पर लाठी से व्यवहार करें तो क्या इस तरह से यह देश चल सकेगा ? वहां पर इतनी बड़ी संख्या में पुलिस के रहते हुए भी थोड़े से बच्चों को बजाए समझाने-बुझाने के उन पर लाठी चार्ज किया गया—यह पुलिस का बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण और नाजायज काम था। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है :

"The police resorted to cane charge to disturb the crowed from proceeding further towards the Vidhan Sabha."

मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि केन क्या चीज है और लाठी क्या चीज है ? यह मेरे पास न तो केन है और न लाठी है। मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि केन और लाठी में क्या अन्तर है ? मैं यहां दिखाने के लिए इसको सभा पटल पर रखना चाहूंगा। (व्यवधान)।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: "lathi" is a Hindi word, while "cane" is an English word.

श्री पीयूष तिरकी : मास्टर लोग स्कूलों में जो व्यवहार में लाते हैं वह केन होता है।

In the statement, he has stated: "On seeing the police party, the demonstrators who were armed entered the CPI office in sector No. 21"

So, may I know from the hon. Minister from what he has stated the particulars of the arms and the seizure made thereof?

उन्होंने कहा है कि वहां पर सी० पी० आई० आफिस में आर्म्ड स्टूडेंट्स घुस गए थे, इसलिए उनको पकड़ने गये थे। मैं आपके द्वारा पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो आर्म उनके बीच में पाए गए उसकी लिस्ट आपके पास है, कृपया आप वह बतलायें ?

May I ask the hon. Minister whether the lathi charge of Chandigarh police on students demonstrating for employment or unemployment allowance, cheap education, for parity in tuition fees, right of education for all students was justified by the Government, whether it is a fact that a CID circular was issued asking the educational institutions to refuse admission to those students who are activists of left unions, and whether the Government is of the view to send a parliamentary committee to inquire into these incidents?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, the charges are again repeated by the hon. Member. So, I do not go into them. I would like to reply only to the questions which he has put.

First is about the particulars of arms seized. Sir, I said that because they were armed with lathis and they were throwing stones—these were the instruments with them—no arms were seized from the CPI office. It is only because they entered there the police wanted to arrest them and therefore they entered into the CPI office; otherwise they have no reason to enter into the CPI office.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: In the statement it has been stated that the students were armed, but they were not armed.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I said that they were armed with lathis.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: They were armed with lathis and the police people were having canes. That is the only difference. The police had only canes and the boys had lathis. You are not here just to reproduce whatever the police told you, like a parrot. Why don't you go there and look for yourself and make an inquiry on the spot?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The Calling Attention was admitted only on 28th August, and there is no time to go and inquire. Every Minister has to go by the reports received from the State or from the Administration.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Do not be a prisoner of the Administration.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: So, I have to definitely rely on the reports which I received from the Chandigarh Administration.

(*Interruptions*)

Sir, so far as the CID circular is concerned, I have already said that I will look into it. (*Interruptions*).

So far as the appointment of a parliamentary committee to go into this is concerned, the question does not arise because there is a magisterial inquiry already.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Pansqura): Sir, the statement placed before the House in reply to the Call Attention by the Minister is so blank that I believe that the late lamented Michael O'Dwyer would have been green with envy to read such a statement, he could not have done better. I am sure.

The hon. Minister just now said that only one day before he has received the Calling Attention notice, he could not get all the information.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: No, no. I got the information, but there is no time to go.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: So, he could not go. So, much before this, a Call Attention has come to Rajya Sabha. Moreover was it not a serious enough matter that the headquarters of a political party in a State was ransacked.

All Opposition Parties were demanding that a judicial enquiry should be held and they had also refused magisterial enquiry. We were not these question serious enough for him to go? If he could not go, he should have apologised here. But he could not go. But he could very well swallow this shameless police version of the incidents. I do not know whether he has read it properly or not.

I will read out for your benefit the answer given to that part which deals with the CBI.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, the Minister is laughing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen. Mr. Nadar and Mr. Harikesh are spoiling the show.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Is it a matter to laugh? It is a question which has to be properly answered.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Has he properly read it? Then I take it that he has read and swallowed the whole version. What is it? I am not going to see it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is in the form of a question.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Before putting my question, I will read a statement to draw your attention. What is this? The first part of it is that "the students were lathicharged and the students near the Vidhan Sabha" etc. They said:

> "A number of demonstrators had earlier been dispersed from near the Punjab Vidhan Sabha building and had gathered near the bus terminus and were likely to damage the public property. The Police force led by Senior Superintendent of Police and Additional Superintendent of Police at Chandigarh went there."

It seems to me a clear one. These students were likely to damage public property. Where were they? Can you tell me off-hand how far that bus terminus was from Punjab Vidhan Sabha? And how far is CPI office from Punjab Vidhan Sabha? The statement says that the bus terminus is 150 yards from the CPI office. But it does not say how far that bus terminus was from the Vidhan Sabha itself and how far the CPI Office. I am not particular. Let him say "No". Let him say 'No', there are 5 Kms. from Vidhan Sabha and a clear 'No' to 'that they are likely to damage public property'. So, I do not know that likeliness was particularly enquired into. But they were supposed to be unarmed. And he said 'No, no. They were armed with brickbats and canes'.

It is stated in this very statement why they were arrested and that the Police were made to enter the building to effect the arrest, to prevent the demonstrators who had taken a refuge inside the Building from indulging in acts of violence. So, the Police were doing what? They were preventing the students from indulging in acts of violence. Students who were supposed to be armed inside Office, 5 Kms. away from Vidhan Sabha, with lathis—that also he does not know—he does not claim more than that. But Government claims to know that. To prevent them 'violence' was used. Everybody was arrested at pistol point. So, is it not a greater violence? Sir, to prevent them from acting in a violent manner, they had to intimate our women Congress, wives of the State Secretaries, Comrades Mrs. Joginder Malhotra and Mrs. Mohinder Gill, a Member of the State Council of the C.P.M.,

Punjab. Were they trying to act violently with brickbats and lathis? Very strange. As a result of that, the police had to use the pistol inside the C.P.I.M. office. So, I would like to know in view of the serious nature of the crime committed by the police there and, above that, I would also like to tell him that the Chief Minister Mr. Darbara Singh even had to say this, how is it that, the Union Territory which is better known as Chandigarh Administration which is under the direct charge of Mr. Makwana and Mr. Zail Singh, when it is under the direct charge of the Centre, this is one of the incidents in the recent years, that being the situation, all the Opposition Parties in Chandigarh refused to cooperate with the judicial enquiry? That is because of the callous attitude. Would he not even now act, not like the petty fogging police official but as a Minister to withdraw the old order of holding a magisterial enquiry and order for a judicial enquiry or not? Maybe, they want to cover it up by the blind statement which is full of absolute untruths. They want to cover that up and that is why they now want to hold a magisterial enquiry.

There was a circular about the students, leftist students, who would not be permitted inside. That was the reason for the agitation. In the Vidhan Sabha, the Minister earlier said that this circular would not be executed. But, it was being executed what is the situation. Education being very much a concurrent subject and this being a very serious situation in the political life of our country, in the democracy of the country, will he here itself say that such things will be immediately banned and no further attempt of that kind will be made in future?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR rose....**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will not go on record. This is not a correct way. Don't record. You are spoiling every serious discussion. Please sit down. She has put a very very serious question. You are spoiling it.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, if the hon. lady Member had seen my statement properly, she would find that I had not given a clean chit to the police. I have already said that a magisterial enquiry has been ordered. If anybody is found responsible for any misuse of power or if, they had acted beyond their jurisdiction, then necessary action would be taken. I have already said that (*Interruptions*) I have not given a clean chit to the police. About the judicial enquiry, I have already replied. About the circular also, I said that I would look into it.

13.28 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1981-82

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways). The Railway Minister.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1981-82.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the House stands adjourned to meet at 14.29 hours.

13.29 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(**) Not recorded.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at thirty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up Matters under Rule 377. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

(i) ALLEGED CRASHING OF PRICES OF RAW JUTE IN WEST BENGAL

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I wish to raise the following matter of urgent public importance, under Rule 377.

West Bengal produces 50 per cent of the total raw jute production of India, i.e., 40 to 42 lakh bales, out of 80 to 82 lakh bales. It is grown mainly by small and marginal farmers.

Now the jute has started coming to the market in North Bengal. North Bengal price determines the jute prices of the year.

Reports are coming that in the markets of Cooch-Bihar, Islampur etc. raw jute is selling at Rs. 120 to Rs. 130 per quintal. It is much below the minimum price fixed by the Central Government this year, which is Rs. 175 (for Assam Bottom W-5). The peasants are totally dissatisfied with even the declared price. It may be recalled that last year the peasant organisations demanded Rs. 300 per quintal and the West Bengal Government recommended Rs. 250.

It should also be recalled that peasants did not get even the last year's declared price despite the assurance by the Minister.

The Central Government set up a Task Force whose recommendations have not at all satisfied the farmers and their organisations.

According to their recommendation, the Jute Corporation of India has declared its intention of buying altogether 21 lakh bales this year, of which the West Bengal's quota will be nearly 12.6 lakh bales. But, last year, the JCI purchased only 5.6 lakh bales from West Bengal.

So, even to purchase this declared quantity, the JCI needs a much bigger infrastructure (and money), which it has not yet built up.

The JCI is reported to have purchased only 50,000 bales upto now this year and the North Bengal price-crash shows the dangerous situation.

The peasants are highly perturbed over this state of affairs. On the 31st August, that is today, thousands of peasants are converging on Calcutta at the call of various Left Kisan Organisations and Trade Unions to demand the following among others:—

(a) The Central Government should review the declared minimum price of raw jute and raise it to Rs. 300 per quintal. Peasants' Organisations must be consulted on this.

(b) Increase JCI's purchasing centres and improve its system of purchase so as to purchase at least 80 per cent of the declared quota before October, i.e., before the Pujas.

(c) Implement the provision of the Jute Purchase Order (where the provision of Essential Commodities Act, Section 7 is applied) that any person who sells or purchases below Government price will be liable to be punished by law.

(d) All Jute Mills to be compelled by law to purchase all their Jute from the Government Agencies and from J.C.I.

(e) Nationalise Jute Mills and Jute Trade.

I request the Minister of Commerce to take immediate steps so that the peasants production raw jute in West Bengal can be saved from utter disaster.

(ii) STEPS TO ENSURE SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER TO WESTERN DESERT DISTRICTS OF RAJASTHAN.

श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : राजस्थान प्रान्त के जयपुर, टोंक, सवाई माधोपुर, भरतपुर जिलों में अति वृष्टि और बाढ़ और पश्चिमी रेगिस्तानी जिलों में अनावृष्टि के कारण पीने के पानी के स्रोत या तो नष्ट हो गए हैं या सूख गए हैं। अगले दो माह में सारे राजस्थान में पीने के पानी की समस्या विकराल रूप धारण कर लेगी जिस के कारण लाखों की संख्या में पशु पीने के पानी के अभाव में मृत्यु के शिकार होंगे और मनुष्यों के लिए भी जीवन को खतरा पैदा हो जाएगा।

राज्य सरकार अपनी वित्तीय स्थिति को देखते हुए उक्त विकराल समस्या को हल नहीं कर सकेगी। जोधपुर शहर में जवाई और हेमावास से पीने का पानी मिलता है। जवाई बांध में 14 फुट तक पानी आया है जब कि भराव क्षमता 62 फुट तक है।

यह पानी जोधपुर शहर की जनता के लिए तीन महीने से अधिक नहीं चल सकेगा। इसी प्रकार राजस्थान के दूसरे जिलों में तालाबों में पानी का भराव क्षमता से बहुत कम है। शहरों से भी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की बड़ी दुर्गति होगी, उन्होंने गांव खाली करने पड़ेंगे।

इस समस्या के प्रति राज्य एवं केन्द्रीय सरकारों को गम्भीरता से विचार कर तुरन्त नलकूपों के निर्माण का कार्य युद्ध स्तर पर लाना चाहिये ताकि गर्मी से पहले पीने के पानी की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था हो सके और पश्चिमी रेगिस्तानी बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर एवं जोधपुर जिलों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थाई तौर पर पानी की माकूल व्यवस्था करने के लिए राजस्थान नहर की लिफ्ट योजना निर्माण को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए।

(iii) NEED FOR SETTING UP OF INDUSTRIES IN THE BACKWARD DISTRICT OF ISLAMPUR, WEST BENGAL.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): Islampur in the district of West Dinajpur in West Bengal is a very backward area. There is not a single industry worth the name.

State Government of West Bengal wanted to instal a Thermal Power Plant at Islampur and proposed accordingly to the Energy Ministry earlier. But unfortunately the said proposal of the State Government of West Bengal was turned down by the Planning Commission without assigning any logical reason therefor. Islampur is a neglected backward area, economically backward with large number of able-bodied unemployed youths. The area is rich in jute, sugarcane and hide and economic exploitation of these raw materials can profitably be made if jute, sugar and tannery mills are established.

I therefore urge upon the Central Government to consider the possibility of setting up a jute mill, sugar mill and a tannery mill in Islampur, in line with the Government's policy to uplift backward areas, along with the efforts made by the State Government.

(iv) STEPS TO ENSURE ENFORCEMENT OF EXISTING LAWS IN RESPECT OF THE WORKERS EMPLOYED FOR VARIOUS CONSTRUCTIONS FOR ASI AD '82.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): The ambitious and glamorous construction for ASIAD'82 is being carried out at a feverish pace at the cost of the minimum rights and social measures to which labourers are entitled under the IPC Conventions and the existing labour laws of the Government.

A survey report prepared by the People's Union of Democratic Rights (PUDR), states that the contractors employed by the Government to build the stadium, fly-overs, hotels, village complex and other associated constructions

[Shri Chitta Basu]

are violatng with impunity almost every law at every stage. Government officials aware of what is happening are turning a blind eye, to cases of gross violation, eager as they are to complete the construction by any means by November 1982 when the ASIAD games would be inaugurated. In the process, the toiling workers are being denied the rights guaranteed under such important laws as (a) Minimum Wages Act, (b) Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Services) Act, (c) Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, (d) Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 (e) Personal Injuries (Compensation Act), (f) The Workmen's Compensation Act, (g) The Employment of Children's Act.

It was revealed on inquiry that all the workers were getting less than the minimum daily wages fixed, and in same cases were leading a life of bondage tied to the 'Jamadars' who enlisted them for contractors during the entire period of work, without any right to quit and join some other work. The minimum wage for an unskilled worker is Rs. 9.25 daily, but as per the current price index (January 1981) it is Rs. 11.25. In all the sites, workers are getting Rs. 8.00 only or even less, since they have to part with the best of their dues as commission to the Jamadars.

Almost all the workers are migrants, recruited from Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Most of them are from backward districts of these States and are mainly landless and poor peasants. Under the inter-State Migrant Workers (Regular of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, such migrant labourers are entitled to certain benefits. At almost all the sites, the workers are being denied the benefits like 'displacement allowance' which is equal to fifty per cent of monthly wages payable to him or Rs. 75 whichever is higher, to be paid to the migrant workmen at the time of recruitment by the contractor; suitable residential accommodation during their period of employment, prescribed medical facilities free of charges, and regular payment of minimum wages.

But what are provided by the contractors are nothing but hovels, torn tents and jhuggies.

Sanitary conditions are even worse. Given such unhygienic living conditions, and lack of proper sanitary facilities, the risk of diseases is pretty high. Yet, inspite of standing rules, which enjoin upon the employers to give free medical treatment, there is hardly any arrangement for such medical treatment. Maintenance of proper safety standards of construction sites is an obligation enjoined upon the employers by the law, but accidents due to negligence on the part of contractors are quite frequent.

The plight of women and children working at the sites is worse.

Having regard to these pitiable conditions of life and work for over a lakh of workers, engaged in the construction work of the Asiad '82, I urge upon the Government to hold an on-the-spot enquiry and take suitable steps to ensure enforcement of the existing laws in respect of them.

(v) INCREASING ACTIVITIES OF ANTI-SOCIAL ELEMENTS IN BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY AND STEPS TO CHECK THEM.

श्री हरीकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : मान्यवर, काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में असामाजिक तत्वों की गतिविधियों के बढ़ जाने के कारण वहां के अध्यापक एवं छात्र असुरक्षित हो गये हैं। विश्वविद्यालय परिसर में अपराध हो रहे हैं। इस परिस्थिति के विरोध में वहां के सभी अध्यापक हड़ताल कर रहे हैं एवं उन्हें मौन जुलूस निकालने के लिए बाध्य होना पड़ा है। अध्यापकों की हड़ताल एक गम्भीर समस्या है जिससे छात्र भी प्रभावित हुए बिना नहीं रह सकते। उक्त विश्वविद्यालय एक

केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय है अतः केन्द्र सरकार को तत्काल वहां की स्थिति को सुधारने हेतु ठोस एवं आवश्यक कदम उठाना चाहिए जिससे वहां पर शांति एवं सुरक्षा का वातावरण उत्पन्न हो सके। साथ ही केन्द्र सरकार का यह भी उत्तरदायित्व है कि वह उस विश्वविद्यालय में शीघ्र एक कुलपति की भी नियुक्ति करें क्योंकि इस समय वहां पर कोई कुलपति नहीं है। इस कार्य में किसी भी प्रकार का विलम्ब अनुचित होगा।

(vi) NEED TO PROVIDE KIOSKS/STALLS/PLATFORMS TO HAWKERS IN DELHI SELLING PAAN ETC.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there are a number of hawkers in Delhi selling paan, cigarettes, bidis etc. They are pavment hawkers and are exposed to sun, rain and all other weather conditions. They are also subjected to extortion and harassment by the police and the Municipal Corporation authorities.

Paan forms almost a part of Indian culture. Panwallas both individually and collectively through their unions have been appealing to the Delhi Administration for remedial measures. It is strange that while the Delhi Administration has chosen to make beautiful looking garbage enclosures, they are not prepared to provide to these hawkers any kiosks or platforms.

A standard design for all panwallas and hawkers could be made by the Delhi Administration and the hawkers could be asked to reimburse the cost thereof.

I, therefore, through this special mention, and through you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, appeal to the Government to consider the genuine demands of the hawkers and to provide them with adequate kiosks, stalls, platforms against reasonable payment.

(vii) NEED TO CLEAR SILENT VALLEY PROJECT IN VIEW OF THE REPORTED RECENT RECOMMENDATION BY A COMMITTEE.

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Galghat):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, The House would recall the controversy that was raised regarding the Silent Valley forest and the proposed hydro-electric project there. The environmentalists in our country protested against the construction of a hydro-electric project in Silent Valley as they thought that this would destroy a substantial part of what they called the tropical rain forest in Silent Valley.

But, now a Committee has come to the conclusion that Silent Valley does not have any unique geographical or biological features. The Committee is also of the view that Silent Valley is not a tropical rain forest.

As a matter of fact forests in Attappady, Muzhiyar, Sabarigiri etc. are more dense than that in Silent Valley. Even after the construction of a reservoir in Sabarigiri, there have been sufficient rainfall in this region. There is no rain in Silent Valley area during the period between January and March. There are only 48 species of plants in the area that is liable to be submerged by the reservoir whereas there are 71 species of rare plants in the non-submergible area. The soil, the flaura and fauna in Silent Valley are more or less similar to those of other forests in the Western Ghats. Thus, the conclusion reached by the Committees is that construction of reservoir in Silent Valley will not submerge a large part of the forest.

This conclusion of the Committee should set at rest all controversies regarding the proposed project in Silent Valley. The benefits from the hydro-electric project would be far more important than what the environmentalists call the disruption of ecological balances.

**The original speech was made in Malayalam.

[Shri V. S. Vijayaraghavan]

Hence, I would request the Government to clear this project as early as possible.

4.50 hrs.

ANTI-APARTHEID (UNIED NATIONS CONVENTION) BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri P. V. Narsimha Rao on the 27th August, 1981, namely:—

> "That the Bill to give effect to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, be taken into Consideration."

Shri Ananda Pathak to continue his speech.

SHRI ANANDA PATAK (Darjeeling): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on that day, I was explaining how Apartheid was being practised in South Africa in its crudest form and also the condition and situation under which Apartheid gets its breeding ground.

Sir, it gets its breeding ground in the ever-recurring crisis in the capitalist mode of production and feudal land relations.

So, when we are going to adopt such an important piece of legislation here, let us be cautious that we may have to face opposition and obstacles in implementing the letter and spirit of the Bill in our country from that very class of big bourgeoise, monopolists, multi-nationals, landlords and other exploiting classes who are mercilessly exploiting our people, squeezing their blood perpetrating their inhuman crimes against the working class, agricultural labourers, poor peasants, Harijans, tribals and other toiling masses and suppressing their fundamental rights and creating condition for authoritarianism in our country.

Sir, let us also be aware of these imperialist powers who are encouraging dintegration of our country by helping and supporting secessionist forces, threatening independence of our country by encircling it on various pretexts, setting up their military bases in Diego Garcia and the Indian Ocean and arming Pakistan with most sophisticated modern weapons and let us not forget that these very powers are adding, abetting and encouraging racist white minority rulers in South Africa to perpertrate the policy of apartheid.

Sir, the imperialist power is not only helping the racist ruler of South Africa to perpetrate the policy of Apartheid, but as we see now, they are also bent upon resubjugating the Angolan and other African people by committing invasion with terrible brutalities and barbarity over sovereign Angola.

Let us condemn this barbarous attack on the Angolan people in the strongest term and demand immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South Africa troops from Angola.

Sir, let us also express our solidarity with the National Liberation Movement of African People who are valiantly fighting against the racist white rulers of South Africa and liberating themselves one after another from the yoke of colonial subjugation.

Let us congratulate the people of Portuguese Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique and other places who, through their death defying courageous struggle, are achieving victory after victory and are still continuing their struggle against the imperialist and racist and fascist rulers for their total liquidation.

Sir, let us also extend our unequivocal support to the National Liberation Movement of Asia and Latin America, besides Africa and thus prove our sincerity and honesty in ensuring the ending of last vestiges of colonialism and all sorts of exploitation and tyranical rule of imperialism wherever and in whatever form it exists. This would only be a guarantee to end the policy

of Apartheid throughout the world wherever it exists.

Before I conclude, I would like to say that the issue on the agenda is of a vital nature, and there may not be any opposition from any side of the House. But I regret to say that such an important issue was held up for eight long years since the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted an international convention on the suppression of and punishment for the crime of apartheid as far back as on the 30th November 1973. If you were sincere and serious enough, you would have brought in this Bill long ago. However, though late, we concur in this Bill; and I hope that you will be sincere and serious in implementing it. With these words, I conclude, and thank you.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देर से ही सही, यह विधेयक इस सदन में आया है, यह संतोष का विषय है। रंग भेद मानवता के विरुद्ध है और एक गंभीर समस्या है। इस अपराध के प्रति हम भारत के लोगों का आक्रोश और उन की भावनाएं सुविदित हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने इस विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करते हुए जो भावना व्यक्त की है कि सारा भारत और इस सदन के दोनों पक्ष इस विधेयक की मूल भावना के साथ हैं, वह वास्तव में सत्य है। वह हमारे देश के महात्मा गांधी थे, जिन्होंने दक्षिण अफ्रीका में सबसे पहले रंग भेद के खिलाफ आवाज उठाई। वहां पर पहले भारतीयों के खिलाफ जो भेदभाव था उसके विरुद्ध उन्होंने आवाज उठाई। लेकिन कालांतर में महात्मा गांधी का वह संघर्ष सारी मानवता का संघर्ष बन गया गया है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में जो ताकतें अपने तुच्छ स्वार्थों की पूर्ति के लिए दक्षिण अफ्रीका और उसकी रंग भेद की नीति को बढ़ावा दे रही हैं, उन्हें समझना चाहिए कि वे मानवता के प्रति एक बहुत बड़ा अपराध कर रही हैं। उनके तुच्छ स्वार्थ चाहे उनको कुछ भी बतलाते हों, लेकिन वे मानवता की पुकार को अधिक समय तक अनसुनी नहीं कर सकते।

हम भारत के लोगों को इसमें कोई शंका नहीं है कि रंगभेद के खिलाफ दक्षिण अफ्रीका की जनता का जो संघर्ष है, वह चाहे कितना भी लंबा और कठिन क्यों न हो, लेकिन अंत में निश्चित तौर पर विजय अफ्रीका की जनता की होगी। हमारी सरकार ने जिस तरह दक्षिण अफ्रीका की राष्ट्रवादी ताकतों को समर्थन दिया है, वह स्वागत योग्य है। स्वापो के नेता, नेल्सन मेन्डेला, को नेहरू पुरस्कार देने से अफ्रीका की राष्ट्रवादी ताकतों का मोराल बढ़ा, उनको शक्ति मिली। विदेश मंत्री जी से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि भारत के न केवल मौखिक-मारल-सपोर्ट देनी चाहिए बल्कि मैटिरियल सपोर्ट भी देनी चाहिए, क्योंकि अफ्रीका के लोगों और तीसरे विश्व के लोगों के जितने नजदीक हम हैं, उतना और कोई ताकत नहीं हो सकती है। हमको इस बारे में लीड देनी चाहिए। अंगोला पर दक्षिण अफ्रीका के आक्रमण की हमने स्पष्ट शब्दों में निन्दा की है। दक्षिण अफ्रीका के शासन के खिलाफ अंगोला के लोगों का जो संघर्ष है, हमें उसमें एक सक्रिय भूमिका अदा करने के लिए प्रस्तुत रहना चाहिए। चाहे हम पर कोई अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पाबंदियां हों, लेकिन जो भाई-चारे का बंधन है, वह अंतर्राष्ट्रीय राजनायिक सीमाओं से ऊपर होना चाहिए।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि दुनिया में इस गंभीरतम अपराध को बढ़ावा देने वाली जो भी ताकतें हैं, चाहे वे लंदन में हों, कैनेडा में हों या अमरीका में हों या दुनिया में जहां कहीं हों, हमें स्पष्ट शब्दों में उनकी निन्दा करनी चाहिए।

15 hrs.

साथ ही साथ जो दक्षिण अफ्रीका की रंगभेदवादी सरकार है उस की स्पष्ट

[श्री हरीश चन्द सिंह रावत]

शब्दों में निन्दा करनी चाहिए और अंगोला की सरकार के साथ इस कठिन समय में हमें अपनी भावनाओं को जोड़ना चाहिए।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ में इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो रंगभेद का बिल यू एन ओ की तरफ से यहां पर स्वीकार करने के लिए और पास करने के लिए पेश किया गया है मैं मूलभूत रूप से उस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं क्योंकि रंगभेद की समस्या पूरी दुनिया के अन्दर आज भी मौजूद है चाहे वह लैटिन अमेरिका हो, चाहे दक्षिण अफ्रीका हो, चाहे अंगोला का मामला हो और चाहे वह हिन्दुस्तान का हो। अभी जितने सदस्य यहां पर बोल रहे हैं लगता है कि दूसरे देशों की रंगभेद की नीति पर, जो रंगभेद वहां पर होता है उस के बारे में ज्यादा चिन्तित हैं बनिस्बत अपने देश के अंदर जो माइनारिटीज के साथ और जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स ऐंड शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के साथ हजारों साल से जुल्म हो रहा है, उस के प्रति वे उतने चिन्तित नहीं लगते। मैं खास तौर से कहना चाहूंगा जो मेरे पूर्व वक्ता थे उन से कि इस मुल्क के अंदर जो अमानवीय व्यवहार करोड़ों लोगों के साथ होता है वह भी एक रंगभेद की नीति है और इस नीति पर हमारे देश के नेताओं को ज्यादा चिन्ता करनी चाहिए बनिबस्त दूसरे देशों के।

यू एन ओ में एक चीज आई है लेकिन करोड़ों लोगों को आज भी यहां पर यह सरकार और आप के ठेकेदार मजबूर कर रहे हैं इस तरह का जीवन जीने के लिए, यह सब से ज्यादा चिन्ता का मामला है। अभी जो कन्वर्जन का मामला हुआ मैं उस मामले की तफसील में नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन यह जो रंगभेद की नीति हमारे देश में चल रही है खास तौर से हिन्दू धर्म के अंदर कि आज उन लोगों को मजबूरन जुल्मों से तबाह होने के बाद अपने को इस्लाम धर्म में कन्वर्ट करना पड़ रहा है और ऊपर से हमारे राजनेताओं का जो दृष्टिकोण है, ऐंटी मुस्लिम जो दृष्टिकोण है मैं उस पर भी कहना चाहूंगा कि यह भी रंगभेद की एक किस्म है। इस मुल्क के अंदर आप यह भी चाहें कि करोड़ों लोगों के साथ पशुओं से भी बदतर व्यवहार करें, पशुओं से भी बदतर जीवन जीने के लिए उनको मजबूर करें और हिन्दू धर्म में भी आप चाहें कि वह रहें तो यह दोनों चीज एक साथ नहीं चल सकती, या तो आप को उन जुल्मों को खत्म करना पड़ेगा, केन्द्र और राज्य की सरकारों को गारन्टी देनी पड़ेगी कि जो यहां पर 12–14 करोड़ अनटचेबल्स हैं उन को भी इंसान की जिन्दगी जीने का आप अवसर देंगे। 33 साल की आजादी में आज भी वे लोग इस तरीके का जीवन जी रहे हैं कि उन को पानी तक नहीं भरने दिया जाता कुंओं पर से और नल पर से, उन के बच्चों को आज भी स्कूलों में इज्जत से शिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था सरकार नहीं कर पायी, आज भी उन को मन्दिरों में जाने का अधिकार नहीं। आप दूसरे मुल्कों की रंगभेद की नीति के बारे में हमेशा चिन्तित रहते हैं। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से खास तौर से कहूंगा कि वह इस पर आश्वासन दें हालांकि उन्होंने तो इस पर ब्यान दिया है, जो उन की नीति है मैं उन को दाद देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने खुलकर इस बात का समर्थन किया है और कहा है कि इन पर जुल्म नहीं होने चाहिएं। अगर होंगे तो आप उन को कैसे मजबूर करेंगे कि वह हिन्दू धर्म में रहें।

कन्वर्शन के मामले में खास तौर से आज इस सरकार के मिनिस्टर जगह जगह यह कहते हुए घूम रहे हैं, और मैं यह कहना

चाहूंगा कि कानपुर के अंदर भी अभी शड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को दलित पैन्थर के नाम पर जो नेशनल सिक्योरिटी एक्ट में आप ने अरेस्ट कर लिया यह ऐंटी कांस्टीच्यूशनल काम किया है। इस मुल्क के अन्दर सेकुलर स्टेट है। हर आदमी को राइट है कि वह किसी भी धर्म में अगर है और वहां आप उस को इंसान नहीं समझते तो वह दूसरे धर्म में जा सकता है। इस पर मुसलमानों के बारे में और इस्लाम धर्म के बारे में आप की सरकार के मिनिस्टर यह बात कर रहे हैं कि इस से देश को खतरा पैदा हो जायगा। कन्वर्शन का जहां तक ताल्लुक है आप के शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग बौद्ध हो जायें तो आप के देश को कोई खतरा नहीं है, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग, आप जाइए छोटा नागपुर और दूसरे ऐसे स्थानों पर जहां इस तरीके के पिछड़े लोग रहते हैं तो वहां आप के हजारों और करोड़ों लोग ईसाई हो गए, आप के मुल्क को उस से कोई खतरा नहीं हुआ। लेकिन अगर कोई आदमी जुल्मों से तबाह हो कर इस्लाम धर्म को ग्रहण कर ले तो आप को खतरा पैदा हो जायगा ? हमारी सेक्युलर स्टेट है, हर आदमी को सुविधा है। जब आप गारन्टी नहीं देते कि किसी खास कौम या धर्म के लोगों पर जुल्म नहीं होंगे तो वह लोग परेशान हो कर किसी भी धर्म में जा सकते हैं और उस में इस्लाम धर्म के लिए यह कहना, सरकार के लोग यह कहें विदेशी पैसा उसमें इस्तेमाल हो रहा है, तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि ऐसी इन्काम्पीटेंट सरकार जो है उस को केन्द्र में और प्रदेशों में राज्य करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

गृह मंत्री ज्ञानी जैल सिंह जी अपने को बहुत योग्य साबित करते हैं। गृह मंत्री ज्ञानी जैल सिंह जी की योग्यता मैं माननीय रावत जी को बताना चाहूंगा। अभी एक अखबार वाले ने उन से यह पूछ लिया, मैं इसलिए यह बात कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे अयोग्य गृह मंत्री के रहते हुए अपने देश की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं हो सकती है। अखबार वाले ने पूछा :

What is the the condition of law and order in the country?

तो ज्ञानी जी ने कहा कि ला का मामला तो देखते हैं ला मिनिस्टर और आर्डर हमारे यहां सिर्फ श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी दे सकती हैं– मैं तो सिर्फ घर मंत्री हूं। यह स्टेटमेंट होम मिनिस्टर ने दिया है। ऐसे इन्काम्पीटेन्ट होम मिनिस्टर से मैं कहना चाहूंगा . . .

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): From where is he reading this sentence?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He may be saying in a jocular way!

श्री जगपाल सिंह : कन्वर्शन के मामले में जो मिनिस्टर का स्टेटमेंट आया था उस स्टेटमेंट को वापिस लिया जाना चाहिए। जहां तक रंग भेद की बात है, मैं तो कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश में माइनोरिटीज के साथ, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के साथ, जिन की संख्या करीब 14-15 करोड़ है, जिन को इनसान नहीं समझा जाता है, जिन को जानवरों से भी बदतर समझा जाता है, उन के साथ जो व्यवहार किया जाता है उस की ओर सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। इस मुल्क में क्या हो रहा है वह सरकार को सोचना चाहिए। हमारे देश में जो लोग दूसरा धर्म ग्रहण कर रहे हैं वह धर्म भी हमारे देश का ही एक धर्म है। आज यदि कोई बौद्ध हो जाए या ईसाई हो जाए तो कोई चिन्ता नहीं होती फिर इस में क्यों चिन्ता की जाती है ? हमारा देश एक सेक्युलर स्टेट है इसलिए कन्वर्शन के अरेस्ट में मिनिस्टर ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है जो कि संविधान के विरुद्ध है उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं और सरकार से अपील करता हूं कि हमारे देश में करोड़ों लोगों के खिलाफ

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

जो रंगभेद की नीति चल रही है उस की अधिक चिन्ता करें बजाए मंगोलिया, लैटिन अमरीका या अफ्रीका के ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Xavier Arakal.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): This Bill is brought to accord legal sanctity to the Convention of 1973 and India became a party to the Convention in 1977. In 1980 a Bill had been brought here. It is a slow process. If we examine the history of humanity we will see that it is full of inhuman atrocities against human beings. The struggle in South Africa today is not confined to that country; it is being taken far and wide. A moot question is whether this world can eradicate the inhuman atrocities against human beings. No doubt, this is a pious wish. But the admirable part of this Bill is that we are endorsing a great noble idea of human rights. While a man should respect another man, reckoning his right as human right is our own right. In that context in the canvas of this humanity and its history we have to visualise the impact of this Bill.

My friend put a very pertinent question here. What is happening in India as well should be taken into consideration. Because as per Clause 2 of the Bill, the provisions of the International Convention have become the law of the land here. If you refer to Clause 3, it categorically says, "Every person to whom international criminal responsibility applies....". If that is so, this Bill has a great impact, great so to say on its application to human conduct and dignity.

As I said earlier, the United Nations —which is said to be the greatest gathering of human beings once—has passed so many resolutions on so many occasions. Many resolutions have been passed on various human atrocities whether racial or otherwise. But the implementation of such resolutions is disappointing. I am not saying this to thwart the endeavour of our Government but to highlight the point that we are becoming inhuman in our approach towards human beings on the earth. Unless there is some change in our morals and our attitude and we see a coloured man or a brown man or a white man as our brother as Mahatma Gandhi had said, it is not possible to effectively implement these resolutions.

This idea is a nobel one. Ever since civilisation and culture sprouted on earth, the *rishis* of India had pronounced the noble idea 'love thy neighbour as thysel'. But it has not succeeded. If you examine all the clauses of this Bill, I do not know how far we are going to implement it except to become a part and parcel of the global movement for a human society. In that context, this Bill is very important because India always cherishes the noble idea of brotherhood. The western concept of casteism is there. But we have the noble perception of brotherhood in our culture and civilisation. That philosophy is reflected in this Bill. We do not know how far it will take us in implementing it. To a certain degree, the Bill is silent on that aspect. There is a great ambiguity there. If you see the Schedule, Articles I, II and III, certain sub-clauses have been deleted. Maybe the hon. Minister can enlighten us as to why this has been done. But this is a great discrimination. I do not know why for India those sub-clauses in the Schedule have not been incorporated. However, I am extremely happy that the Bill is brought in 1980 to become a partner in a great noble philosophical utopian movement. (*Interruptions*) Is it not? Probably you can correct me. I have little knowledge of history. As far as I know the history of human society is full of discrimination and neglect. Therefore, I say that this is a step forward for a noble cause of human rights.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Sir, while welcoming this Bill I also have to take note of the fact that the international convention to which this Bill gives an effect as far as India is

concerned, was adopted in the Assembly of the United Nations in 1973 i.e. 8 years ago, and India became a party to it on the 22nd October, 1977 i.e. very nearly 4 years ago. And it is only now that our sovereign Parliament is in a position to legislate....

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): The Bill was introduced in 1978. It lapsed because of the dissolution of Parliament. Then it was re-introduced in 1980. So it is not a case of delay.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am not saying that it is a case of wilful delay.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Delay beyond our control.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I do not think that it is very relevant in the context of this particular Bill to mention, or to bring in something that some of our young friends have brought in here, for which I have got every sympathy of course, namely, that I do think that India's voice in the councils of world on this question of *apartheid* would perhaps be much more powerful, and would earn more respect, if we were also able to show that in our own country and within our on society all forms of caste oppression and caste discrimination have been done away with, which unfortunately we have not yet been able to do. However, that is a separate matter and I think these things are judged by the fact that in a particular country if the laws or the Constitution of that country provided for doing away with this kind of discrimination, whatever the implementation of it may be, that is taken at its face value.

The question of *apartheid* is a different line in the sense that the regime in South Africa has, by its very laws and Constitution put on the statute book, institutionalised on its statute book this whole system of apartheid. It does not pertend to say that there is no *apartheid*, while in practice allowing it to go on. It sanctifies *apartheid* as a system for which it has legislated and it claims that it is determined to uphold it.

This Bill has stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the purpose is to make it possible for the States which are parties to the Convention to take more effective measures at the national and international level with a view to suppression and punishment of the crime apartheid. So, it is not as though this Bill is only meant for the purpose of some moral disapproval of *apartheid*, which we have been doing for I do not know how many years. Somebody mentioned that we have been doing it from the time of Gandhiji's first efforts in Satyagraha in South Africa. Everybody knows that India has been standing against the crime of *apartheid*. This Bill is supposed to enables us to take more effective measures at the national and international level against *apartheid*. So, naturally, I would like to know from our Government whether this so-called enabling Bill is going to help them to be a little more effective in the way of practical measures. We do not know what they have in mind; so, they should tell us what they are going to do.

It is not a secret, though it is not mentioned in the body of the Bill, that this United Nation's convention is primarily against the South African regime it is mentioned in the body of the convenant or Convention itself. Now never a day passes when you do not read in the papers of some abominable crime which is being committed by the South African regime. The latest, as everybody knows is the intervention or attack on the soid of Anglo. They have not attempted to conceal it; they have said, they are trying to justify it by saying that the Swapo fighters, who are struggling for the independence of Namibia, have set up bases

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

inside Angolan territory and, therefore, the South African forces are justified in going into Angola in order to destroy these bases of Swapos. This is the defence they are putting forth. Every day reports are coming in of how the South African army and the air force have been attacking and raiding Southern Angola. They have killed thousands of people, destroyed villages and towns, and the Government of Angola has accused these invading forces even of having committed a number of atrocities in villages, including brutalising and raping of women.

In the United Nations also there is a big outcry against it. Resolutions have been moved demanding that the latest brutal assult by the South Africans on independent Angola should be condemned. Opposition is coming there already from the Western powers, who are always real supporters of South Africa. The United States Government, the British Government and others have raised objections in the United Nations only in the last two days to the wording of this Resolution, which has been moved by third world countries, and they want it to be softened down, as usual, and that means they will not allow a really strongly worded resolution of condemnation to be passed. India in this matter has always consistently been supporting such resolutions. I would like to know that now when we are passing this Bill into a law whether the Government of India is seriously thinking of taking any more positive initiatives, any bold initiatives, in these matters because as many of my friends have mentioned, India is just not one of many countries as far as this question goes. We are the people whom the coloured people of South Africa as well as the people of so many African nations always looked up to primarily for assistance, for help and solidarity, and that is natural because of the very birth and structure of the Third World, the way it developed historically. So, what do we propose to do about this crime which is being committed before our very eyes in a most blatant fashion every day? Somebody here has mentioned the need for giving more material aid to the fighters of SWAPO as well as to the people who are being persecuted in South Africa simply because they belong to the African National Congress. It is good our Government allowed these organisations to set up their own offices in our own country. For that our Government deserves to be congratulated. But moral support is not enough because these last bastions of fascist reaction of which the symbol now is South Africa have to be destroyed. It is no longer a question of carrying on for years to give just some kind of moral condemnation. The time has come when these bastions have to be destroyed and the people have to win their freedom. But unfortunately, every day we have seen—now, for example, I read just now in the papers that more and more of these patriots of South Africa are being arrested and sentenced to death. Just recently, on the 19th of August, this month, three young men again who are members of the African National Congress, Anthony Tsotsobe, aged 25, Johannes Shabangu, aged 26 and David Moise, aged 25 have been sentenced to death. Their only crime is they belong to an organisation, the African National Congress, which is dedicated to the fight against *apartheid* and to abolish this system. Hundreds of these people are still languishing in jails. Many of them are under sentence of death and they have been savagely tortured inside the jails.

From a news report of 29th August from Nairobi we are reminded that there are hundreds of people who are at present restricted under the banning order imposed by the white minority regime of South Africa.

What do they mean by that. They are not physically put behind the bars.

I quote below the report which has come from the Press Trust of South Africa dated 29th August, 1981:

> "Although they are not physically put behind bars, in many ways they are forced to be their own jailers. The effect is psychologically crippling...."

One lady, Mrs. Florence Mkize, aged 45, mother of four children and sole breadwinner in the family says:

> "You cannot go to the doctor without getting permission from the Magistrate. You are forbidden to be in the company of more than one person at a time or attend parents' meetings at your children's school. You cannot even go to church to worship."

These kinds of laws are enforced in South Africa under what is called the Internal Security Act. Previously, Sir, it used to be called the Suppression of Communism Act and that Act has defined communism to mean any doctrine or scheme which aims at bringing about any political, industrial or social or economic change within the Republic of South Africa. This is the kind of barbarous regime which is in force there. People are, of course, rising in revolt against this regime not only within South Africa itself, we are reading every day in the papers of demonstrations taking place in a little country like Zealand because the South African Rug by Foot Ball Team, of course, consisting of all whites has gone on tour to New Zealand. New Zealand authorities invited them. Tens of thousands of people in New Zealand are protesting against the presence of this team from an apartheid country on their soil. You are reading how police is being employed to guard all these foot ball grounds to see that some of the matches can be placed without interference by demonstrators.

Next winter an English Cricket Team is due to come to our country. Already in the papers there are reports that that team may include, it may, because names have not been announced, may include two gentlemen, one by the name of Boycott and one by the name of Parker about whose cricket talents I have nothing to say but who are reported to be professional players, have spent many years as players, playing and coaching players in South Africa. Even yesterday and today the papers are carrying this query whether the Cricket Control Board in India would agree to a team coming to play in India if it includes these type of people in it? I do not know what the Government's view in the matter is.

I forget the exact figure, some crores of rupees have been given by the Government of India to Mr. Richard Attenborough to make the still much publicised film on Mahatma Gandhi which will now probably be completed and will soon be shown. I think that since we have financed this film so heavily and the script has also been shown to many people of this country and I am told has been approved by them, we would like to know whether at any stage the Government of India tried to see to it, they had the right since they were financing the film to a large extent, whether they saw that Mr. Attenborough has depicted in this film part of Gandhiji's activities in South Africa in his youthful days? Did they bother to emphasise and not to underplay the anti-apartheid aspect of his struggle in South Africa simply because it is film being made by a British Company? I hope it does not try underplay just because we did not speak about it. Then, everybody knows that this regime could not exist for a single day had not military

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

economic, financial, commercial and other aid been given to it by some Western powers and particularly by the United States of America. So, we have a big moral obligation to do something practical in this matter and some of things that we are doing in the context of our own relation with the United States in the field of financial and commercial relations. I think should not give the impression to the people in South Africa that these have some inhibiting effect on us, in really taking bolder measures in support of the struggle there.

Vigilance is also very necessary. Sometimes lack of vigilance may create unfortunate mis-understanding abroad. I am not blaming this Government for all that. For example, during the Janata Party's regime there was a meeting. It was never denied. There was a meeting at Frankfurt Air Port between Shri Morarji Desai and some Minister of the South African Government; whether it was pre-planned or not, I do not know? It would not have been purely accidental. That meeting took place at Frankurt Air Port. It was reported in various newspapers. Nobody knows what took place in those private talks. But certainly it was not good, I think, for the image of India that the Prime Minister of our Government at that time should have had some sort of a secret confabulation with the South African Minister, although it was on a third country, third party soil.

Again I would refer to the tanks which we sold Centurion tanks which we sold. Due to lack of vigilance, due to the fact that we depend on private arms traders and manufactures and due to lack of vigilance of finding out who would be the eventual end user of these tanks. Centurion tanks sold from India made their appearance in South Africa, on the side of the apartheid regime. Of course, we have not sold them directly, we could not do that. But via these arms traders who brought these tanks from us, eventually, those tanks appeared in South Africa, on the side of the apartheid regime. If we had been more vigilant and strict about the endusers clause in the transactions, that we must be satisfied this material will not find its way ultimately to a party with whom we do not have that kind of relations at all and whom we disapprove of, then such a thing would not have happened. So, vigilace is also necessary.

In conclusion, I would say, now that we are passing this Bill which I am sure will be passed unanimously with the support of all sections of this House, the Government should take courage in its hands and assure us that, since this Bill enables them to take more effective action, both at national and international level against the perpetrators of apartheid, the Government has something in mind and will tell us that, so that the country will welcome any such measures in that direction.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad that there is support from all sections of the House for this Bill.

I congratulate our Minister, Mr. Narasimha Rao, also for trying to gain as many friends as possible for our country in different parts of the world except South Africa.

So far as South Africa is concerned, India has taken, as Mr. Indrajit Gupta has just now testified, a consistent stand in regard to apartheid. Mahatma Gandhi initiated the world debate and also world protest against this dreadful system. Only last year, we honoured one of the great freedom fighters, Mandela, by offering him Nehru Award. It was my privilege to initiate a discussion in the United Nations last year in the usual tradition that has grown there for

India to initiate such a discussion on the move of the United Nations to condemn South Africa for perpetuating this apartheid.

This Bill is being brought here none too soon or rather it is being passed none too soon, which was brought before Parliament, anyhow, whether it is this or earlier one, three years ago and I am glad it is now going to be passed. How is it going to be implemented? Against whom would it be implemented. There is a mention of companies here. There are many companies, Government companies as well as private companies which would be doing business with South Africa. They would come within the mischief of this Bill if they were to carry on business and other transactions which would strengthen South Africa.

My hon. friend, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, in his usual studied and able manner, drew our attention to various failures on the part of this Government as well as many other Governments which claim to be democratic in implementing this Convention. Peoples' Republic of China is one of the offenders; England has been one and so also America. These people have been carrying on their trade with South Africa in a willy-nilly fashion, underground manner, and have contributed to strengthen South Africa, weakening the moral behind the stand taken by the United Nations during all these years. We have not been able to do anything against these countries because they are too powerful. When I say 'we', I mean the rest of the world. They have not been able to do anything.

The United Nations has been ineffective and, at the same time, United Nations has this to its credit that on behalf of humanity as a whole it has been continuously, consistently, condemning the system of 'apartheid', and assisting all those people and the countries which cooperate with South Africa, directly or indirectly but, I cannot say 'knowingly' or 'unknowingly' because my Hon. friend has just now warned about this vigilance but certainly directly, or indirectly it has been condemning them and keeping them interationally as untouchables.

Now, coming to the present situation as it is now, my Hon. friend would like us to go to the rescue of Angola. How would you like to do that? But we have our own problems here, of security. But I cannot very well suggest that our Government should send troops, armaments etc. to their rescue. But may I not suggest that we may think of sending one or two medical mission in order to help those people and provide them Red Cross assistance and aid? I would like the Government of India to think on those lines.

Secondly, the distant Cuba, Congo, the small miniature country like Congo or Cuba, was able to send her volunteers. Now, I am sure would it not be possible for so many of our own village panchayats and panwho are brought up in the tradition of anti-imperialism for more than a century, brought up in the anti-imperialist atmosphere or struggle for more than a century, to volunteer to go there and help those people, if not in a military manner, at least in a quasi-military manner and to assist them?

It is for the Government to explore that possibility also. I note that my hon. friend from Tamil-nadu B.L.D. made some reference to our Harijans and their plight. We are all in favour of giving every

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

possible assistance to our Harijans, to rise to a status of equality with all other sections of the people. We are also conscious of the many disabilities that they suffer from. At the same time, I would like them to remember the fundamental difference between 'apartheid' system and our present social system here. In South Africa. It is not possible for the leaders of those blacks to play the role which our Harijans are able to play in our Parliament, in our State Cabinets as well as in the Central Cabinet and even in our own village panchayats and panchayats samitis and zilla Parishads . It is not possible for their children to go to the same school and same colleges as is possible here for our own Harijans and, on tope of it, here is our own Constitution which makes any kind of discrimination unlawful and illegal and, what is more, in this country all those of us who are in favour of Gandhian way of approach towards humanity are ashamed of this kind of discrimination that is being practised in several villages. It is not so in South Africa.

There in South India, where some of these unfortunate things had happened recently, there arose two great men in, the recent past, Shri E. V. Ramaswamy, Naicker and also Anna. They roused these people. They roused the Harijans, the backward classes and other people to begin to feel, from a political point of view, from a social point of view, to be as good as the others, and to learn to struggle for their rights, and to fight for their rights and to die for their rights also. It is because of that atmosphere, some of those people, those Harijans, who were so unhappy at the kind of discrimination that is being shown to them in some of their villages, had the temerity, had the social sense of protest to big bid good-bye to the traditional religion of their own forefathers and protest in the manner in which they have done.

Therefore, our position here and our conditions here are entirely and radically different from what you find in South Africa. Let us not unnecessarily give a handle to those enemies outside India as well as in India too, by simply talking in this irrelevant manner, if I may say so, about our own difficulties here which we were trying to remove in every possible manner and compare them with this system, this horrible system, this devilish system that you have in South Africa.

Therefore, I am very happy and I am sure our Minister for Foreign Affairs would be able to take this message to the United Nations and its Secretary General also, that our Parliament, consisting of all political parties of all colours also in our own way and of all religions is unanimous in continuing to condemn that system and in passing this legislation whereby the Government is empowered to punish those people who give directly or indirectly any kind of strength or any kind of support to the votaries of this system.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (अंबाला) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रंगभेद विरोधी (संयुक्त राष्ट्र कन्वेंशन) विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं इस बिल पर कोई चर्चा हो उस से पहले जिन्होंने रंगभेद की नीति का विरोध करते हुए अपनी कुर्बानी दी, जातिभेद और वर्णभेद के विरोध में अपनी कुर्बानी दी उन सब की—किंग लूथर, महात्मा गांधी, डा० अम्बेदकर और पेरिया स्वामी की याद आती है ।

मुझे कुछ बातें कहनी हैं । केवल एक लकीर पीटने के लिये इस बिल को तैयार किया गया, जितना विस्तृत और विशाल इस का स्कोप होना चाहिए था, जितनी चीजों का इस में

समावेश होना चाहिये था, वह इस में नहीं किया गया। और इस बिल की रूप रेखा से यह स्पष्ट साफ मालूम होता है कि एक्ट बन जाने के बाद यह हमारी कानून की किताबों में रहेगा, लेकिन इस का इस्तेमाल नहीं होगा। भारत एक ऐसा देश है जहां पर हर पद पर रंग पर, जाति पर, क्षेत्र, भाषा और धर्म और वर्ण पर, हर जगह एक ऐसी व्यवस्था चल रही है जहां लोगों के साथ भेदभाव ही नहीं होता है बल्कि उन के जीवन का भी कोई मूल्य नहीं रहा है। आज जब हम दुनिया में रंग भेद का विरोध कर रहे हैं हमारी निगाहें लगी हुई हैं अल्मोड़ा में हुए कामटा कांड पर जहां 14 हरिजनों की हत्या की गई थी, लेकिन उस के मुजरिम आज बरी हो गए क्योंकि प्रोजीक्यूशन उस को सिद्ध नहीं कर सका। जज ने तो यहां तक लिखा है कि प्रोजीक्यूशन ने इसमें कमियां छोड़ी हैं। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहूंगा जो जाति के नाम पर कामटा के लोग मारे गये थे क्या प्रोजीक्यूशन करने वाली इन्वेस्टीगेशन अथौरिटी का आप ने कोई जवाबतलब किया है? क्या उस के खिलाफ कोई विभागीय कार्यवाही की है, कोई सजा दी है? कैसे लोगों का विश्वास जमेगा? आप ऐक्ट तो बना लगे, गिनती बढ़ जाएगी, लेकिन लोगों को न्याय नहीं मिल सकेगा। इस बिल के अन्दर आप को रंगभेद ही नहीं जातिभेद, वर्णभेद, भाषाभेद से ले कर धर्म भेद सारी चीजों को इस में जोड़ना चाहिये। हम गांधी और अम्बेडकर के देश के लोग आज दुनिया के काले और गोरे जातिवों के लिए रो रहे हैं उनके साथ हो रहे रंग-भेद और भेद-भाव के लिए, लेकिन हम अपनों के साथ क्या कर रहे हैं? आज कितने प्रतिशत आरक्षण को हमने पूरा किया है और हमारी क्या नीति है? आपने इस बिल में क्या किया है, कौनसी आपने प्रासीक्यूशन मशीनरी तैयार की है, कौन से कंविक्टिंग कोड की व्यवस्था की है? कोई भी ऐसी चीज इसमें नहीं दी है जिससे इस तरह का एक्ट कारगर रूप से रंग-भेद की नीति को समाप्त करने वाला साबित हो सके। केवल दुनिया को दिखाने के लिए, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय लकीर पर चलने के लिए हमने बिल पास कर दिया, एक्ट पास कर दिया, इतने पर तसल्ली मत कीजिए।

आज देश के सामने एक समस्या है भाई जगपाल सिंह ने उसके बारे में बड़े, अच्छे रूप में आगाह किया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This Bill is to help the world—not only this country.

SHRI JAI PAL SINGH KASHYAP: Not this country, Sir.

आज लोगों ने जो धर्म-परिवर्तन किया है, क्यों किया है? मान-सम्मान नहीं है। क्या रामनाथपुरम्, क्या मीनाक्षीपुरम जहां चाय को पीने के लिए कुल्लहड़ से ऊपर से डाला जाये मुंह में, और अगर हरिजन का लड़का मुंह से पी ले तो उसका हाथ काट दिया जाये, गांव के गांव जलाये जायें, औरतों को बेइज्जत किया जाये, पुलिस साथ चले और हरिजनों का शिकार किया जाये, उनसे कहा जाये कि इस धर्म में बने रहो, धर्म मत छोड़ना, अरे, तुम्हें मुसलमान होने में क्या मिलेगा? लेकिन आज हरिजन कहता है कि हमें हिन्दू रहने में क्या मिलेगा? अपमान और बेइज्जती मिल रही है, हमारी जान-माल की हिफ़ाजत नहीं है।

आप देखिए, एटा में पिछले 7 जुलाई, से क्या हो रहा है? अहीरों के घरों में पुलिस घुसकर औरतों के साथ बदसलूक ही नहीं कर रही है, उनके साथ बलात्कार सामूहिक रूप से किये जा रहे हैं, आपकी पुलिस पड़ी हुई है, डाकुओं के नाम पर

..[Shri Jaipal Kashyap]

उनके घरों से अनाज निकाल कर तालाबों और कुओं में फेंका जा रहा है और उन्हें सताया जा रहा है ? क्योंकि चन्द डाकुओं से झगड़ा हुआ था, अहीरों से उसका कोई वास्ता नहीं था लेकिन यहां पर जातियों के मामले पुलिस के सहारे तय किये जाते हैं ।

पुलिस को साथ ले कर आज 25,000 एन-काउंटर पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में पुलिस ने झूटी मुठभेड़ दिखा कर किये हैं। 25,000 लोगों की हत्या इस देश में की गई है और उसमें से 95 फीसदी लोग बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के हैं या शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के हैं या माइनोरिटीज के लोग हैं । यहां रंग-भेद, जाति-भेद और वर्ण-भेद की बात सुनने को कोई तैयार नहीं है ।

क्या आप एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी इस बात के लिए बनायेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी मुठभेड़ पुलिस ने की हैं, उनकी जांच करे कि कितनी गलत मुठभेड़ दिखाई गई हैं और कितनी गलत हत्याएं की गई है ? क्या उन पुलिस के लोगों पर मुकदमा चलाया जा सकेगा ? इसमें आपकी हिम्मत नहीं है ।

15.47 hours

[SHRI HARINATHA MISRA *in the Chair*]

आप तो दुनिया में वाहवाही दिखाना चाहते हैं कि हमने रंग-भेद की नीति पर यू एन ओ के कन्वेंशन के मुताबिक बिल तैयार कर दिया है । एक कागज का टुकड़ा हमने जोड़ दिया है ।

हममें कालों में क्या कमी है ? किंग मार्टर लूथर ने कहा था कि हमारी सूरत भद्दी है, रंग काला है, हमारे ओंठ मोटे हैं, लेकिन हमारा घूंसा मजबूत है । दे दोगे, तुम हमारी बात को नहीं सुनोगे तो तुम्हारे विमान की खिड़कियों को हम अपने घूंसों से तोड़ देंगे । जो कुछ इस देश में हो रहा है, दुनिया में हो रहा है, आज हम काले वर्ण के लोग या छोटा कहे जाने वाले लोग कभी पीछे नहीं रहे, लेकिन धोखा हमें मिलता रहा है ।

आज मंडल कमीशन को लीजिए, बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के 60 फीसदी लोगों की जिन्दगी उससे जुड़ी हुई है लेकिन उसकी रिपोर्ट आज तक यहां पेश नहीं की गई है । हमसे वायदा किया गया था कि उस रिपोर्ट को इस सत्र में ही पेश किया जायेगा ।

इस देश के लाखों-लाखों जो दस्तकार हैं, कुम्हार हैं, माली हैं, गडरिये, धीवर, मल्लाह, केवट और कहार हैं, पददलित लोग हर जगह समाज में पड़े हुए हैं, उनके लिए भी कुछ नहीं कर पाये हैं ।

आप इसको छोड़िए, जाति और भेद के ऊपर ही नहीं जो सारे भेदभाव हैं, वह इस एक्ट के मातहत दंडनीय होने चाहियें । इसका एक स्कोप बनाया जाए, इसकी एक प्रक्लीक्यशन मशीनरी तय की जाये । इसका फैसला लेने के लिए जितने जज हों रंग-भेद, जाति-भेद और वर्ण-भेद में जितनी बातें होती हैं, उन सब का फैसला करने के लिए इन्हीं वर्ग के जजों को जब नियुक्त किया जायेगा तभी न्याय मिलेगा । वर्ना इन गरीबों को न्याय नहीं मिलेगा । जब शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के कर्मचारियों के प्रोमोशन का सवाल आता है, तो उनकी कान्फिडेंशल रिपोर्ट पहले से बिगाड़ दी जाती है, ऊपर से नीचे तक मामला तय कर लिया जाता है, उनके, विरुद्ध ब्लैक स्पाट लगा दिया जाता है एक्सप्लेनेशन का मौका नहीं मिलता है और

इस तरह उनका प्रोमोशन रोक दिया जाता है। सरकार में ऊपर तक कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है।

श्रीमती कृष्णा शाही (बंगूसराय) : बिल क्या है और बोल क्या रहे हैं?

श्री जगपाल सिंह कश्यप : हम पर बीत रही है। कभी हमारे साथ एक महीने के लिए भंगिन बन जाइये और टट्टी की टोकरी उठा कर देखिए, तो पता चल जायेगा कि कनवेन्शन के साथ इसका क्या सम्बन्ध है। (व्यवधान) हम सब मानों में आप से आगे हैं— योग्यता, शक्ति और ईमानदारी में आगे हैं। हम भ्रष्ट नहीं हैं। भ्रष्टाचार आपकी ओर है। (व्यवधान) ये लोग सच बात को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय : आप इधर-उधर की बात क्यों कर रहे हैं?

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : सभापति महोदय, विदेशों में रंग-भेद होता है, मगर यहां भी रंग-भेद हो रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करता हूं कि इस बिल के प्रभाव-क्षेत्र को विस्तृत किया जाये और इसमें इन सब बातों का समावेश किया जाये। मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, रंगभेद मानवता के खिलाफ एक अपराध है, सदन के दोनों तरफ बैठने वाले माननीय सदस्य यह बात बहुत विस्तृत रूप में कह चुके हैं। यह कोई ऐसा सवाल नहीं है, जिस पर एक दूसरे के साथ मतभेद प्रकट किया जाए। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की महासभा ने जो एक कन्वेन्शन स्वीकार किया था, मंत्री महोदय उसको सदन के सामने लाए हैं।

इस काम को राष्ट्रपिता बापू ने बहुत पहले शुरू कर दिया था। हमारा संविधान इसका एक जीवित उदाहरण है। उसमें ये सब बातें लिखी हुई हैं। सभापति महोदय, जब आप कुर्सी पर आ जाते हैं, तो लोग अपने दिल की बात कहते हैं और आप उनको इजाजत देते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : यह मेरी विशेषता है या लोगों की विशेषता है?

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपकी।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि हम लोग रंगभेद का विरोध कर रहे हैं, तो हम यह भी देखें कि हमारे समाज में यह कलंक न रहे और हमारे समाज पर कोई उंगली न उठा सके। हम बहुत दिनों से कहते आए हैं कि हम एक शोषण विहीन और जाति विहीन समाज बनायेंगे। लेकिन जब समाज की व्यवस्था शोषण और दमन पर टिकी हुई है, तो लोग अपनी आवाज बुलन्द करते हैं। इस लिए कभी कभी हमें अपनी ओर जरूर देखना चाहिए। अपने अन्दर झांकने में कोई हानि नहीं है।

मैं इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में दो तीन बातें जानना चाहता हूं। इस बिल का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कैसे होगा। मेहरबानी कर के मुझे बताएं कि इस कानून की धाराओं का उल्लंघन करने पर किस क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोर्ड के अन्तर्गत चलाना होगा। इसका प्रोसीजर क्या होगा? सारा साइलेंट है इस के अन्दर। मुझे मालूम

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

नहीं हुआ कि आप ने एपार्थीड की जो डेफिनीशन है वह क्या दी है ? मुझे अभी तक यह मालूम नहीं हुआ कि इस का चालान कुसूर करने के बाद कहां पर होगा ? हमारे पाल्लेकर साहब बतायेंगे, वह बहुत बड़े वकील हैं, मुझे अभी तक नहीं मालूम हुआ इस ऐक्ट में । मैं यह नहीं समझ पाया कि जो ऐक्ट आप पारित करने जा रहे हैं उस को कार्य रूप में आप किस तरह परिणित करेंगे । यह एक सवाल सामने खड़ा है । इसीलिए मने अपना एक अमेंडमेंट इस में दिया है और उस में यह कहा है :

"Provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Evidence Act, 1872 shall apply to all the trials under this Act."

फिर आप ने एक बात और कही । मुझे एक बात यह समझ में नहीं आई कि जब आप ने शेड्यूल के अन्दर आर्टिकल 2 का हवाला दिया है तो उस में आपने (सी) और (डी) जो है उस को क्यों हटा दिया ? आप ने शेड्यूल में जो बातें दी हैं उस में आर्टिकल 2 के अन्दर (ए), (बी) और फिर (ई) और (एफ) दे दिया, (सी) और (डी) को ओमिट कर दिया । (सी) और (डी) को मैं देखता हूं उसी आर्टिकल में तो (सी) इस प्रकार है :

"Any legislative measures and other measures calculated to prevent a racial group or groups from participation in the political, social economic and cultural life of the country and the deliberate creation of condition preventing the full development such a group or groups, in particular, by denying to members of a racial group or groups basic human rights and freedoms, including the right of work, the right to form recognized trade unions, the right to education, the right to leave and to return to their country, the right to a nationality, the right to freedom of movement and residence, the right to freedom of opinion and expression ,and the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association"

और आप का (डी) इस प्रकार है :

"Any measures, including legislative measures designed to divide the population along racital liner by the creation of separate reserves and ghettes for the members of a racital group or groups, the prohibition of mixed marriages among members of various racial groups, the expropriation of landed property belonging to a racial group or groups or to members thereof."

माननीय विदेश मंत्री जब बिल पर अपना उत्तर दें तो मुझे यह बतायेंगे कि यह (सी) और (डी) जो कि इस बात को स्पष्ट करता था कि मानव-मानव के अन्दर कोई भेद नहीं है, किसी भी सूरत में नहीं है, इस को उन्होंने क्यों हटा दिया ?

हम तो बहुत पुरानी बात कहते हैं कि : हरि को भजे सो हरि का होई । जाति पांति पूछे नहिं कोई । हमारे यहां तो कोई भेदभाव है ही नहीं, लेकिन अगर भेदभाव नहीं है तो फिर क्यों यह कहना पड़ा कि—

हरि को भजे सो हरि का होई । जाति पांति पूछे नहिं कोई । तो दिमाग में कुछ और रहता है । इसलिए यह तो बहुत बड़ा स्कोप था, इस को आप ने क्यों निकाल दिया ? मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आई । मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि जो शेड्यूल आप ने रखा है उस शेड्यूल (2) के अन्दर यह तो दो आप ने हटाए हैं, इन को उस में इन्क्लूड करना चाहिए था । इस से इस को ज्यादा ताकत मिलती । लेकिन आप ने बिल से

इन को क्यों हटाया यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई ।

अब इस के अलावा यह आप ने लिखा है अपने ऐक्ट में ·

"The Central Government may, from time to time, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the Schedule in conformity with any amendments, duly made and adopted, of the provisions of the said Convention set out therein."

आप कह रहे थे कि जब अमेन्ड मेंट होगा तब गजट में पब्लिश कर देंगे। बहुत अच्छा, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब हाउस में विधेयक पारित हो रहा है तो वह अमेन्डमेंट जो होंगे उनको आप सदन की मेज पर क्यों नहीं रखेंगे ? आप शेड्यूल में कोई अमेन्डमेंट लाना चाहते हैं तो जो बिल यहां पर आप पास कर रहे हैं उसके आधार पर उस अमेन्डमेंट को यहां सदन की मेज पर रखना मेरे हिसाब से जरूरी होगा ।

16. hrs .

इसके अलावा आपने कहा है कि सजा दी जायेगी तो जैसा मैंने पहले ही कहा कि इस बिल में अभी पूरी डेफिनीशन ही नहीं मालूम हुई है कि एपारथीड क्या है ? सभी लोग रंगभेद कहते हैं लेकिन अगर हमने साऊथ अफ्रीका से सम्बन्धित कन्वेन्शन के आधार पर इसकी डेफीनीशन ली तो वहां केवल गोरे और काले के बीच में यह रंगभेद मौजूद है, वहां एक दूसरे को अपमान की नजर से देखा जाता है, ठीक व्यवहार नहीं किया जाता है, खुले रूप में अभद्र व्यवहार हो रहा है । चैम्बर्स डिक्शनरी में इसका मतलब लिखा हुआ है—रेशियल सेग्रीगेशन प्रैक्टिस्ड इन साऊथ एफ्रीका । आपने बिल में रंगभेद को डिफाइन नहीं किया है । आप कन्वेंशन्स को पेश कर रहे हैं और कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं लेकिन कानून बनने के बाद वह केवल अलमारी में बन्द रखने के लिए नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि उसको अमली रूप देना चाहिए । हमारे देश में बापू ने और भारतीय संस्कृति ने माना है कि मानव और मानव में कोई भेद नहीं है इसलिए इसको कानूनी रूप देने से पहले ला डिपार्टमेंट को भी आपको कन्सल्ट करना चाहिए ताकि इसमें जो कमियां रह गई हैं उनको भी दूर किया जा सके। जहां तक इस बिल की भावनाओं का सम्बन्ध है, उससे किसी को भी असहमति नहीं हो सकती है, सभी लोग एक स्वर से इसको पारित करेंगे लेकिन जो सुझाव मैंने दिए हैं उन पर यदि आप गौर करते हैं तो ठीक है वरना मैंने अपना कर्त्तव्य पालन कर दिया है ।

श्री एन० ई० होरो (खूंटी) सभापति जी, रंगभेद विरोधी (संयुक्त राष्ट्र कन्वेंशन) विधेयक जो यहां सदन में उपस्थित किया गया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं लेकिन मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि, जैसा कि डागाजी ने कहा है, कि जिस रूप में इस विधेयक को यहां पर आना चाहिए था उस रूप में नहीं आया है । यूनाइटेड नेशन्स कन्वेंशन के जो प्राविजन्स हैं उनको रखने का जिक्र यहां पर किया गया है, मैं भी यही कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस रूप में यह विधेयक आया है उससे ऐसा लगता है कि यह बहुत प्रभावी नहीं होगा । हमने इन सिद्धान्तों को स्वीकार किया है कि देश में और विदेशों में रंगभेद की नीति को दूर किया जाए । यह रंगभेद का जो अपराध है, वह मानवता के अधिकार के खिलाफ है । मैं इस देश का और इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश में रंगभेद की नीति है और रोज मानवता अधिकार का हनन हो रहा है, तो हम किस मुंह से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में प्रभावशाली ढग से कह सकते हैं । अफ्रीका मे रंगभेद आन्दोलन अपनाया जा रहा है । इसके लिए कम स कम नैतिक बल तो होना चाहिए, लेकिन वह नैतिक बल मिलता नहीं

[श्री एन० ई० होरो]

जहां पर रोज मानवता के अधिकारों का हनन हो रहा हो और दुनिया में जा कर कहें कि यह दोषीदार हैं, यह नहीं होना चाहिए। इसीलिए इस बात को देख कर मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इसको हम पास तो कर लेंगे, और मैं भी इस विधेयक का समर्थन कर रहा हूं, लेकिन यह बिल्कुल कोरा कागज रह जाएगा और हमारे .....

सभापति महोदय : आप हृदय से समर्थन कर रहे हैं ।

श्री एन० ई० होरो : सभापति जी, हमारा समय ज्यादा नहीं है, इसलिए आप हमें बोलने दीजिए। मैं इसका समर्थन करते हुए कहना चाहता हूं कि यह कोरा कागज रह जाएगा । अपने देश के अन्दर यदि मानवता के अधिकारों का हनन होता रहेगा तो इसका समाधान नहीं होगा। इस लिए हम यह कहेंगे कि यह बिल्कुल हिपोक्रेसी होगा । यदि आप विधेयक के आर्टिकल 2 और 3 में देखेंगे तो पायेंगे कि किन के ऊपर क्राइम हो रहा है और किन को सजा होगी । कहा गया है कि ग्रो व्यक्ति है, जो संस्थान है, जो इण्डिविज्युल्स हैं और हमारे देश में जो राज्य की सरकारें हैं, जो कि मानवता के अधिकारों का हनन कर रहीं हैं और जहां जनता के मौखिक अधिकारों का हनन सरकार कर रही हो या सरकार के प्रतिनिधि कर रहे हो, तो उसको आप कैसे दंडित कीजिएगा । आपने आर्टिकल–6 में कहा है कि जिसको आप सजा देंगे, वह केन्द्र की सरकार की अनुमति के अनुसार ही हो सकती है । यदि केन्द्र की सरकार की मनुमति नहीं होगी, तो वह सजा नहीं पा सकता है । हमारे माननीय सदस्य, श्री डागा जी ने ठीक ही कहा है कि यदि आप सजा देना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिए कानून तो होना चाहिए कि सी० आर० पी० सी० के तहत या किस कानून के तहत आप उसको दंड देंगे । मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि आज इस विधेयक को तो पास कर दिया जाएगा लेकिन दूसरा अमेंडमेंट किया विधेयक लायें, काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल लायें, ताकि उसमें सब का समावेश हो सके । हमारे यहां जो घटनायें हो रही है, उसका भी समाधान इसके द्वारा कर सकेंगे और विदेशों में भी कर सकेंगे । अपार्थिड का मतलब जो, कभी-कभी साउथ-अफ्रीका समझा जाता है इसकी डफिनिशन होनी चाहिए । मुख्य बात यह है कि मानवता के अधिकारों का हनन इसके खिलाफ जब जुल्म होता है, तो इसका सम्बन्ध है कि हमारे देश में क्या हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है । मैं उल्लेख नहीं करना चाहता हूं, सभी जानते हैं कि हरिजनों के ऊपर और आदिवासियों के ऊपर क्या हो रहा है, त्रिपुरा में क्या हुआ, असम में क्या हुआ— क्या हम यह कह सकते हैं कि हमारी सरकार के प्रतिनिधि सरकार की व्यवस्था अत्याचार नहीं कर रही है । आप जब यह स्वीकार करते हैं कि यह काम हो रहा है, तो आप उनको कसे दंडित करेंगे । यह केन्द्र की सरकार राज्य सरकारों को कैसे दंडित करेगी, जो खुद यह कानून बना रही हो और मानवता के अधिकारों का दुरुपयोग हो रहा हो ।

मैं ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी से अपील करूंगा कि यदि हम ईमानदारी और प्रभावशाली ढंग से इस विधेयक को अपना करके दुनिया में इसको दूर करना चाहते हैं । तो हम को इस विधेयक को सक्षम बनाना होगा, इस के लिए चाहे सरकार की तरफ़ से कोई अमेण्डमेण्ट आये या इस को वापिस कर के कोई कम्प्रीहैन्सिव बिल लायें, तब ठीक होगा, नहीं तो हम को लगता है कि यह लज्जाजनक और हास्यास्पद बात होगी, हिपोक्रेसी होगी, दुनिया को दिखाना चाहते हैं कि हम भी रंग-भेद के विरोधी हैं, लेकिन इस से सच्चाई को ढांक नहीं सकते ।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I rise to welcome the Bill and I am glad that I have been able to associate myself with the adoption of a Bill of this nature.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been clearly stated that this international convention declares that Apartheid is a crime against humanity. It has further gone to say that the practices of Apartheid and other acts which following from this system, namely, racial discrimination, segregation constitute a grave threat to international peace and security.

Sir, this has been stated and I think the entire House and the nation as a whole will endorse the Government of India's view in regard to the policy of Apartheid pursued in South Africa and I also endorse that view.

But, I have got one complaint to make. The complaint is precisely that the Government have failed to take adequately commensurate measures to uphold this noble principle that our country and the nation has upheld. There have been oscillations; there have been vacillations on the part of the Government in the matter of upholding this principle and condemning the particular State which is responsible for institutionalising the system of Apartheid.

Sir, there is no doubt that South Africa is a racist State and is practising Apartheid. There is not a shred of doubt about it. But while we condemn the practices of South Africa, we conveniently ignore or rather wish away the complicity of the Western countries, particularly the United States of America in backing this racial regime on Apartheid.

Sir, it is well known that South Africa regime exists today because of the material, economic, political and commercial assistances offered by the United States of America in particular and other Western countries. It is well known that it is the United States of America and other Western countries which vetoed down the Security Council Resolution urging for or asking for the economic sanction against South Africa. As a matter of fact, these countries are assisting economically, politically and in all possible ways to prop up the South African regime on racialism. The United States as well as some Western countries are not against the policy of Apartheid. This became evident because they boycotted the Conference against Apartheid held in Paris last April. From that it is clear that they are not agreeable to condemn the racist regime in South Africa. South Africa has been all along violating the UN Resolutions, directions and they are acting in flagrant violation of the UN Charter and they are going very well marrily.

I want to bring to your notice a perceptible change in the policy of the United States Reagen Administration. The United States of America is working round the clock to nullify or sabotage the United Nations Plan to solve the Namibian problem and ensure independence to them.

The United States of America has let it known to the world that they are not going to condemn South Africa as a racial State or practising apartheid. As a matter of fact, their attitude is softening towards South African regime. They have decided recently to send back the military personnel to South Africa and are also willing to restore the supply of nuclear fuel to South Africa which was stopped during the regime of Carter. Therefore, the United States of America are going out in all possible ways to buttress this recist regime.

My complaint against the Government is that there has not been strong enough campaign on the part of the Government of India in the international forum to see that the attitude of the United States of America and other western countries is condemned from the international forum. There has not been any adequate step taken by the Government of India in this direction. That is precisely my complaint against the Government.

[Shri Chitta Basu]

The latest crime of South Africa is that they attacked the people of Angola. They have moved 75 km. deep into the territory of Angola and conducted an act of aggression in all possible ways. But the United States are not willing to condemn this act of aggression. The western countries are not in a mood to condemn this act of aggression on the territory of Angola. Of course, the Government of India has expressed a view that it is not justified. I want that the Government of India should mobilise international public opinion against this policy of support by the United States of America and other western countries to buttress the South African racist regime.

Therefore, we shall not end up by the adoption of the Bill. Much remains to be done and it is to be done by constantly building up international public opinion against the South African regime and those countries which are practising apartheid. Therefore, let the hon. Minister know the House what steps and what policy he is going to adopt in order to create public opinion in the international arena to see that the system of apartheid is abolished for all time to come; and we should also express our solidarity. We should give not only moral support, but if possible some material support to the freedom fighters in Angola, Mozambique and Namibia; and that is also the policy of the Government of India. There is no doubt about it. We cannot adequately help the freedom fighters merely by expressing our solidarity or sympathy. So, the Government should take certain steps in giving them material assistance in the matter of winning their freedom.

श्री पीयूष तिरकी (अलीपुरद्वार) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो रंगभेद के अपराध के दमन और दण्ड से सम्बन्धित अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कन्वेंशन को प्रभावी करने वाला विधेयक सरकार की तरफ से लाया गया है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूं किन्तु मुझे संदेह है कि हमारी सरकार ने इस विधेयक को लाने में जितनी तत्परता दिखाई है, उस मामले में वह उतनी सीरियस है। उस में इतनी सीरियसनैस है इस में मुझे संदेह है। पार्लियामेंट में तो कानून बनाने की शक्ति है और यहां कानून बनते ही जाएंगे किन्तु कानूनों का कहां तक पालन किया जाता है यह कहना बड़ा मुश्किल है। हमारे देश में इतने कानून हैं कि कौन कानून कहां पड़ा है यह कोई नहीं जानता। बड़े से बड़ा वकील भी उनको खोज कर न्याय दिला सके, यह उसके लिए संभव नहीं है। इन कानूनों का पुलिंदा बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। यह एक और कानून बन जाएगा, इससे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं होगा।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि दुनिया के सारे देश रंगभेद नीति का विरोध कर रहे हैं इसलिए हमें भी यह दिखाना है कि हम भी रंगभेद की नीति के विरोधी हैं। सर मुझे याद आजाता है कि एक प्रस्ताव लाया गया कि चुप रहो। दूसरे ने भी यह प्रस्ताव लाया कि चुप रहो। तीसरे ने भी यह प्रस्ताव लाया कि चुप रहो। जब सभी चुप रहो, चुप रहो का प्रस्ताव लाये तो सभी ओर से ओर और हल्ला मचना शुरू हो गया। यही बात यहां पर हो रही है।

हमारे देश में कानून की बात इतनी नहीं है जितनी कि प्रेक्टिस की बात है। कानून से प्रेक्टिस जो होती है वह ज्यादा खतरनाक होती है। हमारे यहां जो सोशल प्रेक्टिस है वह बिल्कुल जाति के ऊपर आधारित है। इसीलिए हर जगह हर रोज ज्यादतियां हो रही हैं। इसके लिए लोग ही दोषी नहीं हैं, गवर्नमेंट को भी दोषी ठहराया जा सकता है। कोई भी ब्राह्मण कहीं पर जा कर रह सकता है लेकिन अगर असम का ट्राइबल कहीं पर जा कर

रहता है तो वह ट्राइबल के नाम से नहीं रह सकता । अगर वह दूसरी जगह जाएगा तो दूसरे नाम से रहेगा, पंजाब में जाएगा तो वह बोण्डेड लेबर के नाम से रहेगा क्योंकि ट्राइबल जाति को आफिशियल रिकगनीशन नहीं है। यह खतरनाक बात है ।

असम में ट्राइबल जाति के लोग 40 लाख हैं जिनको कि ट्राइबल सूची में आना चाहिए था ताकि वे ट्राइबल की सुख-सुविधा पा सकें। वे लोग हमारी सूची में नहीं आ सके इसलिए वहां हम सरकार भी नहीं चला सके । यह बात पहले हमारे विचार करने की है । हम इण्टरनेशनल क्षेत्र में यह कहने जा रहे हैं कि हम रंगभेद नीति के बहुत बड़े विरोधी हैं । हम दुनिया को यह दिखाना चाहते हैं कि हम इसके खिलाफ हैं। दुनिया को इसके खिलाफ उपदेश देने में भी हम माहिर हैं । लेकिन विदेश मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, इनसे पूछा जा सकता है कि हमारे यहां जाति के नाम से रेजिमेंट हैं, कोई डोगरा के नाम से रेजिमेंट है, कोई जाट के नाम से रेजिमेंट है । हम इन धर्म के नाम से रेजिमेंटों को क्यों नहीं शुद्ध करते हैं ? हिन्दुस्तान में जो इतना जातिवाद है, धर्म के नाम से रेजिमेंट हैं, क्या यह रंगभेद नहीं है ? इस किस्म से जाति के नाम पर रेजिमेंट को ठीक करना क्या बहुत जरूरी नहीं है ?

Example is better than precept.

इस बात को कहने के लिए जहां हम तैयार हों वहां हमें अपने में सुधार लाने की भी चेष्टा करनी चाहिए । हमारे यहां जो भी सोशल संस्थाएं या दूसरी संस्थाएं इस काम को करती हों, इस प्रकार की कुरीतियों को हटाने की चेष्टा कर रही हों उन्हें हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए और हमें अपना ज्यादा से ज्यादा समय इस काम में लगाना चाहिए । हमें ऐसे कानूनों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाना चाहिए जिनमें कि ऐसे अपराधों के लिए सजा देने की व्यवस्था हो। अगर हम ऐसी व्यवस्था करते तो मैं इस बिल का और ज्यादा पूरे दिल से समर्थन करता । वैसे इस बिल में करने को कुछ नहीं है, जो कुछ भी यहां पर हो रहा है वह दिखाने के लिए हो रहा है । फिर भी यह एक शुरुआत है इसलिए मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं और आपका ज्यादा समय न लेकर धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लौर) : महात्मा गांधी जी ने कहा है :—

> "I shall work for an India in which the poor shall feel that it is their country and in whose making they have an effective voice, an India in which there is no high class or low class of people, an India in which all the communities shall live in harmony."

क्या सारे हारमोनी में रह रहे हैं ? आज महात्मा गांधी के उसूलों पर कोई अमल नहीं हो रहा है ; रोज समाचार आते हैं कि यहां इतने आदमी मर गए-- वहां इतने आदमी मर गये । आज हमारे यहां पर यह हालत हो गई है । महात्मा गांधी भी चले गये, जवाहर लाल जी भी चले गये, कोई आदमी लाइट दिखाने वाला नहीं रह गया । सिर्फ इंदिरा गांधी जी रह गई हैं, उनको भी लोग मिस-लीड कर रहे हैं, कोई ठीक बात नहीं बताता । इसका नतीजा यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में गरीब-हरिजनों की बुरी हालत है । जब हिन्दुस्तान में बुरी हालत है तो बाहर क्या अच्छी हालत होगी ? गरीबों को जो तकलीफें हिन्दुस्तान में हैं और कहीं नहीं हैं । पहले जो हमारे लीडर थे उनसे सारी दुनियां कांपती थी आज जो लीडर हैं, उनका कोई असर नहीं है, हमारे मकबाना जी हैं, उनका कोई असर नहीं है । पहले जो लीडर थे उनका असर होता था— कोई

[श्री सुन्दर सिंह]

आदमी उनकी तरफ देख नहीं सकता था। हरिजनों और गरीबों की हालत क्यों खराब है, क्योंकि किसी भी कानून पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है। कानून आप बनाते हैं पर उन पर अमल नहीं होता है।

"बाहर मियां पांच हमारी—घर में बीबी करमां दी मारी"

आप जो मरजी कर लें—सारे आदमी मिस लीड कर रहे हैं। जब देश में गरीबों की और हरिजनों की बुरी हालत है तो बाहर आपका क्या जोर पड़ना है। हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर आपकी बात किसने सुननी है।

मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है, लेकिन इस वक्त जो गरीब-हरिजनों की हालत है, इसकी वजह यह है कि कोई आदमी उनकी बात सुनने वाला नहीं है। कोई बड़ा लीडर नहीं रह गया है, जो थे वे मर गए, कुछ इधर चले गए, कुछ उधर चले गए। आपको पता लगेगा जब आप दुबारा इलेक्शन में आएंगे। सच्ची बात मैं जरूर कहूंगा।

गरीबों की बुरी हालत है, यहां तक कि जो हरिजन अफसर हैं, उनके रिकार्ड खराब किए जाते हैं। अब किससे कहें, किसके सामने जा कर रोएं। यह सिलसिला बहुत खतरनाक है।

मैं मानता हूं कि हमारी सरकार बहुत अच्छी है, लेकिन जब तक कानूनों पर अमल नहीं होगा, तब तक गरीबों की हालत सुधर नहीं सकती।

अभी मेरे पास तार आए हैं, गुरदासपुर में 2 आदमी कत्ल कर दिए गए, लेकिन पुलिस कुछ नहीं कर रही है। और भी कई जगह से लोगों के मरने की खबरें हैं। पुलिस कुछ नहीं कर रही है। जब तक कोई लीडर नहीं आएगा, तब तक काम नहीं हो सकता।

महात्मा गांधी और जवाहर लाल नेहरू के पीछे लोग भागते थे, उनकी बात मानते थे, अब भी जब तक कोई हमारा लीडर नहीं होगा, तब तक काम नहीं हो सकता। हमारी सरकार को सही नक्शा रखना चाहिए, आपने ही सारे काम करने हैं, अपोजीशन ने कुछ नहीं करना है। "जो यहां भूखा वह लाहौर में भी भखा" जब यहां पर हालत खराब है तो बाहर भी हालत अच्छी नहीं होगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि गरीबों की मदद करनी चाहिए, कानूनों पर अमल होना चाहिए, जब यहां उनकी हालत अच्छी होगी तो बाहर भी हालत अच्छी हो जाएगी।

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Sir, Twelve hon. Members have participated in this debate and I would express my gratitude to all of them for the views they have expressed both on the Bill and otherwise. I may, however, be forgiven if I prefer to confine my reply to the Bill itself and to the extent the provisions of the Bill have been commented upon.

This, as I had submitted to the House at the beginning, is not a case of delay in passing the Bill. The delay that has occurred is not intentional on the part of the Government. The first introduction of the Bill had taken place within one year of India accepting the Convention, it was in 1978 that the Bill had been introduced. For various reasons it was not found possible to fit it into the legislative programme of Parliament then. Meanwhile Parliament was dissolved and after the new Parliament came into being, the Bill was introduced once again at the earliest. Even after that it has taken more than a year because, as I pointed out, we were again not in a position to accommodate it in the last Session in spite of our efforts to do so. I am glad that this time we

have been able to bring this Bill for discussion and we will be passing it shortly.

Sir, the purport of the Bill is very limited and pointed. There was a Convention. India became a party to that Convention. As a corollary to becoming a party to the Convention, we have to make the relevant portions of the Convention part of our Statute. That is the limited purpose of the Bill. The Convention that was accepted by the United Nations was fully subscribed to by us and therefore, it becomes our responsibility to make this our own law, to adopt the relevant portions of the Convention because it stands, the Convention is of the United Nations and it cannot be acted upon in this country until it assumes the form of a law to be passed by this august House, this Parliament, and it is only for that purpose that in clause 2 it has been clearly stated:

> "Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law, such of the provisions of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid* as are set out in the Schedule, shall have the force of law in India."

So, the idea is that such of the provisions that are relevant to our conditions here and relevant from the point of view of legislatability have to be brought into a law and they have to be given the force of law in this country. In the Schedule the relevant portions from the Convention have been given verbatim. It would not be proper for us, it would not be open to us while legislating, to change the wording of the Convention itself. We have to accept it as the provisions of the Convention stand in the original. A point has been raised why certain provisions have been left out; that is why I pointedly made a reference to the relevant provisions. Shri Daga raised the question of sub-clauses (c) and (d) which according to him should not have been omitted. I would like to respectfully submit to the House that in their very nature the provisions (c) and (d) cannot be a subject matter of legislation by this Parliament.

(c) reads as follows:

> "Legislative measures and other measures included to prevent a racial group or groups from participation in the political, social, economic and cultural life of the country, etc. etc."

(c) deals with legislation. How is it possible for us to legislate on the possible legislation of any country? It is just not possible. Therefore, we had to delete (c).

(d) reads as follows:

> "Any measures including legislative measures divide the population along racial lines by the creation of separate reserves and ghetos for the Members of the racial group or groups; the prohibition of mixed marriages among members of the various racial groups."

This again consists of measures which could be taken either by a soveriegn Government or by a sovereign legislature. On either of these two, this Parliament cannot legislate. Therefore, these two have been left out, advisedly. We have examined the matter in all its aspects and it has been found that a legislative provision which would have sought to cover these two provisions would *ipso facto* have become infructuous. Since we do not want this infructuous legislation or infructuous provision in this legislation, those two have been left out.

Another point which has been raised after very good speeches on the undesirability of apartheid and practices relating thereto and the brave struggle of the people of South Africa—Namibia, etc., is that Government of India should not only give moral support which we have been giving for decades but we should also give material support. I am glad to

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

inform the House that we are also giving material support to the extent posible. When I was in Algiers for the meeting of the Non-aligned Coordinating Bureau on the question of Nambia, I had occasion to make an announcement on behalf of the Government on something which we considered necessary and possible under the circumstances. And I may also inform the House that it was very greatly appreciated. We are in constant touch with the leaders of the ANC and SWAPO. Almost every time I go either to New York or to any of the African countries we do get in touch with the representatives of SWAPO or ANC in that particular capital. They also try to get in touch with us and it has never happened that we have missed each other. We are in constant touch. A SWAPO office, as has ben pointed out has been allowed to be opened in Delhi and, we will try to give them all facilities that could be given by the Government. So all these things are going on.

The point is well taken that we should go to their help to the extent possible and the point has been noted. It is being acted upon.

In regard to the procedural aspect, which happens to be the subject matter of one of the amendments given by Shri Daga, I would like to submit that we have made a penal provision. A penal provision, unless otherwise stated, is procedurally subject to the Criminal Procedure Code. If there is a special procedure in the law itself, then, to that extent, the Criminal Procedure Code may not apply. But if there s no special procedure, automatically, the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code apply. Here is as penal provision. We have stated what the crime is and also what the punishment for the crime is going to be. If these two provisions are made, automatically, the procedure is that of the Criminal Procedure Code. This also, we have examined in all its aspects. I am satisfied that there is no need of accepting the amendment which he has tabled.

In regard to the third amendment which he has given, providing that whenever an amendment is made in the Act, which naturally, will be made corresponding to an amendment in the Convention, the copies of the Gazette Notification should be placed on the Table of the House. I have absolutely no hesitation in accepting it because this sovereign Parliament has a right to know what amendments have come from time to time. The only reason why it was not considered necessary was that this Convention is not likely to be amended. So, it is more or less an academic question. Even so, since Mr. Daga has brought an amendment, I have no reason to reject it; I have no reason to refuse it. Let the amendment be carried; I am prepared to accept it.

I think, I have covered all the points subject to the framework which I had placed before myself. I would only like to state that the effect of this legislation will be that whenever practices contained in the provisions of apartheid, as they are practised as they are in force in South Africa, are practised in our country, they become punishable.

Now, it has been pointed out that apartheid has not been defined. Apartheid is not just one word, as has been pointed out. Apartheid is a practice. It is sanctified by law and that is where the difference comes in. As has been pointed out by Mr. Indrajit Gupta, apartheid is not something of just one practice. It is a whole bundle of practices as a result of being sanctified by law in South Africa. So, it has certain connotations which we cannot bring in here just by giving a definition. Therefore, the Convention very clearly states:

> "the term 'the crime of apartheid', which shall include similar policies and practices of racial segregation and discrimination as practised in southern Africa."

So, it is such a wide concept that it had to be quoted as such from the Convention and we had to take the phraseology of the Convention itself in the Schedule. It is not possible either to describe it or to define it. Therefore, what we have to see is, if there is a complaint in this country that such and such a person has committed an offence under the law, then the investigating authority will have to see whether the act committed comes within the scope of what is being practised in South Africa under the law of that country. That is what the investigation authority will have to satisfy itself about. Then it becomes an offence; it becomes punishable. That is how the procedural matters will take care of themselves.

As I said since this is a special legislation to which we cannot add from our side, its scope cannot be extended beyond what it is. There has been a suggestion that its scope should have been extended. I would like to state that it is just not possible to extend the scope of this particular piece of legislation because it is based on another Convention and that Convention is of limited scope. Without commenting on the other views expressed by my Hon. friends, I would like to state that there is nothing controversial about this Bill. We have done what we consider is proper and as Hon. Members are aware,, starting from Gandhiji right up today, we have never been lagging behind in our fullest support and help to the cause of the South African people, the Namibian people and all those who are the victims of practices such as apartheid and we shall continue to help them and to stand by them until the problem is solved once and for all.

Thank you very much.

I would like to commend the Bill for the acceptance of the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): The Hon. Minister made a very welcome statement here that we are giving not only moral but material aid to the exvtent possible to the people of Namibia and South Africa. I got an impression, may be wrongly that regarding this, when he was speaking at the meeting of the non-aligned Bureau at Algiers, perhaps, he spelt it out a little more than he is prepared to take this House into confidence.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: It is a question of failing memory. Nothing more.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Failing memory? If he spelt it out there, he can spelt it out in the sovereign Parliament.

SHRI P. V. NARSIMHA RAO: Yes, Sir. I can certainly spell it out. There is no secret about it. But, at the moment, as I say, in all sincerity I am telling you that I do not remember this figure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no question of willing. The period has lapsed. Now he just does not remember the exact figure.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Can he not remember what material aid we had give?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: 'Material' means in the shape of money. I did announce a figure. I do not want to quote a wrong figure.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Is it money?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Yes, money.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to give effect to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2—(*Application of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Appertheid*)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I beg to move:

Page 1, *after* line 18, *insert*—

"(3) All such amendments shall be laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament as early as possible." (3)

Will the hon. Minister say something on this?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: The wording of the amendment needs a little polishing. So, with your permission, I would like to move an amendment to the same effect and I will give you the new amendment.

His amendment is that it should be placed on the Table of the House. I will give the amendment.

I beg to move:

"Page 1, *after* line 18, *insert*—

"Every notification issued under sub-section (2) shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is issued, before each House of Parliament." (7)

This is the standard phraseology that we use. Not that I have anything to differ from what he said. This is the standard phraseology. So, I am giving this in this form. He will be kind enough to withdraw.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri Mool Chand Daga be withdrawn?

Amendment No. 3 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the amendment moved by the Minister.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): Please read the amendment, Sir. have to say a few words.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is the amendment moved by the Minister:

"Every notification issued under sub-section (2) shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is issued, before each House of Parliament."

SHRDI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Actually this section 2 and sub-clause 2 gives power to the government to enlist more offences. I do not know whether the learned Minister will approve of it because it is as good as giving a different definition to Section 3 because whatever the offences punishable, are mentioned in sections 2 and 3. If any further offence is to be added, I think the power should not be left to the Government only, even though as per the decision of the Subordinate Legislation Committee, they are to be laid on the Table of the House. So far as the amendment is concerned, by itself it is all right basically but whether this power should remain to bring offences afresh is the question.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I have already explained that the amendment will come here only when a corresponding amendment comes in the Convention. That is all. We are not going to bring any amendment on our own. The amendment first comes into the Convention and then consequently, it comes here. So it is not a fresh piece of legislation. What is being said is that if there is an amendment there, please issue a notification adding to it or amending it. Now, according to Mr. Daga, it will come before the Houses of Parliament.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Thank you, it is all right.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"Page 1, *after* line 18, *insert*—

'(3) Every notification issued under sub-section (2) shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is issued, before each House of Parliament.'." (7)

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: It should be the amendment to the amendment I have moved.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Daga, you are forgetting that your amendment has been withdrawn by the leave of the House.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Without his consent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, with the consent of all.

Now, the question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now amendment No. 4 of Mr. Daga for insertion of a new clause—clause 2A.

Mr. Daga, are you moving it?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I do not move this amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a wise person.

Clause 3—(*Punishment for international criminal responsibility*)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 4,—

for "ten years, and shall also be liable to fine" *substitute*—

"ten years or shall be liable to fine." (5).

I have moved this amendment because they say that the imprisonment term may extend to ten years.

श्री पी०वी० नरसिंह राव : नहीं, यह ठीक नहीं है। आप केवल जुर्माना दे कर उस को छुड़वाना चाहते है, यह ठीक नहीं है।

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Sometimes, they are minor offences.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: No, Sir, this is not fair. You start with capital punishment and then say "or fine". This is not correct.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Daga, are you withdrawing?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member, Shri Daga, the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

Amendment No. 5 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no amendment to Clause 4.

The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, clause 5. There is an amendment by Shri Daga. Are you moving.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I am not moving.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments. Clauses 6 and 7.

The question is:

"That Clauses 6 and 7 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 6 and 7 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up the Schedule.

The question is:

"That the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(*Short title and extent*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may move your amendment, Mr. Minister.

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 9,—

for "1980" *substitute* "1981" (2)

(*Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill'.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a Government Amendment—No. 1.

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 6.—

for "Thirty-first" *substitute*—

"Thirty-second" (1)

(*Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao*)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill.".

The motion was adopted.

The Enactiny Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments to the Preamble and the Title.

The question is:

"That the Preamble and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

17 hrs.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): सभापति जी, मैं इस विधेयक का पूर्ण रूप से समर्थन करते हुए, कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। रंगभेद नीति के खिलाफ लड़ने की हमारी परम्परा बहुत पुरानी है और इस परम्परा को और आगे बढ़ाना हमारा सबसे बड़ा कर्त्तव्य है। इस सिलसिले में मैं आपको यह जरूर स्मरण दिलाना चाहता हूं कि रंगभेद की नीति का विरोध करने में आपका साथ देने वाले कौन से राष्ट्र हैं। इसका स्मरण अभी करने की जरूरत है। तमाम समाजवादी मुल्क और नए आजाद मुल्कों में से ज्यादातर लोग हो आज रंगभेद की नीति का डट कर विरोध कर रहे हैं और इसका समर्थन कौन कर रहे हैं—खुले या छिपे अमरीकी साम्राज्यवादी ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवादी और उन के पीछे चलने वाले तगुए-भगुए देश। दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि समाजवादी मुल्क चाईना भी

अफ्रीका के साथ व्यापार सम्बन्ध बढ़ा रहा है। रंगभेद की नीति के सिलसिले में ही नहीं, आपकी वैदेशिक नीति, दुनिया के आजाद देशों को मदद करने की जो आपकी नीति है, इस तरह की नीतियों में कौन आपका साथ देते हैं, वहीं समाजवादी मुल्क और नए आजाद मुल्क, जो कि कई सारे हैं। ये लोग आपका साथ देते हैं और बाकी साम्राज्यवादी मुल्क आपका विरोध करते हैं, आपको कमजोर करने की कोशिश करते हैं और आपकी जो प्रगतिशील वैदेशिक नीति है, उससे अलग करने की कोशिश करते हैं। फिर भी आश्चर्य की बात है कि आज समाजवादी मुल्क के सरगना सोवियत यूनियन को और अमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद को सुपर-पावर कह करके तराजू के एक ही पलड़े पर रखने की कोशिश करते हैं, यह कैसी नीति है। हर नीति पर आपका समर्थन किया जाए, लेकिन आप दोनों को एक ही पलड़े पर रख कर अपनी ढुलमुल नीति का परिचय देते हैं या अमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद को खुश करने के लिए इस नीति पर चलना चाहते हैं। आज यह मौका है, रंगभेद नीति के खिलाफ इस विधेयक को स्वीकार करने के साथ-साथ आप अपने दोस्त और दुश्मन को दूध और पानी की तरह अलग करके देखिए। एक साथ मिला कर नहीं देखिए। तो मेरा निवेदन यह है कि अभी सुपर पावर के नाम पर आप अपने मित्र को और अपने दुश्मन को एक ही पलड़े पर मत रखिए—मेरा यही आपसे निवेदन है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर आखिर में इस विधेयक का रंगभेद की नीति विरोधी विधेयक का जिसे आपने पेश किया है, मानव अधिकार जो यू० एन० ओ० का है उसके सिलसिले में, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं और आपसे जो मैंने निवेदन किया है, मुझे विश्वास है कि उस पर विचार करके आप अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करेंगे।

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): I stand to congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing forward this Bill. In fact, so far as we are concerned our whole culture is one of वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्. We treat all membeers of the world as our family memberes. Any sort of discrimination between one persons and another is not permissible to us. Actually I am proud that our hon. Minister has brought forward this Bill giving lead to this whole words. The matters which many of the hon. Members raised are not strictly relevant to this Bill. However, some of hose facts which they have mentioned cannot be ignored. We should try to follow this principle of वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् in our own country also and all castes and all communities should not be differentiated against, because, all of us are one family.

With these words I congratulate the hon. Minister again for bringing forward this Bill and I support the Bill.

श्री पी०वी० नर्रासिह राव : : सभापति जी, मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि रंगभेद विरोधी नीति को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समर्थन की कोई कमी नहीं है। बहुत बड़ी संख्या में राष्ट्र इस का समर्थन करते हैं और मुझे लग रहा है कि जो कल तक नहीं करते थे वे भी लाचार हो कर या उन के विचार परिवर्तन के कारण आगे करने लगेंगे, ऐसे लक्षण मुझे दिखाई दे रहे हैं। रंगभेद की नीति का किला कम से कम डावांडोल जरूर हो रहा है, अब ढहना बाकी है, वह भी शायद जल्दी होगा क्योंकि इस में जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एक-मत बनने जा रहा है, जबर्दस्त एकमत बनने जा रहा है, उस के आगे यह टिक नहीं पायेगा। थोड़ा समय चाहिए, यह अवश्य हो कर रहेगा। यही मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Just on a point of information. Our hon. Minister has said that most of the countries (including the big ones) are against

[Shri Salyasadhan Chakroborty]

apartheid. Now will the hon. Minister kindly explain this? In that case, how is it that a small power, the White minority, is ruling that country actually in the face of such massive unity against *apartheid*? What is the reason for that?

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Just remember. What happened in India before Mahatma Gandhi?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, in the Security Council, whenever sanctions are sought to be applied, the proposal to impose sanction is vetoed. Now, in the General Assembly we have an overwhelming majority. But that majority is of no avail when it comes to practical steps being taken. This is a vicious circle in which this matter is moving. That is why I said that I can see certain symptoms, and certain signs of the citadel of *apartheid* at least shaking, if not coming down immediately. Therefore, let us at least on this point not indulge in polemics any longer. Let us try to persuade more and more of those countries who till yesterday were not in a mood to support, but today, seem to be in a better mood to support. Their ideas seem to be undergoing a change. Therefore, the approach now should be one of persuasion. We have seen this confrontation in the UN and elsewhere. This has not really given us any practical results at all although almost the whole of mankind is behind this move. Still, in practical terms, results have not come. Today we are able to see some signs of improvement. Therefore I would appeal to the House that the new situation which we are able to see to some extent should be enabled to fructify.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Bill, as amended, is unanimously passed.

17.11 hrs.

MERCHANT SHIPPING (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): I beg to move:

"that the Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, oe taken into consideration."

Sir with your permission I would like to say a few words while moving the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1981 for consideration and passing of the same. The Merchant Shipping Act as it is, does not provide for a cooperative society to own merchant ship. Section 21 of the said Act deems only those ships as Indian ships which are owned by a citizen of India or a company which satisfies certain conditions as stipulated in the section.

Recently, a question arose as to whether a cooperative society could acquire ship within the meaning of Section 21 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. A Tribal Central Cooperative Society in Car Nicobar called M/s. Ellon Hinengo Limited desired to acquire a ship for marketing its agricultural products and supply consumer goods to the inhabitants of Car Nicobar group of Islands. The business used to be carried on previously by the Nicobar Commercial Company, a registered firm owned by M/s. Raj Lines, who owned a ship called m.v. "Safeena". Subsequently, the business was transferred by M/s. Raj Lines to the Tribal Cooperative Society who wanted to acquire a vessel to carry on the activities.

When the question of grant of permission to the Cooperative Society for acquiring the ship was considered it was found that the Society did not fulfil the requirements of Section 21 of the Merchant Shipping Act as it was neither a citizen nor a company. This Ministry has been advised that only an amendment to Section 21 of the Merchant Shipping Act would make it possible or a cooperative society to acquire a ship.

Grant of permission to the cooperative societies to acquire ships will be in the public interest. The Nicobar District is primarily inhabited by the Nicobari and Shompen people. The acquisition of a cargo vessel will provide this tribal apex cooperative society with their own shipping infrastructure for trading with the mainland and will help establish supply and marketing distribution system in the Nicobar District without depending on any other commercial shipping lines.

This amendment apart from helping afore-mentioned society will enable similar cooperative societies to acquire ships and serve public interests. Taking these into consideration the present Bill is introduced in this Session of the Parliament.

It may not be out of place to mention here that this Bill was introduced on 27th March, 1979 in the Lok Sabha, but due to Parliament's dissolution, it lapsed.

In the circumstances, I now move the Motion:

(i) that the Bill further to amend section 21 of the Merchant Shipping Act be taken into consideration; and

(ii) that the Bill be also passed.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मरचेंट शिपिंग एक्ट में जो एमेंडमेंट लाया गया है, इस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कुछ जिक्र किया है। उन का कहना यह है कि अंदमान में जो कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी थी, उस को शिप को खरीदने में, एक्वायर करने में कुछ डिफीकल्टी आई। उन तमाम चीजों को समझ कर वे इस संशोधन विधेयक को यहां पर लाए हैं। मैं यह समझता हूं कि यह मरचेंट शिपिंग बिल जो गवर्नमेंट लायी है, यह सिर्फ अण्डमान निकोबार के लिए ही नहीं है बल्कि पूरे देश के लिए है।

अब जो कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज होंगी, वे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के एक्ट के मुताबिक रजिस्टर होंगी, क्या वे इस मरचेंट शिपिंग एक्ट के मुताबिक शिप को कंट्रोल करेंगी क्योंकि मरचेंट शिपिंग का स्कोप नेशनल ही नहीं बल्कि इन्टरनेशनल है ? यह एक्ट जो बनाया जा रहा है उस के मुताबिक क्या कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज शिप्स को ही कंट्रोल करेंगी, या उस में जो आदमी काम करते हैं, सी मेन हैं, उन की सर्विस कंडीशंस, तनख्वाहों और दूसरी फैसिलिटीज को भी देखेंगी जो कि उन्हें इन्टरनेशनल कन्वेंशन के मुताबिक मिलनी चाहिए ? इस बिल में, या इस एक्ट में सी मेन के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है, क्या सोसायटीज जो शिप उनके अण्डर जाएगा, उसके एम्प्लाईज के लिए इस बात की गारन्टी देंगी ? इस का जवाब मंत्री महोदय दें।

वैसे तो वह जरूरी है। इस अमेंडमेंट के द्वारा अण्डमान में ही नहीं और दूसरी जगह जो सोसायटीज हैं, वे लोग भी ऐसी सोसायटी बना कर शिप ले सकते। क्योंकि कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी वही लोग बना सकेंगे जो कि हिन्दुस्तान के रहने वाले हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के सिटीजंस हैं। इस बात की आजादी सभी लोगों को होगी, अण्डमान के लोगों को ही नहीं होगी। यह आजादी सबको दी जा रही है इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हैं। इसलिए हम इस का समर्थन करते हैं। यह होना चाहिए। इसका स्कोप पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में होना चाहिए।

इस के साथ साथ मरचेंट शिपिंग में जो एम्प्लाईज होंगे, सी मेन होंगे, उनके बेजिज, उन के काम की गारन्टी का क्या होगा, यह इस में नहीं दिया गया है। अगर कोई सोसायटी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में रजिस्टर है तो उस स्टेट का जो ट्रेडीशन है, क्या वही ट्रेडीशन उस के मरचेंट शिप पर भी लागू होगा ? मरचेंट शिपिंग एक्ट के मुताबिक जो अधिकार, बेजिज सी मेन को मिलने चाहिए क्या वह उन को मिलेंगे। इस सब का स्कोप इस में नहीं है। यह एक अनोमलस पोजीशन

[श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल]

है। क्योंकि मरचेंट शिपिंग एक्ट, के मुताबिक कम्पनी इन्टरनेशनल कनवेंशन पर डिपेंड करती है, क्या वह अब भी उसी पर डिपेंड करेंगी ? इस की क्या गारन्टी होगी। इसको आप कसे करेंगे ? इसलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूं।

मैं शिपिंग बोर्ड का दो साल तक मेम्बर रहा हूं। मैं ने वहां देखा है कि मर्चेंट शिपिंग एक्ट जिस के मातहत तमाम सी मेन की सर्विस कंडीशंस वगैरह: रेगुलेट होती हैं, उस का सवाल वहां उठता ही नहीं। मैं जब से वहां गया तो मैं ने वहां देखा कि सभी कम्पनियां इन कंडीशंस को वायोलेट करती हैं, उन का ख्याल ही नहीं करतीं। मरचेंट शिपिंग एक्ट के मुताबिक जो फैसिलिटीज सी मेन को मिलनी चाहियें, वे उन्हें नहीं दी जातीं। सभी उन का वायोलेशन करती हैं। जहां पर 10 नौकरों की जरूरत है, वहां पर वे सात-आठ आदमी ले कर ही वायोलेशन करते हैं। इन्टरनेशनल रिकमण्डेशंस, आई० एल० ओ० की रिकमण्डेशंस कोई एम्पलायर नहीं मानता, शिपिंग कारपोरेशन भी नहीं मानता, सरकार भी नहीं मानती। सरकार जो मरचेंट शिपिंग एक्ट के मुताबिक उन को वेजिज देने के लिए बाध्य है, वह भी उन फेसिलिटीज को आनर नहीं करती हैं, कम्पनीज के एम्प्लायर की बात तो छोड़िए। तो ये सोसायटीज बनने के बाद क्या होगा ? क्या यह हालत और भी खराब नहीं होंगी। इस का जवाब मंत्री महोदय को देना पड़ेगा।

17.18 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the Chair*]

सी मेन का कोई केटेगराइजेशन नहीं है। उनकी नौकरी की कोई गारन्टी नहीं है। वह आठ महीने अगर खाली बैठा रहेगा तो उसकी अलाउंस देने की कोई गारन्टी नहीं है। जब वे दुबारा शिप्स पर जाते हैं तो उनकी सर्विस काउंस नहीं होती है। 6 महीने शिप में रहे उसके बाद आये और 6 महीने खाली बैठे रहे, उसने लिए कोई रिस्पांबिल नहीं है। न कंपनी ध्यान देती है, न सरकार ध्यान देती है, भूखे मर रहे हैं, यह हालत है। ये तमाम चीजें देखने की आवश्यकता है।

आप देखें कि डबल मेडिकल चैक-अप होता है। कंपनी ने अपना अलग रजिस्टर बना रखा है और डी० जी० शिपिंग कोई इंटरफियर नहीं करते हैं। वर्क्स को एक्सप्लाइट करने के लिए कंपनियों द्वारा गैर-कानूनी रजिस्टर बनाए गए हैं। इस बारे में न तो डी० जी० शिपिंग इंटरवीन करते हैं और न ही मिनिस्ट्री कुछ करती है।

इस तरह से ये सब चीजें चल रही हैं। रिक्रूटमेंट में क्या होता है। दो आदमियों को लेना होता है और 100 आदमी बुला लिए जाते हैं और फिर उनको जानवरों की तरह दौड़ाया जाता है और बाद में कह दिया जाता है कि आप सब लोग जाइए। उनमें से एक-दो लोगों को छांट लिया जाता है। इस तरह का रिक्रूटमेंट होता है।

डायरेक्टर्स हैं, लेकिन कोई सिस्टम नहीं है। सी-मैन को कोई डिवीडेंड एलाउंसेस नहीं दिए जाता। 6-6 महीने बैठे रहते हैं, लेकिन किसी किस्म का एलाउंस नहीं दिया जाता। उनका काम दफ्तर में आकर हाजरी देना होता है—किसी की तकदीर होती है तो उसको रख लिया जाता है। इसके लिए जो काल किए जाते हैं वह भी सीरियली नहीं किए जाते हैं।

एक्ट में सब चीजें हैं, लेकिन प्रैक्टिस में नहीं है। यूनियन बार-बार मेमोरेंडम देती है, स्ट्रगल कर रहे हैं, हल्ला मचा रहे हैं, लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है।

ये तमाम बातें नेशनल शिपिंग बोर्ड में डिस्कस की जा चूकी हैं। शिपिंग बोर्ड ने एक अमेंडमेंट कमेटी भी बनाई थी। कमेटी ने 4 बरस के बाद जो सिफारिशें की, उन सिफारिशों को नेशनल शिपिंग

बोर्ड ने स्वीकार किया था, लेकिन मर्चेंट शिपिंग एक्ट में अमेंडमेंट करते समय उन सिफारिशों के ऊपर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया । फाइल आपके यहां पड़ी हुई है । सी-मेन की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है, उसके बारे में कुछ विचार नहीं किया जाता है । उसको कहा जाता है कि हाई-कोर्ट में जाओ, सिविल कोर्ट में जाओ, वहां पर फैसला होगा, और कोई नहीं है । उनको सिविल राइट्स भी नहीं हैं तो कंपनी से डिस्प्यूट होता है तो वह कहां जाएगा, हाई-कोर्ट में जाएगा, किसी सिविल कोर्ट में जाएगा ?

ये सब सुझाव हैं जो नेशनल शिपिंग बोर्ड ने दिए हैं, उनके बारे में विचार करना चाहिए और मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय अपने जवाब में बताएंगे । मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोलना चाहता हूं । सोसायटी के बारे में आप बताएंगे और मरचेंट शिपिंग एक्ट के मुताबिक वरवर्क्स को और सी-मन को कैसे गाइड किया जाएगा और आगे काम कैसे चलेगा, इन सब बातों पर प्रकाश डालेंगे ।

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman, first of all, I like to congratulate the hon. Minister who has piloted this Bill. This Bill has got a background or history, the history of the backward and remote isolated territories. In 1977 the tribals of Car Nicobar, where there was a monopoly of traders, decided to take over the entire trade of that island in their own hands. But as you kow, the islands are having certain communication handicaps due to some bottlenecks, and without acquiring a ship of their own it is not possible to sell out their products and to send their products outside the island and get their needed essential commodities. The Ellan Hinengo Society—it means Central Cooperative Society—represented to the Government of India time and again that the Car Nicobar tribals wanted to buy a sea-worthy vessel. But the Ministry of Shipping and D. G. Shipping opined that a cooperative society under the present Merchant Shipping Act cannot acquire a vessel, Forget about running a ship; they could not even acquire a ship. From that time onwards, the islanders started representing. This was also one of the demands when I was fasting in the Andaman Nicobar Islands in 1979. Thereafter, the Government of India decided to do it and in 1979 Mr. Chand Ram brought a Bill to amend the Merchant Shipping Act. But the House was soon dissolved and it could not be passed. The Minister, after the new Government took over, was trying to get this Bill passed. During last session also, it could not be done. I was looking at the Minister every day, but due to some reason or other, the Bill could not come up. I am happy that at last the Bill has come up for consideration of the House.

The Bill has a very limited purpose to amend Section 21 of the Merchant Shipping Act. Thereafter, there are some consequential amendments to sections 25, 26, 29, 45, 406, 407, 415; 431 and 441. The hon. member from the other side rightly said that this Bill should be applicable to the whole country and not to Andamans alone. Naturally he will realise that any Act passed by Parliament is not confined to any particular territory, but it is for the whole of India. Because the tribals of Car Nicobar, the poorest people of the country, took the initiative to procure a vessel, that is why perhaps the Minister has kindly mentioned their name.

The Merchant Shipping Act is a comprehensive Act to regulate the procurement and running of merchant shipping vessels. I fully agree that after the increase in our shipping tonnage, the number of ships went up. There are passenger ships, cargo vessels, bulk carriers, oil tankers and so on. Naturally, when our shipping has improved considerably, it is necessary to see that the entire Act is comprehensively amended.

[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

The hon. Member opposite referred to seaman and asked what will happen if a cooperative society purchased a vessel.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you would like to continue tomorrow.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Yes.

MR CHAIRMAN: You may contiuue tomorrow. The House will now take up the half-an-hour discussion.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Looting of Combination Carrier 'Vallabhbhai Patel'

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up the Half-an-Hour Discussion.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Mr. Chairman, this Half-an-Hour Discussion arises from the reply given to Starred Question No. 69 on 20th August 1981. The question reads

> "(a) is it a fact that a combination carrier "Vallabhbhai Patel" going to Japan from Visakhapatnam, was looted by pirates when it was passing through the Philip channel, off Singapore;
>
> (b) if so, the details thereof; and
>
> (c) action taken by Government in the matter?"

The reply was given by way of a statement, which was laid on the Table of the House. As the question was not reached, no supplementaries could be asked at that particular time.

This statement, *inter alia*, mentions many things which I find something like a cock and bull story. The statement says:

> "....a robbery took place on the vessel while she was transisting about 9-10 miles away from Singapore Port through Philip Channel, Singapore Straits on 16-6-81 at 21.30 hrs Singapore time. The facts of the case are that three armed robbers boarded the vessel using lines with hooks while she was steaming at full speed. They came unnoticed straight on the Captain's Deck and entered the Captain's cabin. They demanded the keys of the safe and, on not finding the same, they took off the jewellery from the Master's wife and ransacked the cabin cupboard for money and valuables. They were armed with long knives and samurals. They took all the personal currency of the Master."

Leaving the details ,the further statement is still more interesting:

> "The loss in Indian rupees currency on account of the entire property taken away by robbers is estimated at about Rs. 12,000/-. Immediately on their leaving his cabin, the Chief Officer informed the Master on the Bridge. After taking necessary precautions, a thorough search was made but no one was found."

This is what surprises me more. We, hon. Members of Parliament, are asked to believe that when the ship was steaming at full speed off the Singapore port at 21.30 hours, these robbers came—we do not know whether they came by boats or they came swimming—they boarded the ship, not only that, they were not obstructed, they had full access to the Captain's cabin, they went there, they ransacked the cabin cupboard, looted the place, took some ornament and some gold and some currency, and they vanished.

When I read this particular statement, I thought I was reading stories from the Arabian Nights. Ultimately, when I read the story about this vanishing, I thought that this is the

story of the invisible man. If we were to believe the story, as stated by the hon. Minister, there is no doubt that these pirates or robbers are very competent, and we need such people in our defence forces in case of war. I would request the hon. Minister to recommend these people to the Defence Minister so that we can utilize them in times of war. In my respectful submission, it is very difficult to believe this story.

In view of the answer which has been given, some part of which I have read, I would like to ask some questions to the hon. Minister. The first question is whether these three pirates approached this particular ship, Vallabhbhai Patel by boat, whether they came swimming and, if they came swimming—I believe the hon. Minister may not say so, because when the ship was sailing at full speed, it is not possible for the robbers to come swimming, keeping pace with that speed—from which side they came.

Secondly, I do not know how many times the hon. Minister has travelled by ship, but it is common knowledge that when the ship is sailing at full steam and when it breaks through water, it is not possible for anyone to climb from the back side, where there is the propellor; it is also not possible from the front side when it is speeding, because when it is breaking water at full speed, waves are created and anyone who tries to go swimmng near the ship is thrown 100 feet away from that particular ship.

So, I would like to know as to how these people approached and how did they board this particular ship and whether the inquiries to which we have referred to have revealed as to how they boarded this particular ship. One more statement has been made about using lines with hooks. I am not in a position to follow what exactly the hon. Minister means by this. Unless they have a rope and they put that rope into the hooks...

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): That is called rope.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: That is exactly what I say. They carried a rope and moved through the rope and the aim was so nice that the rope exactly fitted into the hook. When the ship was steaming in full speed, with that rope, we are told, they boarded this particular ship.

Another thing which I would like to know as far as my little knowledge goes ,is that a watch is kept in the ship and under the state of shipping, watch they must keep. I understand the incident took place at 9.30. It is not known whether any watch was kept on the Captain's cabin, and I believe that the Captain's cabin is on the top just near the bridge and it was impossible that any one can reach the Captain's cabin without being noticed because I have suggested in my statement that this is not a case of robbery as it is, but it is a stage-managed robbery probably committed by the crew themselves to loot the money of the Corporation because further we find that all these persons passed from one storey to the other and reached up to the Chief Officer's cabin, there they robbed his wife ,and there were three persons, the Chief Officer, his wife and one more person and there are three robbers and when this robbery was taking place just near the bridge of the ship and in the Captain's cabin and the Chief Officer's cabin all the crew had no knowledge of it.

Sir, you may be having an idea that there is an alarm bell in the Captain's cabin and in the cabin of the Chief Officer. These people, leave aside any protests, did not think it wise to ring this particular alarm bell.

Sir, last but not the least, I do not know as to how did these gentlemen

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

vanish and what did they rob? They robbed the currency notes and with the currency notes they pumped into the ocean. We are led to believe that they are invisible men or they jumped into the ocean at midnight and they got this amount of Rs. 12,000/-. They jumped into the sea. It is strange, I am unable to believe this, I am unable to gulp the story. Therefore, the circumstances, in my respectful submission, forced me to conclude that this must have been stage-managed. What is the amount that is usually kept with the Captain, which the Shipping Corporation gives? With whom are the keys and what is the assumption? If that is the case with the Shipping Corporation of India which is a Government concern, it is very easy to loot the entire money or the entire property which is entrusted with the Captain of the ship if no proper watch is kept. Further, it is mentioned that immediately after the incident, some message was sent to Singapore police. May I know the text of the message? What was the immediate disclosure? Your answer also mentions that some message was sent to the Bombay office of the Shipping Corporation. What is the text of this message? And from 16th of June till this day, what is the inquiry made? As I said, the circumstances show that the incident must have taken place as is narrated here and the incident must be a fake one and the crew and officers must have a hand in it. They inquiry by the Shipping Corporation's officers itself is not sufficient. It would be necessary that investigation be made by a high power committee, a Parliamentary Committee, assisted and aided by the Director General of Shipping. Then alone the truth would come out. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to reply to the questions which I have raised for his consideration. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): Hon. Parulekar is one of our senior and experienced Members of this House. I am very sorry that he attributed motives to the offices and the crew of the Shipping Corporation of India on the ship where, unfortunately, the robbery took place. Unfortunately, on that day, the question could not reach. Otherwise, both the Member who has put the question and also myself would have had an ample opportunity to reply to all the questions put by the hon. Member Shri Parulekar and other hon. Members also.

In reply to the Starred Question No. 69, I placed on the Table of the House a Statement. The hon. Member Shri Parulekar may be in possession of that statement. But I do not think the other hon. Members who are present here, they are in possession of the statement that I had laid on the table of the Sabha on that day. Therefore, for the benefit of those hon. Members who have not read the statement, I want to give in brief the facts regarding robbery on that day.

According to the information received from the Shipping Corporation of India, a robbery took place on the vessel while she was transiting about 9-10 miles away from Singapore Port through Philip Channel, Singapore straits on 16-6-1981 at 21.30 hrs. Singapore time.

The facts of the case are that three armed robbers boarded the vessel using lines with hooks while she was steaming at full speed. They came un-noticed straight on the Captain's Deck and entered the Captain's cabin. They demanded the keys of the safe and, on not finding the same, they took off the jewellery from the Master's wife and ransacked the cabin cupboard for money and valuables. They were armed with long knives and samurals. They took all the personal currency of the Master.

Out of these three robbers, one of the robbers was standing in the

Master's Cabin Room and the other two robbers went to the Chief Officer's cabin where the Chief Officer, his wife and the Chief Steward were sitting. They threatened them and took off the wedding ring and wrist watch from the Chief Officer's wife. They ransacked their cubboards and took all their personal cash.

The following items were taken away by the robbers:

From Captain's Cabin

(A) Gold Jewellery . .	40 Gms.
(B) One wrist watch	
(C) Currency : U.S. Dollars .	500
K. Dinar	30
D. Marks	150
D. Guilders	310
Indian Rupees . . .	200

From Chief Officers's Cabin

(A) Gold Ring . .	10 Gms.
(B) Seiko Quartz Wrist Watch	
(C) Currency U.S. Dollars . . .	200
Indian Rupees . .	200

These are the articles which have been robbed by the robbers. According to the estimate in Indian currency the estimated cost of these articles which have been robbed is Rs. 12,000/-. Immediately after that they searched on the Board and immediately after that the Master of the ship reported to our Agent in Singapore and also he reported to the Shipping Corporation of India Office. Our agent in Singapore in turn contacted the Ministry of Home Affairs in Singapore and also the marine police. He tried his best. This is the position.

Now, the hon. Member feels that it is a cock and bull story. He wanted to know how these robbers boarded the ship...

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: And vanished.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I am coming to that.

When we received this information, we from the Ministry have already asked the Shipping Corporation of India to investigate into the whole matter and make a detailed report to the Government. So far as these matters are concerned, it is for the Shipping Corporation of India to investigate and then submit a report to the Government. After getting the report, I would have no hesitation in making available a copy of the report if the hon. Member wants. I will have no hesitation in placing a copy of the report on the Table of the House because we do not want to suppress anything. But I was very much pained when the hon. Member said that this is a cock and bull story, that this was connived at and that this was conspired with by the officers in order to misappropriate the money of the Shipping Corporation of India.

According to the rules and regulations of the Shipping Corporation of India, the Master of the ship is permitted to carry only Rs. 500/- to meet emergency expenditure while he is on the voyage. So, he was having only Rs. 500/-. Whatever the property is lost, it is not the property of the Shipping Corporation of India. It is the property of the Captain's wife; it is the property of the Chief Officer's wife. It is the personal property of these two officers. It is not the property of the Shipping Corporation of India. So, when the Shipping Corporation of India has not suffered any loss, I do not know how the hon. Member is imagining that this has been done only to misappropriate the funds of the Shipping Corporation of India. Where is the question of misappropriating the funds of the Shipping Corporation of India? The Captain of the ship was carrying only Rs 500/-. You know that the Shipping Corporation of

[Shri Veerendra Patil]

India have got their offices all over the world. Wherever the ships of the Shipping Corporation of India go, the representatives of the Shipping Corporation of India are there. When the Captain of the ship belonging to the Shipping Corporation of India requires anything, he will ask the agent to supply all the material and he will ask the agent to give whatever he needs. Therefore, he need not carry anything with him. Therefore, I am very sorry when the hon. Member says that this is a cock and bull story, that this has been connived at and that there is a conspiracy in order to misappropriate the amount of the Shipping Corporation of India.

I may tell for the information of the hon. Member that, after this robbery took place, the ship first went to Tokyo, to Japan, and from there, the ship went to USA. It is still in USA. The officers are drawing a salary of Rs. 6000 to Rs. 8000 per month. I want to know from the hon. Member: Will an officer who is drawing a salary of Rs. 6000 to Rs. 8000 per month stoop down to the level of stage-managing a conspiracy or a drama in order to misappropriate only Rs. 500/- which the Captain of the ship was carrying with himself? Even that money was not looted. Even that money was not misappropriated. Even that money was not lost by the Captain of the ship. The amount that was lost, the jewellery that was lost, it was the personal property of the captain's wife, it was the personal property of the Chief Officer and his wife and, there is no question of compensating it. We are not compensating, nor have they asked for any compensation. There is no question of giving compensation at all.

Now the question arises: What action was taken? There is no question of taking any legal action because this robbery took place when the ship was sailing on the high sea. (*Interruptions*).

It was sailing in international waters. So when the ship was sailing in international waters, then, where is the question of taking action against whom? The culprits were not apprehended. They disappeared. When they disappeared, there is no question of taking action. Against whom they take action?

MR. CHAIRMAN: How they boarded?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I am coming to that. We can only presume because nobody has seen how they boarded. Nobody knows, even; the Hon. Member agrees with me, that nobody knows how they have boarded. The Hon. Member's presumption is that they might have come by swimming. It is impossible to come by swimming because the ship cruises at the speed of 12 nautical miles per hour. I think, according to my assessment, according to my guess, they might have come by a speeding boat. You know the speeding boat has got, the boat they came by, a speed of 15 to 20 nautical miles. They might have come by speeding boat and their *modus operandi*, according to me it seems, because I have to receive a report and then only will I be in a position to give details to whatever the Hon. Member has asked and is going to ask. But, according to our assessment, the *modus operandi* normally is that they come alongside on to the ship's railings and they throw a rope with the hook, line with the hook means they throw a rope with a hook, attach it to; the ship's railings, this hook gets tagged on to the railing and one of the persons can climb to the ship using the rope and after going on board the other collagues in the boat will throw another rope to him which he ties up to the railing of the ship. With the help of this rope, the other members climb the ship, keeping one or two to stay; back in the boat. This is the *modus operandi*.

I am presuming this because when the robbers left the cabin, when they left and then disappeared, after ten minutes these officers came out and then they raised a hue and cry, they shouted and they collected all the crew. They searched the ship and when they searched the ship, they saw a rope which was tied to the railings and it was trailing in the waters. So, the presumption is that they might have come by boat and they might have used the rope in order to board the ship and after looting the property, again by the same rope they might have gone into the boat. It is possible because the speed of the ship is 12 nautical miles and the speed of the boat is 18 to 20 nautical miles and I agree with the Hon. Member that they were all professionals. It is not possible for ordinary pirate to do this job. They must be professionals and I am told, according to the report that we have received, that they were not wearing any; shirt or anything. They were only wearing half-pant, that was also coloured pant and their body was fully oiled. So they came and only three people had come. Now the question is why did they not prevent them. Why they did not abstruct? But they had come with all arms, with big knives and with *samurais* which are used at the time of robbery. When they came with these arms, thrashed and threatened our officers, our officers naturally had to keep quiet. Only when they left, they came out and shouted, collected the people and searched the whole ship but they could not find them, as by that time they had disappeared...

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): What about watch? Do the ships not keep a watch?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I agree with the hon. Member. In every ship there is a watchman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please conclude by 6 p.m.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I do not know whether it is possible because he has raised so many points. If I do not answer all the point raised by the hon. Member, then they may feel that whatever I have not answered may be correct.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद): आप कोई नई बात नहीं कह रहे हैं, उस बयान को दोहरा रहे हैं।

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I said that the watchman in the ship is generally posted in the front part of the ship to look after any approaching ship. But it appears to me that these robbers have boarded the ship from the rear side and not from the front side. ...

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Even the boat coming could not be seen by the watchman?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I come to that point also. ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the report has not come to you.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: That is all right. But whatever information I have got, I can give that information.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Perhaps Mr. Parulekar goes in to the seas sometimes.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I always go, Sir.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: The hon. Member asked the question how these robbers could go straight to the Captain's cabin unnoticed. I want to inform the hon. Member the procedure and also the practice which is that after sunset, only five navigational lights are required to be switched on as per international regulations for prevention of collision at sea and all other lights are switched off. During night time there is complete darkness on the ship except five lights. Therefore, there was complete darkness that day. The ship is an air-conditioned ship. When the air-conditioning plant is running there is a substantial amount of noise which makes it difficult or any person moving in the da-

[Shri Veerendra Patil]

rkness barefoot to be observed. There fore, it is not correct to say, how could they come unnoticed. That is how they have come and they went straight to the Captain's cabin.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope you have replied to all the points.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: No, Sir. ...

Now, coming to the last point, the hon. Member suggests that we should appoint a high-power committee and, if possible, a Committee of the Parliament. I do not know what purpose is going to be served by appointing such a high power committee. Because, here, the property was lost by the officer. It was not the property of the Shipping Corporation of India.

18 hrs.

SHRI BAPUSAHAB PARULEKAR: It is not a question of money. You are repeatedly saying this. I am very sorry. What is the *modus operandi* of this that is important.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him conclude.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: The hon. Member has made a charge that it is a faked story managed by the crew members of the Shipping Corporation of India. This is the charge you made. That is why I say where is the question of misappropriation of funds.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I did say that. What I said was that if this story of boarding the ship and then vanishing is an impossibility, then somebody on board/must have done this. What is the logical inference that can be drawn? You are not considering this aspect but you are diverting from that. You are taking the middle path.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will kindly conclude.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Sir, I want to assure the hon. Member that we are expecting a detailed report from the Shipping Corporation of India. After getting a detailed report, if he wants, I shall make available a copy of that report to him. Or, if you so desire, I am prepared to place a copy of that report on the table of the House. I want to say that in the history of the Shipping Corporation of India, this is the first robbery on a ship on high sea that has taken place. No such incident was brought to our notice so far in the history of the Shipping Corporation of India. So, there is no question of any cock and bull story being built up or any concocted story being put up in this case. Nobody is interested as it is the property of these officers which has been lost.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rajesh Kumar Sing: Please be brief. Kindly pur your questions.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने पहले जो स्टार्ड क्वेश्चन में उत्तर दिया था, उसी को पुन: दोहरा दिया है । मैं उसी संदर्भ में पूछना चाहता हूं—माननीय मंत्री जी को इन्टरनेशनल सी-लाज की पूरी जानकारी होगी, किसी नेशन की, जो समुद्र के किनारे पड़ते हैं, सी-वाटर में टेरिटोरियल लिमिट कितनी होती है, उस की सीमा क्या है ? माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा कि वह जहाज 8-9 मील की दूरी पर था, यदि यह सही है तो वह इन्टरनेशनल वाटर लिमिट में था ? क्या 8-9 मील की दूरी सिंगापुर की टेरिटोरियल वाटर लिमिट में नहीं आती है, यदि आती है तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि सिंगापुर सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कहना है ? मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि 1958 तक यह परम्परा रही है कि वाटर लिमिट 3 मील की होती थी, लेकिन आज यह सीमा 12 मील की है, ऐसी स्थिति में सिंगापुर सरकार के होम-अफेअर्स ने कैसे यह उत्तर दिया कि वह उन की जुरिसडिक्शन में

नहीं था । मेरे ख्याल में आप का यह वक्तव्य शिपिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया ने भेज दिया है, जिस को आप ने पढ़ कर सुना दिया, बिना यह जानकारी हासिल किये हुए कि जो वास्तव में वाटर टेरिटोरियल लिमिट है वह कहां तक थी और यह जहाज उस सीमा में आता था या नहीं । क्या आप ने यह जानकारी हासिल की है, यदि नहीं की है तो क्या आप सिंगापुर सरकार से यह जानकारी हासिल करेंगे ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ramavatar Shastri—not here. Shri Kamla Mishra Madhukar—not here. Now, the Minister. Do you want to add anything?

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल: सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने यह पूछा है कि सिंगापुर गवर्नमेंट को आप ने इन्फार्म किया या नहीं । अगर इन्फार्म किया है तो उन्होंने क्या कार्यवाही की है । मैंने पहले कहा है कि ज्यों ही राबरी हुई और वे लोग निकल गये, उस के बाद शिप के मास्टर ने हमारे सिंगापुर में जो शिपिंग एजेन्ट हैं...

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मैंने 8-9 मील की दूरी के बारे में पूछा है ।

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल—शिपिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया के जो एजेन्ट हैं, उन को उन्होंने मेसेज भेजा था । शिपिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया के जो एजेन्ट सिंगापुर में हैं, मेसेज मिलने के साथ ही उन्होंने होम मिनिस्ट्री को कन्टेक्ट किया और मेरिटाइम पुलिस को भी कांटेक्ट किया । होम मिनिस्ट्री ने यह कहा कि यह जो रोबरी हुई है, वह हमारी टेरीटरी में नहीं हुई है, हमारे जो टेरीटोरियल वाटर्स हैं, उन के बाहर हुई है और इन्टरनेशनल वाटर्स में यह बात हुई है । इसलिए हम कुछ कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकते । मेरिटाइम पुलिस ने कहा कि हारबर में कुछ होता तो हम कार्यवाही करते लेकिन यह रोबरी हाई सीज में हुई है, इसलिए हम कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकते ।

मैं आप को यह जानकारी भी देना चाहता हूं कि यह जो रोबरी हुई है, वह सिंगापुर से 8-10 किलोमीटर के फासले पर हुई है, यह सिंगापुर वाटर्स में भी नहीं हुई है बल्कि इन्डोनेशियन वाटर्स की टेरीटरी के बाहर हुई है और इन्टरनेशनल वाटर्स में यह हुई है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 O'clock on Tuesday, the 1st September, 1981.

18.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Tuesday, September 1, 1981/*Bhadra* 10, 1903 (*Saka*).

GMGIPND—L—1700 LS—15-10-81—890.